"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today and Friday; warmer Friday; moderate northeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,383. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES, ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MEDIATION BOARD MOVES TO AVERT RAILROAD STRIKE

Should Conciliation Fail, President Wilson Is Expected to Take Personal Action.

STOCKS RISE ON PROSPECT

Workers Assent After Railway Managers Ask for Federal Intervention.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY IS REFUSED

Direct Conference of Employers and Brotherhoods Breaks Up Without Definite Action.

The railroads of the United States refused yesterday to grant the demands of the four big railway brotherhoods and called upon the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation to prevent a strike of the 400,000 engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen. The brotherhoods refused to join the request for mediation, but agreed to accept it to the extent of giving consideration to any proposal the Federal board might make.

President Wilson, it is said, has decided to call the leaders of both sides to a personal conference at the White House if mediation fails.

Wall Street thought the day's developments lessened the danger of a national strike, and railroad securities responded promptly. Practically all the rail stocks showed a strong upward trend, after having been sluggish since the negotiations began.

The members of the Board of Mediation were all in New York at noon when the request from the railroads was made. A letter was sent immediately by messenger to the heads of the brotherhoods and, after the labor leaders had agreed to accept mediation, the mediators went into conference with the railroad managers. They will confer with the labor men today, and it was said by members of the board that the result of its negotiations would probably be known within forty-eight hours from noon yesterday.

Railways Reject Demands.

The mediation may have one of three results: First, consent of both sides to arbitration; second, settlement by the mediators; and third, failure, which would leave the situation unchanged, with the railroads defying the unions.

The National Conference Committee for the railways had told the brotherhoods on Tuesday, following the announcement of a 94 per cent. strike vote, that they would be ready to make a proposal in reply yesterday. A few minutes after the conference was resumed at 10 o'clock Elisha Lee of the Pennsylvania lines, Chairman for the railroads, read to the heads of the unions and the 800 delegates in the auditorium the formal refusal of the railroads to grant the men's demands for an eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime. The railroads' declaration, which had been formulated after almost twenty-four hours of debate and conference, follows:

The National Conference Committee of Railways has again given most careful consideration to the matters in controversy between us and to all that has been said in our various conferences which began on June 1. We have also considered the serious situation presented by the result of the strike vote of employes and the grave responsibilities which rest on both parties to the conference to exhaust every honorable means to avoid the public injury which must inevitably result should you decide to exercise the power which the strike vote has placed in your hands.

After such consideration it is our judgment that the proposals which the men have supported by their vote involve such extraordinary changes in operating methods and such radical revisions in established bases of compensation as to make it apparent that there is little probability of our being able to harmonize our differences of opinion unless this result can be brought about through the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation, which was created to assist the parties in just such circumstances as now confront us.

The National Conference Committee of the railways is as sincerely anxious as your committee can be to reach some amicable adjustment of the matters involved in the present controversy, but we are convinced that in the end we shall have to invoke the friendly offices of the Federal Board of Mediation. The unbroken experienced of the last ten years sustains us in this view. During that period in practically no large concerted movement has a conference committee of managers and a committee of your representatives ever been able to reach a final and complete adjustment of the matters in controversy between them until after they had invoked the provisions of the Federal mediation law. It seems to us that all the considerations that have existed in former controversies to prevent a settlement being reached by direct negotiations are present in an accentuated form in the present case.

It is not open to question that whatever we can do by direct negotiations we can also do just as quickly and as effectively through mediation, and experience has demonstrated that a common ground could be reached through the mediators in cases where the parties have been wholly unable to reach such common ground through direct negotiations.

Accordingly, we propose that you join with us in an application to the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation and invoke its services for the purpose of bringing about an amicable adjustment of the controversy.

Unions Refuse to Join in Appeal.

Speaking for the unions, A. B. Garretson, Chairman of the Workers' Conference Committee, made the following reply to the railroads' proposal:

I do not believe that a better purpose could be served by doing business through an intermediary that can be dine by the parties directly interested when in touch with each other. I have personally arrived at a settlement of as large a concerted movement as has prior to this time occurred without the intervention of an intermediary and without invoking those powers, al-

Continued on Page 3.

Berlin Food Kitchens Get Fewer Patrons

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—A good index to the improving food condtiions in German cities is afforded by the practical working out of experimental municipal mass feeding in Greater Berlin during the first month's existence of the municipal kitchens.

The initial registration was disappointing to the authorities, who had made lavish arrangements and had equipped plants for feeding hundreds of thousands of persons if necessary. The number of registrations increased slightly during the first two weeks, but today has shrunk to one-half the original number, which, in view of the fact that the municipal food is offered at and below cost, indicates that at present there is neither widespread need nor demand for municipal food, and that Berliners are able and prefer to cover their own food requirements and cook at home.

This has been a revelation to those who had judged Germany's food problem too conservatively.

WEST VIRGINIA FLOOD DROWNS OVER 100

Several Villages Swept Away and 5,000 Made Homeless in Two Mountain Districts.

TWO TRAINS ARE MAROONED

One Said to Have 300 Persons on Board—Property Loss $1,000,000—Militia Are Ordered Out.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 9.—A cloudburst in the Coal River Valley, north of this city, shortly before noon today converted that stream and its small tributaries into veritable torrents which swept away houses and bridges, causing a loss of life, which, it is believed, will be over a hundred, and property damage in excess of $1,000,000. Communication by rail is cut off, and prostrate, it was several hours before the magnitude of the disaster was realized here.

Governor Hatfield left early in the day for Huntington to attend a Republican State convention, and did not learn of the gravity of the situation until this evening. He immediately got into communication with Adjt. Gen. Bond at Camp Kanawha, where the State militia is encamped, and instructed him to obtain food, tents, and clothing and to arrange for a special train into the devastated district. Two companies of the Second Regiment were also ordered to the scene.

The region swept by the flood is the mining district of Cabin Creek and part of Paint Creek, which was the scene of disorders necessitating the presence of State troops for several months, a few years ago.

One message which came through tonight placed the loss of life at upward of 100, and stated that more than 5,000 persons were homeless and without food. The streams rose so rapidly that the rude dwellings of the miners were carried off their foundations before the occupants, in many instances, had a chance to escape. Others reached the hills in time to see all their possessions swept down the creeks.

Most of the bridges on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad have been swept away. Two passenger trains, one carrying a Sunday School excursion party, with about 300 persons on board, are marooned above St. Albans. Coal and oil properties have been greatly damaged. Along Cabin Creek many of the mines are flooded, and some of the tipples swept away.

A bridge of the Charleston Interurban Railway was lifted off its piers and carried down the stream. The plant and lines of the Virginia Power Company, operating from Cabin Creek Junction, were out of commission. The property of the Cabin Creek Consolidated, the Wyatt, Dry Beach, and Dickson Coal Companies have sustained heavy damage.

Tonight fourteen bodies had been recovered. They included an unidentified woman and child, Mrs. John Lykens and daughter Rose, and a Mill Pauley. All were in homes which were swept off their foundations. Coal River, into which the swollen streams empty, overflowed its oanks, and tonight the Kanawha is swollen and many houses have been carried past Charleston on its crest.

As the flood-swept districts are inaccessible tonight, it will be impossible to send succor until after daylight, but a special train will be ready to leave in the morning, and motors may be sent by detours with relief supplies.

Governor Hatfield wired tonight that he will probably return in the morning to take personal charge of the relief work.

GERMANY WILL SEIZE RED CROSS SUPPLIES

Navy to Retaliate Against Move by British—American Units to Alleviate the Situation.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 9, (via London.)—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Berlin publishes a memorandum issued by the German Government which says that, owing to British treatment of Red Cross supplies, Germany will no longer allow free passage for such supplies. German naval forces will receive orders to take such articles for their own use when they come within their reach.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The memorandum of the German Government in regard to the treatment of surgical and medical appliances says:

"Great Britain, although she had originally assented to safe passage of such articles, having declined to accept the proposals of the American and Spanish Governments, having even refused to allow the American Red Cross organization to dispatch them to the German Red Cross Society, and having further declined to listen to a protest from former President Taft on the subject, Germany is no longer in a position to grant free passage of surgical and medical requisites coming within the power of her naval forces, as she has done up to now. The German Navy will receive orders to exercise in the future the right pertaining to it to requisition the medical and surgical requisites mentioned in the Spanish Government's list for the use of German military forces."

A WHOLESOME SUMMER DRINK.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
A healthful, invigorating and delicious tonic—more cooling and refreshing than lemonade.
—Advt.

HUGHES REPLIES, BACKED BY DURAND

Produces Letter from Former Census Director Declaring Redfield Forced Him Out.

REPEATS UNFITNESS CHARGE

Can't Prove Tillman Was Ousted, but Is Certain His Successor Was Not Qualified.

SPEAKS IN TWIN CITIES

Big Outdoor Meeting at Minneapolis—Wilson's Preparedness Assailed at St. Paul.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 9.—Accused by the Administration of making false statements in regard to the retirement of E. Dana Durand as Director of the Census and Dr. O. H. Tittman as Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Charles E. Hughes, Republican nominee for President, today produced documentary evidence to back up his charge in regard to the retirement of Mr. Durand.

Mr. Hughes addressed a large audience at Minneapolis in the afternoon and a big meeting at St. Paul in the evening. At the latter meeting he attacked the President's preparedness and Mexican policies. At the Minneapolis meeting Mr. Hughes, replying to Secretary Redfield's telegram denying that Mr. Durand was forced out of office as Director of the Census, read to the audience a letter from Mr. Durand, who is now connected with the Minnesota School of Agriculture, in which Mr. Durand said that he had told Secretary Redfield he would resign, but wanted to remain, and that Mr. Redfield replied that the Administration had decided on a change.

"In my speech in Detroit," said Mr. Hughes, "I took occasion to refer to the fact that in a very important bureau, the Bureau of the Census, an eminent statistician, a man of conspicuous expertness and fitness for the place, had been retired and a man had been appointed to his place without qualifications for that important technical work.

"Now, my statement that E. Dana Durand was retired, as I said in effect, and his place given to a politician, has been challenged by Secretary Redfield. Secretary Redfield telegraphs me that I was greatly misinformed. He says: 'Durand was not removed or retired, but resigned voluntarily, unasked. I was glad to indorse him for his present employment.'

"Mr. Dana Durand happens to be a professor in the University of Minnesota, and I am going to read the letter which he has written me today in respect to this matter. He says:

Professor Durand's Statement.

Dear Sir:

Inasmuch as the truth of your statement with regard to the change in the Directorship of the Census has been challenged, I think it is only fair to you that I should make this statement:

My resignation as Director was distinctly a forced resignation. At the first conversation I had with Secretary Redfield on the subject I told him that I would, of course, resign whenever he desired, but that I hoped I might be permitted to remain, as I was much interested in the work and considered myself reasonably qualified, especially by reason of the experience already gained in the position.

He at once told me that the Administration had decided that it wanted to make a change—I believe "to create a vacancy there" were the words used. The next I heard about the mater was the announcement in the press that the name of my successor had been sent to the Senate. I thereupon wrote out my resignation. I prefer not to be quoted, but if you consider it necessary, you are at liberty to do so. Very truly yours.

E. DANA DURAND.

"In that same speech," Mr. Hughes went on, "I referred to a technical bureau known as the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and to the fact that in the place of an eminent scientist there had been appointed a man whom I regarded as without proper qualifications. Ex-

Continued on Page 4.

Redfield Again Denies Durand Was Forced Out

Secretary Redfield was reached by THE TIMES late last night by long distance telephone at the O-te-se-ga Inn, Cooperstown, N. Y., and informed of the contents of the letter from Mr. Durand read by Mr. Hughes.

"I wish to repeat once more," Mr. Redfield said, "my statement that Mr. Durand's resignation was not forced. I do not know to what he refers in his letter, and I deny the imputations contained in it. I will say, however, that if he had not resigned when he did, his resignation certainly would have been forced later, when I discovered the true condition of affairs."

"Does that mean that you did not consider Mr. Durand's administration efficient?" Mr. Redfield was asked.

"It certainly does," he replied. "Both that change and Mr. Jones's promotion were made most decidedly in the public interest. Mr. Jones was promoted for no other reason than merit of the highest quality."

"I have no papers with me tonight, but I intend to take up the whole matter publicly at the earliest possible moment, and give it to the nation as a whole. The whole trouble is that Mr. Hughes has been misinformed throughout."

U. S. Likely to Accept Lusitania Terms In View of Germany's Having Kept Pledge

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The United States has asked for and received permission from Germany to publish as a formal document the last note in the Lusitania case, which was submitted by Count von Bernstorff nearly six months ago. The State Department's intention to publish the communication is believed to indcate its acceptance.

Acting Secretary Polk declined to discuss the plans of the United States in regard to the Lusitania case, or to say when the document would be given out.

The communication, dated Feb. 10, deals only with the principles involved. It does not mention the amount of indemnity Germany is to pay or how or when the amount will be agreed upon. It simply "recognizes liability," promises to make reparation by the payment of indemnity, gives assurances for the future, and declares that reprisals, such as ruthless submarine operations, must not be directed against other than enemy subjects.

Until now there has been absolutely no discussion between Count von Bernstorff and the State Department or between mbassador Gerard and the Berlin Foreign Office in regard to the question of indemnity. The German Government is represented as feeling that, having signified its willingness to make reparation, the United States must make the next move toward obtaining it.

The communication when submitted by Count von Bernstorff was regarded as being tentative, and the United States refrained from accepting it because of the declaration by the Central Powers of their intention to treat as warships armed merchant ships of the Entente Allies. During the discussion of this declaration, and the negotiations over the attacks upon the channel steamer Sussex and other vessels carrying American citizens, the communication, which stands as Germany's formal reply to the last American Lusitania note, has been lying in the State Department.

Having obtained further assurances regarding the conduct of submarine warfare at the time of the negotiations over the Sussex disaster, the State Department decided to await developments, principally with the idea of determining how Germany's assurances would be observed.

It has been indicated by officials of the department recently that, since it apparently was evident that Germany was living up to her promises, the Lusitania note, the wording of which occupied much of the time of Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff over a period of many wees, should be published. The Berlin Foreign Office offered no objections.

Hundreds of claims for lives and property lost on the Lusitania are on file in the State Department. Heirs of victims have filed claims ranging from $5,000 to $1,000,000 each. A belief prevails in official and diplomatic quarters that the amount of the indemnity eventually will be determined by a commission.

The note ending the negotiations over the principles, signed by Count von Bernstorff, opens by referring to the formal assurances given by Germany last September that submarines would not sink unresisting liners without proper warning and regard for the safety of lives. It refers to the long standing friendly relations between the United States and Germany, and asserts that the instructions to submarine commanders were so definite as to permit of no misunderstanding. It then says that the warfare around the British Isles was in reprisal for what is termed the "inhumane" and "illegal" blockade measures of Great Britain to starve the Central Powers into submission.

Germany, "recognizing liability," promises to pay indemnity for the American lives lost, and expresses "profound regret" for their death. The note says that reprisals should not be directed at other than enemy subjects, and that the killing of American citizens was unintentional. In the last portion of the document Germany expresses readiness to co-operate with the United States in any effort looking toward the freedom of the seas.

Diplomats friendly to the Central Powers regard news dispatches from Germany intimating that a ruthless submarine warfare was about to be resumed as without foundation. Confidential advices from Berlin are understood to have made it clear that the probability of the von Tirpitz element returning to power was remote.

HELD AS PLOTTERS IN BLACK TOM FIRE

Two Men Arrested in Jersey City Had Drawings of a Fast Submarine.

NOTE TOLD OF EXPLOSION

"Expect There Will Be More," Iverson Wrote—Federal Agents Seek Other Aliens.

The Jersey City police arrested Erling Iverson and Axel Larsen, Norwegians, at their boarding house, 241 Grove Street, Jersey City, yesterday on charges of being suspicious persons. They are held on suspicion of complicity in the $15,000,000 Black Tom Island fire and explosions on the morning of July 30, according to Police Inspector Battersby.

Both of the men gave their address as 319 Gardner Street, Union Hill. They had been living at the Grove Street address for the past five weeks. Neighbors reported to the police that the men had been acting in a suspicious manner, especially on the night of the explosion and the day following.

When Detectives Rooney, Casey, and Zelinsky went to the boarding house at noon yesterday they found the two men ready to leave the place. The detectives searched their room and found in a violin case a mass of papers. There were drawings of a submarine, with the note that it could make seventy-three miles an hour, and had been planned for the United States Navy. The plans were marked in the corner, "Accepted by Captain J. Howard, Chief U. S. Submarine Dept., June 26, 1916." On another corner was written, "To be built by Iverson & Co., London."

The Navy Register contains the name of no Captain J. Howard nor any record of the office of "Chief of the Submarine Department."

The detectives also found a book in which there were shortnand notes. Iverson, its owner, said he could not write shorthand. The police said they found letters from relatives in Norway showing that the men had pro-German leanings. There was also an uncompleted letter from Iverson to his mother in London telling of the explosion and saying: "I expect there will be more, for there are still sixty-eight cars of ammunition in the Black Tom yard."

Larsen said he was employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad tugboat Radner and worked the night of the explosion. Iverson said he had not been working recently.

Frank Underhill of the Federal Department of Justice, was in Jersey City yesterday investigating the case of the two men.

See an Alien Plot.

The police of New York and Jersey City, as well as agents of the Government, have been at work trying to verify information that comes from highly reliable sources that the explosion which destroyed the Lehigh Valley Railroad's Black Tom terminal in Jersey City a week ago last Sunday and resulted in the loss of seven lives and of property valued at more than $15,000,000 was the work of allen plotters, acting in this country in the interest of a foreign Government.

A man who is in touch with the investigations now under way said yesterday that there was every reason to believe that the explosion of benzola, a benzine compound, in the Lehigh Valley yards last Sunday night and the big explosion on the previous Sunday were both developments in the carrying out of a plot to hinder the exportation of war materials from the United States to Europe.

On the occasion of the explosion of last Sunday night two men were seen hurriedly to leave the Lehigh Valley yards a few minutes before the explosion occurred. These men were well dressed, and one of them wore white spats. Fairly good descriptions of both of these men are said to be in the possession of the authorities.

A letter read with much interest by persons identified with the investigation

Continued on Page 3.

SCHOOLS TO BE SHUT TILL EPIDEMIC ENDS

Health Authorities and Board of Education to Postpone Opening Indefinitely.

WARNS AGAINST CATSKILLS

Dr. Emerson Says Conditions Are Bad In Mountains—57 Die In a Day In This City.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough	Deaths Tues-day	Deaths Yester-day	New Cases Tues-day	New Cases Yester-day
Brooklyn	27	21	89	89
Manhattan	15	14	54	47
Bronx	1	7	9	15
Queens	8	15	31	31
Richmond	1	..	..	1
Totals	52	57	183	183

Total of cases to date.....5,652
Total of deaths to date.....1,260

Health Commissioner Haven Emerson announced yesterday afternoon that the opening of the public schools of New York City had been postponed because of the epidemic of infantile paralysis. The schools were to have opened on Sept. 11, and, though the date when they will open has not been determined, those who conferred with Commissioner Emerson on the subject agreed, according to report, that Oct. 2 was the earliest possible date on which the school session might safely begin.

At any rate, the schools will not open until the health authorities have positive evidence that the epidemic is dying, and some of them admitted yesterday that prevalence of poliomyelitis might continue in the city as late of Nov. 1.

All of the 800,00 or more public school students of the city will be kept from their classrooms by the Department of Health's decision, as both high and elementary schools are affected. It is practically certain that the opening of the parochial schools and private schools in the city will also be postponed, either by order of the Department of Health or by the voluntary action of their managers, but this matter has not yet been decided.

Conference with Dr. Emerson.

The decision to postpone the opening of the public schols was reached yesterday afternoon at a conference in Commissioner Emerson's office, attended by William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education; the members of the Department of Health's Advisory Committee on Poliomyelitis, Deputy Health Commissioner John S. Billings, Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, Director of the department's Bureau of Public Health Education, and several other bureau chiefs. Among the members of the Advisory Committee present were Drs. Louis C. Ager, Philip Van Ingen, William A. Dalton, John M. Dexter, and J. T. Simonson.

All the doctors agreed that if the public schools were opened on Sept. 11 infantile paralysis might be spread to a much greater extent than was now threatened, and President Willcox accepted the medical opinion. The doctors thought the mingling of children in the schools would not only cause many children in the city to catch the disease who might otherwise escape but also that the premature opening of the schools would bring back to the city and expose to danger many other children now safely out of town.

It is probable that a tentative date for the opening of the schools will be announced soon, but Commissioner Emerson and his advisors will reserve the right to change the date whenever the conditions of the epidemic make such action advisable.

Action by Board of Education.

Following the conference, President Willcox went to the Board of Education's building at Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street to preside over the last meeting of the board before Sept. 11. He advised the members of the board of the action taken by the Department of Health and the board passed a resolution giving Mr. Willcox authority to act upon any recommendation the Hleath Department might make. Thus, as soon as Dr. Emerson and his associates recommend a date for the opening of the schools, Mr. Willcox will have

Continued on Page 5.

BOTHMER IN PERIL BY RUSSIAN DRIVE

Letchitsky's Galician Forces Capture Town, 8 Miles from Stanislau, and Push On.

ALSO CROSS THE KOROPIEC

Are Advancing Rapidly Upon Halicz Along Both Banks of the Dniester.

PRISONERS NUMBER 8,000

Sakharoff's Army In Volhynia Attacks on Road to Vladimir-Volynski and Takes 600 Men.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 9.—General Letchitsky's forces in East Galicia have captured Tysmienitza and are pushing on to Stanislau, eight miles to the west of it. North of the Dniester they have also crossed to the right bank of the Koropiec River, which they hold right down to where it joins the Dniester. This seems to make certain the early fall of Stanislau and also of Halicz, and to bring nearer the recapture of Lemberg.

General Count von Bothmer, who for a long time has stood firmly intrenched along the upper Stripa before Tarnopol, will hardly be able longer to withstand the squeezing process to which he is being subjected by General Letchitsky on the south and by General Letchitsky on the north of his position, in the view of military observers, who regard as inevitable a falling back along the whole of the Tarnopol front.

The New Russian Line.

The fresh victory in Galicia gives the Russians an exceedingly advantageous front line, with headquarters on the Pruth, and west of Kolomea, through Delatyn to the west, and northward to the Dniester, with all necessary railway facilities to the rear through Kolomea.

General Count von Bothmer still has two railways over which he can make good his retreat, but one of these is seriously threatened by General Sakharoff's push southwest from Zloczow, which lies to the south of Brody and forty-five miles east of Lemberg. General Letchitsky's advance appears to have been as unexpected as it is impetuous and irresistible. The capture of over 7,000 prisoners, of whom nearly half are Germans, is pointed out by the military observers as an indication of the disorganization of the Austro-Germans.

The first official communication today, issued in the morning, gave the following account of the operations:

In the region east of Svinluchy our troops launched an attack and captured a portion of the enemy's trenches, taking thirteen officers and 600 men prisoners.

On the River Koropieco the enemy was driven out of his fortified position and our troops captured the left bank of the river up to the point of its juncture with the Dniester.

South of the Dniester the troops of General Letchitsky continued to pursue the enemy and drove them out of a series of villages and heights, which they had occupied, and reached the River Tiumach, a tributary of the Dniester. At 6 o'clock in the evening of the 8th our troops occupied the town of Tysmienitsa and a ridge of heights northeast as far as the right bank of the Dniester and the right bank of the River Vorone to south of Tysmienica as far as Stokovobela.

In these battles the troops of General Letchitsky took up to the 7th of August, 88 officers and 7,400 men prisoners. Among the prisoners were 3,500 Germans, 2,000 of whom were mentioned in the communication of Aug. 8. They also captured five guns, including three of heavy calibre, 63 machine guns, a number of limbers, and some bomb mortars.

The supplementary evening bulletin reads as follows:

Having crossed to the right bank of the Koropice River, we repulsed the enemy and seized a series of heights in the region west of Velesnioup and southward as far as the bridge over the Dniester on the Niznlow-Monasterzyska Railroad.

In retiring, the enemy damaged the bridge. Here the enemy launched two counterattacks, which we repulsed. Then we assumed the offensive and took prisoners five officers and 414 men, and captured one gun and a number of machine guns.

In the region of Tysmienica our advanced guards progressed westward in the direction of Stanislau.

Germans Report Local Successes.

BERLIN, Aug. 9, (via London.)—South of the Dniester River the forces of the Central Powers have been withdrawr behind the Nizniow-Tysmienita-Ottynia line. This retirement by the Austro-Germans was announced officially today by the German Army Headquarters Staff, in the following bulletin:

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenberg: In the northern corner of Courland we inflicted severe damage early th's morning by our fire upon a large number of enemy torpedo boats, steemers and small sailing craft, thereby driving them away.

Russian attempts to cross the river of (vina) east of Friedrichstadt were frustrated.

Strong patrols were repelled between Lakes Wisniew and Narocz.

On the Sereth and Schtschara fronts artillery fighting has become more active. Enemy attacks in the vicinity of Skobova failed.

Strong Russian attacks on the Stokhod, carried out in frequently recurrent waves, flowed back under our artillery, infantry, and machine-gun fire south of the Stobychva bend in the Stokhod, east of Kovel, and north of Kisselin. In heavy hand-to-hand fighting with a far superior enemy our troops were victorious near Kuchary and Porskaya-Volka. Engagements west of Lutsk weer decided in our favor.

In a counterattack the portions of a position lost east of Szelvov were completely reconquered by hardy Austro-Hungarian troops. Three hundred and fifty prisoners and several machine guns were brought in.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis—The number of prisoners taken

Continued on Page 2.

RUMANIAN WAR PARTY IS ACTIVE AGAIN

Berlin Hears Incidents on Bulgarian Border Caused Special Meeting of Cabinet.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—Bucharest reports indicate that the activities of the war party have been resumed with increasing intensity, though with no improved prospects of success at this time.

The Rumanian capital is at present a hotbed of alarmist rumors, against which the semi-official Viorul has issued a sharp statement declaring them sensational and colored. The principal basis for the renewed Rumanian rumors appears to be alleged incidents at the Rumanian-Bulgarian border, causing a hurried return of Premier Bratiano to Bucharest, where yesterday an important Cabinet council dealing with foreign political questions was held.

Simultaneously, however, the Rumanian friends of the Central Powers are rallying. Considerable importance is attached here to a meeting of leaders of the Rumanian Conservative Party, including former Premier Peter Carp, former Minister of Justice Marghiloman, former President of the Kultur League Arion Virgil, and others. The Conservative Party is expected shortly to issue a statement outlining its attitude on the war question.

SAYS GERMANY HAS PLENTY OF RESERVES

Over a Million Men Constantly in Training — 1917 Class Not Yet Called.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—While the exact figures cannot be published, I am in a position to indicate more clearly than heretofore possible the immense human reserves with which Germany is entering the third year of the war. More than one million new troops are constantly in training in the barracks throughout Germany.

The youngsters of the 1917 class, which, according to advance mustering, is expected to yield close to 500,000 high standard troops, have not yet been called to the colors, and there is no possibility of their being mustered in before 1917 as normally in peace times. Of the 1916 class, only 60 per cent. so far have been called to the colors. These are now receiving the same careful, thorough training as in peace times, forming an elite army equal in quality to the first line that took the field at the outbreak of the war. In addition, more than 1,000,000 able-bodied men between the ages of 19 and 45 can still be thrown in the field. They have been mustered and found physically fit, but have not yet been called to the colors. The age limit for active service is now raised from 45 to 50, for which at present there is absolutely neither necessity nor probability. Over 4,000,000 men between 18 and 50 would be available.

These general figures are held in military circles to justify the War Minister's statement that Germany's requirements in men are fully covered for a war of indeterminate length.

BRITISH STILL CHASING THE TURKS NEAR SUEZ

Rearguard of Porte's Troops Pressed Back 15 Miles From Katia—Retreating Force Suffers Much.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Pressing the advantage won by the defeat of the Turks who attacked the forces near the Suez Canal, the British have driven back the Turks to a line fifteen miles east of Katia. The following official statement with regard to these operations was issued here today:

Telegraphing at 8:45 o'clock last evening, the Commander in Chief in Egypt reports that our pursuit of the enemy in the Katia district continues. North and west the Turkish rearguard have been pressed back, while south the Imperial Camel Corps, by a dashing attack, drove them from their intrenchments. We captured more prisoners, and the enemy rearguard has been forced to about a line running north and south through Birelabd, fifteen miles east of Katia.

The Turkish army which was routed at Romani suffered terrible hardships in its march across the desert, according to a Reuter's Cairo dispatch quoting stories of Turkish prisoners. The dispatch says that batches of prisoners continue to arrive in Cairo.

Lack of water was one of the principal causes of the suffering of the Turkish troops. In some cases they suffered so frightfully from thirst that they killed their camels and drank the blood.

The prisoners say the Turkish losses were exceedingly heavy, as they attacked in mass formation, in ignorance of the strong defenses of the British. The devastating machine-gun fire with which the assault was met was the first indication the privates had of the task that confronted them. According to one of the troopers, a Turkish detachment which surrendered first killed their German officers.

FRENCH DESTROYER BLOWS UP U-BOAT

Austrian Submarine and Its Crew Are Believed to Have Been Lost Off Island of Corfu.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A French torpedo boat destroyer torpedoed an Austrian submarine Tuesday north of the Island of Corfu, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens.

"It is considered certain," the correspondent adds, "that the submarine sank with its crew."

WAR CROSS FOR AMERICAN.

Douglas MacMonagle of California Rewarded for Bravery.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Douglas MacMonagle of San Francisco, a graduate of the University of California and a member of the American Ambulance field service, has been decorated with the War Cross.

The General commanding the Sixteenth Division in his citation of MacMonagle's services writes:

"Although a bomb burst in the midst of his ambulance section, Mr. MacMonagle remained calmly at work and succeeded in carrying away three seriously wounded men while a terrific bombardment continued."

ITALIAN FLAG OVER GORIZIA; VICTORS PUSH ON

Chief Positions on the Isonzo and Carso Fronts Reported Abandoned by Austrians.

CAVALRY IN HOT PURSUIT

Infantry, Which Stormed Defense Lines, Reinforced Through Tunnel Dug in Secret.

GET 10,000 MORE PRISONERS

Trenches and Entanglements Destroyed by Huge Bombs Hurled by a New Device.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—King Victor Emmanuel's troops entered Gorizia this morning and the Italian flag now flies over the city after three days of fierce fighting. The Austrians, pursued by cavalry, have abandoned nearly all their principal positions on the Isonzo and Carso fronts, following the taking of the Gorizia bridgehead by the Italians, according to a wireless dispatch from Rome. So far an additional 10,000 prisoners have been captured.

Following is the official report sent out by the Italian Ministry of War today:

This morning our troops entered the town of Gorizia.

Yesterday morning in the Gorizia ares, after intense artillery preparation, our infantry completed occupation of the heights west of the town, driving out the last remaining hostile detachments. Trenches and dugouts were found full of the bodies of Austrian soldiers. The enemy, completely routed, had left large quantities of arms, ammunition and material.

At nightfall detachments of the Casale and Pavia brigades crossed the Isonzo and consolidated themselves on the left bank. A column of cavalry and Bersagllerl cyclists promptly launched a pursuit of the enemy beyond the river. In the meantime our engineers were throwing new bridges across the river and repairing those damaged by the enemy.

On Carso Plateau our troops repulsed several counterattacks on the summit of Monte San Michele and captured more trenches in the neighborhood of the village of San Martino.

Up to the present time we have taken about 10,000 prisoners. More are coming in. The exact quantity of material taken by us has not yet been ascertained, but it is very considerable.

The success of the Italians, says the Rome correspondent of the Paris Havas Agency, has created an immense impression throughout the country. Rome, Florence, Bologna, and Milan are decked with flags, and demonstrations are being held by great throngs.

The offensive against Gorizia had been planned for the Spring, but was delayed by the Austrian attack in the Trentino region. Its prosecution now is part of the steady pressure which the Entente Allies are exerting on various fronts, and the taking of the defenses of Gorizia is regarded in Rome as merely preliminary to an extensive movement against the Austrian eastern wing, which some observers believe may eventually prove a serious menace to Vienna.

The correspondent says the Italian artillery dislodged the Austrians, after which Italian infantry rushed two successive Austrian lines of defense. Italian reinforcements were poured in steadily from an underground passage, which had been dug to within sixty feet of the Austrian first line.

The Italian infantry advanced so rapidly that the Austrian artillery continued to shell positions from which the Italians had advanced some time before.

One of the surprises of the attack was the use made by the Italians of a new instrument by which large bombs were hurled with fearful effect. Some of these bombs tore wire entanglements and pulverized trenches, opening breaches through which infantry and cavalry were able to pass freely.

VIENNA, Aug. 9, (via London.)—An official communication issued from General Headquarters today reads:

Italian theatre: A few detachments of the enemy have reached the town of Gorizia.

REPORT HOSPITAL SHELLED.

Berlin News Agency Says Priests Were Slain Under Red Cross Flag.

BERLIN, Aug. 9, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Several priests were killed and the Prior and other priests seriously wounded when the hospital at Gorizia was destroyed by Italian artillery, according to information received by the Overseas News Agency and given out today. The destruction of the hospital was effected, declares the news agency, in spite of the fact that it displayed the Red Cross flag.

CUT A WAY FOR HIS MEN.

Italian Officer Killed as He Chopped Through Wire Entanglements.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The dramatic death of the commander of the Italian troops that stormed the Austrian second line trenches on Monte San Michele is described in a dispatch to The Petit Parisien from its correspondent on the Italian front. The dispatch says:

"The enemy offered their most intense resistence at the second line trenches on Monte San Michele. Our

men dashed forward at a run to find one trench still protected by wire entanglements. The commander of the attacking battalion said: 'Boys, we've got to pass.' Taking a hatchet h ecut a passage through the wire calmly and deliberately. Just as he completed his task he fell into the arms of the soldiers shot through the heart. But the breach had been made and the Italians swarmed through into the Austrian lines."

BRITAIN PROTESTS AT KILLING OF FRYATT

Viscount Grey Asks Gerard to Get Full Particulars—Peers Discuss Trade Reprisals.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Foreign Office today made public a letter of Viscount Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to Irwin B. Laughlin, Chargé of the American Embassy, requesting that Ambassador Gerard in Berlin convey to the German Government the British Government's desire to enter a most formal protest against the execution of Captain Fryatt of the British steamer Brussels by the German authorities in Belgium.

This execution, says Viscount Grey's letter, the British Government "can only describe as the judicial murder of a British subject held a prisoner of war by the German Government, under conditions in direct violation of the law of nations and the usages of war."

Viscount Grey continues that from information in possession of the Government it cannot be doubted that the trial of Captain Fryatt was conducted under circumstances calculated to cast "the gravest obloquy" on the authorities concerned.

Citing the circumstances of the trial and the refusal of facilities to Ambassador Gerard, Viscount Grey says:

"The unseemly haste of the trial and execution is sufficient proof that the German authorities were fully conscious of the unwarrantable nature of their action and were anxious to forestall the legitimate outburst of British indignation, while the fact that the intimation of the execution was conveyed only verbally to Ambassador Gerard can only be interpreted as showing the reluctance of the German Government to bring their proceedings to Ambassador Gerard's knowledge in official form."

Viscount Grey concludes by asking Ambassador Gerard to request the German Foreign Office to provide the full particulars of the whole proceedings.

Replying in the House of Lords today to the suggestion of Baron Beresford that the Government, in reprisal for the execution by the Germans of Captain Charles Fryatt of the British steamship Brussels, should confiscate all German property in this country and intern all Germans, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Minister without portfolio, said that the Baron's suggestion was very different from some which had been heard "that we should imitate the cruelty and perversion to which the Germans have resorted, which would be unworthy of this country and would be easily outdistanced by our enemies."

But even such a policy as that suggested by Baron Beresford must be resorted to, the Minister continued, with the utmost care and circumspection. There were many difficult commercial questions involved, he said, and it was necessary to make certain that more harm than good was not done. The Government, he said, was conferring with the highest commercial and banking authorities, but he was unable to say at the present time what course would be taken.

BOTHMER IN PERIL BY RUSSIAN DRIVE

Continued from Page 1.

south of Zalocze has reached 12 officers and 966 men.

South of the Dniester the allied ((Teutonic) troops have been drawn back behind the Niznlow-Tysmienitza-Ottynia line.

VIENNA, Apg. 9, (via London.)—Concerning the situation on the Russian front Army Headquarters today gave out the subjoined information:

Army of Archduke Charles Francis—In the region of Capuli, in Bukowina, the enemy was driven back northward. On the upper Pruth we captured the heights east of Warochta. Our forces near Ottynia have been withdrawn to a prepared position westward.

Army of Field Marshal von Hindenberg—In Volhynia the Russians have been driven back at certain points. Near Kaslova the enemy was driven back everywhere.

Owing to the enemy's suicidal fighting methods the ground in front of our positions forms one great field of corpses.

RUSSIANS GIVE UP BITLIS AND MUSH

Forced to Retire from Armenian Towns After Severe Fighting With the Turks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 9, (via London.)—Turkish troops yesterday captured from the Russians the Armenian towns of Bitlis and Mush, it was officially announced today by the Turkish War Department.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 9.—The War Office announced today that the Armenian towns of Mush and Bitlis have been given up by the Russians, owing to the pressure of the Turks. Obstinate fighting continues in the regions of Mush, Bitlis, Vanskou, Rmijsk, Senesk, Khermanghan, and Khanazan.

The text of the Russian official statement reporting military operations in the Caucasus says:

West of Giumuchkhane we drove the Turks out of a commanding height, taking five officers, including a battalion commander, and thirty-eight Askaris. We also captured some arms.

An attempt made by the Turks to advance in the region of Kegi was brought to a standstill, and our troops having taken the offensive, drove out the enemy from his position and captured the village of Khogos, to the south of Kegi.

In the regions of Mush, Bitlis, Vanskou, Emijsk, Senesk, Khermanghan, and Khanazan obstinate fighting is continuing. In the region of Mush-Bitlis, owing to heavy pressure from the enemy, our troops retired to the north.

PLIGHT OF LITHUANIANS.

Natives Left Fear Germans Will Take Crops, Father Bartuska Says.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Dante Alighieri from Genoa was Father Vincent Bartuska, who went over in March to study the conditions of the people in Lithuania. He said there were about 300,000 people left in Lithuania, and the Germans had practically stripped them of all they possessed.

"For example," he continued, "if a farmer owned ten horses the Germans took away eight and left him two, which was not sufficient to do his plowing with. There are just enough crops this harvest in Lithuania to keep the inhabitants through the coming Winter if the Germans do not take them away. If they do then the people will starve. When I left there were no assurances that the Germans would not seize the crops and the people were very uneasy about it."

The Dante Alighieri brought over 25 first, 200 second, and 1,500 third class passengers. She had two three-inch guns mounted at her stern similar to those on her sister ship, the Giuseppe Verdi.

NEW BRITISH GAIN BEYOND POZIERES

Australians Advance 200 Yards on a 600-Yard Front Northwest of the Village.

FRENCH ALSO SWEEPING ON

Repulse German Attacks North of Hem Wood and Then Push Forward.

GUILLEMONT HEMMED IN

Allied Troops Surround Village on Three Sides, but Teutons Hold Out.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Australians continue to advance northwest of Pozières, on the Somme front, capturing today German trenches on a front of 600 yards and penetrating to a depth of 200 yards, according to the official British statement issued tonight.

The situation at Guillemont, where the British and French, operating together, have surrounded the village on three sides, is unchanged, but fighting there continues:

The French today advanced their lines north of Hem Wood, where they pushed forward on a front of nearly four miles yesterday. Violent counterattacks on the new positions were delivered by the Germans last night. They succeeded in getting a foothold in a trench, but according to the French War Office communique this evening, they were completely driven out during the fighting today.

The British official statement, issued tonight, reads:

Northwest of Prozières the Australians advanced our lines 200 yards on a frontage of 600 yards, otherwise the situation is unchanged.

As a result of aeroplane co-operation with our artillery, several enemy guns were destroyed and some magazines exploded. A train was set afire by bombs dropped from our aeroplanes.

Hostile aircraft have been most active, but obviously have been trying to avoid combats. Several enemy machines, however, have been damaged by our aeroplanes and infantry fire.

The afternoon statement said:

In the vicinity of Guillemont there has been no change since yesterday. North of Pozières we made a further advance by bombing along the enemy's trenches, capturing twenty-five prisoners.

In the Ypres salient, between Bellewarde Lake and the Yser Canal, the enemy bombarded our trenches heavily last night from 10 P. M. to 12 midnight, and discharged gas on a broad front. The gas had little effect. Some partial attacks were made by the enemy, who was not able to enter our lines.

French Advance at Hem Wood.

The night communique of the French War Office, telling of the progress made north of Hem Wood, follows:

North of the Somme we completely reoccupied a trench north of the Hem Wood, where the enemy had taken foot. We took about fifty prisoners in the course of this action.

Our progress continues in the region north of the Hem Wood, where a spirited engagement occurred, the advantage being on our side.

The afternoon communique said that in the region of Chaulnes the Germans penetred the French lines between Lihons and the Chaulnes railroad, but were expelled at the point of the bayonet. It follows:

North of the Somme last night was marked by violent counterattacks on the part of the enemy against the positions conquered by us yesterday and the day before yesterday north of the Hem Wood. These endeavors were broken by our fire. They cost the Germans heavy losses, and they were repulsed, except at one point, where the enemy succeeded in reoccupying one of our trenches. A French attack shortly afterward resulted in the recapture of the larger part of the lost ground. Our advance in the trenches still occupied by the enemy is being actively continued with hand grenades.

Between the Hem Wood and the river the Germans have bombarded with heavy calibre shells the new French positions which we were organizing.

In the region of Chaulnes the artillery fighting has continued on the Avre with intensity, particularly between Lihons and the Chaulnes railroad. Here the Germans attacked our lines, and at one point they penetrated into our advanced positions. An immediate counteattack with the bayonet drove them out.

384 English Taken, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 9, (via London.)—Attacks by the British and the French north of the River Somme have been checked with heavy losses to the assaulting forces, the War Office announced today. Nearly 400 British were taken prisoner and six of their machine guns captured. The official statement says:

The attacks by the British and French reported yesterday as taking place north of the Somme have now been broken. The British left ten officers and 374 unwounded men as prisoners in our hands. They also lost six machine guns. Severe, sanguinary loss was inflicted upon the enemy.

A strong British attack last night from the Ovillers-Bazentin-le-Petit line failed.

GUILLEMONT NEARLY CUT OFF.

Allies Advanced on Six-Mile Front North of Somme.

Paris, Aug. 9.—A dispatch to La Liberté, dated North of France, says:

"The intense bombardment going on on the Somme front has been diminished slightly north of the river in order to permit the Franco-British troops to carry out a joint action, which, although not yet finished, already has given very satisfactory results. On the other hand, south of the Somme, batteries of all calibre continue unceasingly their methodical destruction of the enemy works and at the same time French long-range guns are hindering greatly German revictualing and are bombarding their rear communications. Aeroplanes, meanwhile, are successfully raiding the principal railroad stations and causing heavy damage.

"The latest combined offensive took place on a front of ten kilometres (6¼ miles), during which the —— Corps cleared the northeastern part of Hem Wood of the last German contingents which had succeeded in holding their ground there, and extended its progress further to the east in the direction of the Combles-Peronne railroad. At the same time they captured a line of German trenches. The British troops made a vigorous attack in this offensive against the village of Guillemont, which was defended by the Fifth Brandenburg Regiment. The British were supported by French batteries, and had the aid of a French regiment.

"The combat was furious, particularly northeast of the village near the road to Ginchy, where the attackers encountered fierce resistance. Nevertheless, after six hours of hand-to-hand combats the Allies succeeded in gaining the advantage. They made appreciable progress, reaching in the evening the first houses of the village, at the entrance to which, according to latest news, severe fighting is going on.

"The French operating northeast of Hardecourt greatly aided the British by exercising a strong pressure on German contingents southeast of Guillemont. Despite a desperate defense, the French succeeded in capturing the entire adversary system of organization up to the road from Guillemont to Maurepas. Thus, at night Guillemont was menaced from the west, northwest, and south, and the situation there, with the Germans under an intense bombardment, was most critical."

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Italian victory in the Gorizia region has been made complete. Pressing the Austrians closely after their capture of the bridgehead, the Italians made hsort shrift of the defenses of the city itself and have cleared all the Austrian positions on the hills which surround it. The speed with which these defenses fell is sufficient illustration of the importance of the possession of Gorizia to the Austrian forces. No sooner had the bridgehead been taken than the entire series of positions in the immediate vicinity became almost at once untenable.

The effect on the general situation in eastern and southern Europe of the Italian success will prove extremely interesting. Austria pinned her hope of defense against the Italians on the strength of the Gorizia position. It was held as all of the Austrian positions are held, with a minimum number of troops. Now the Austrians have no such defensive screen in the Italian theatre behind which they can retire. Consequently, in order to keep the Italians from overflowing into all of Istria, taking Trieste and pasing well into Austrian territory beyond, it will be necessary to select a new line which will be naturally weaker than the old one, and holding it with more men than they had on the Isonzo front.

The interesting question is, where are these additional men to come from? Austria is under terrific pressure at all points. The italians in Trentino are constantly on the aggressive endeavoring to push their lines further toward the valley of the Adige. Any withdrawal here will open the way to serious advances against Rovereto and Trent itself. Confronted with existing conditions in Trentino such a withdrawal would seem most inexpedient. On the Russian front the pressure is even more constant, more severe. In fact, it is not a pressure at all, but a constant hammering with the heaviest sort of sledges. In the face of this, with the Austrian lines already in the most desperate situation, any weakening of the lines on the Russian front would be suicidal.

The question which is therefore presented to the Austrians more forcibly than ever before is one of numbers. They simply have not enough men to take care of the situation in which they now find themselves placed. The answer to the question is apt to prove very simple, but not at all to Austria's liking. Germany is in the saddle, both with respect to her own forces and the Austrian as well. She is not at war with Italy. Germany does not care particularly whether the Italians overrun Istria and capture Trent. The Italian campaign is utterly without interest in Berlin.

Germany does not care very much whether the Austrian lines in Galicia hold their own against the Russian attacks or fall back. Another invasion of Galicia, which has the same measure of success as that of two years ago, means a German retreat to the line of the Vistula. Therefore, Germany will prevent any Austrian troops from being sent to Italy from the eastern front and force Austria to let their present forces take such care of themselves as they are able.

To return to the Italian success, it is probable that for several days, perhaps longer, we will receive no news from this theatre, which will indicate an attempt to follow up their advantage. The Austrians in their retreat have naturally destroyed or damaged the bridges over the river, and before the possession of Gorizia is of any advantage to the Italians these must be either repaired or reconstructed, as the case may be. The fundamental requirement to a continued Italian success is free and easy access to both banks of the river. When this has been taken care of, we should see a succession of Italian victories.

Yesterday's news from the Russian front is most interesting and makes clear exactly what the Russians accomplished the day before and what they are really endeavoring to accomplish. The scene of the principal fighting was in the territory lying between Buczacz and Nadworna. The Russian object is, of course, Lemberg. Immediately, however, they have less important preparatory manoeuvres to consider. Stanislau is first before them. Yesterday morning, advancing against this city, the Russians drove the Austrians across the Varone River, the last of the larger streams between the Russian line and Stanislau. They captured the town of Tysmienitza, on the Varone, and at several points have crossed the river. This has brought them within about seven miles of the city.

It is not that Stanislau is of itself of any importance, but it blocks the entrance to two important places which may justly be considered the southern gateways to Lemberg. The more important of these places is Halicz, on the Dneister, some twelve miles northwest of Stanislau, the second one being Jesupol, a small village covering the crossing of the Dneister by the railroad from Stanislau to Lemberg. With these two points in Russia's hands, not even the Zlota Lipa is available as a defensive position to which the Austrian line now on the Stripa can fall back.

Tysmienitza is on the railroad from Monasterzyska to Stanislau, at which latter place the road forks, one branch running north to Lemberg, the other running south through the Carpathians by way of Jablonitza. This railroad has been used to a considerable extent by the Austrains, who, from tSanislau as a base, have been sending supplies to their forces north of the Dniester River. With this town and a long stretch of the railroad in Russian hands, the Austrians have no railroad reaching their lines for a distance of over twenty-two miles.

The situation south of the Dniester, between that river and the Pruth, is rapidly clearig up. The Russians are getting things absolutely in their own hands, and for the last ten days have advanced at an average rate of over a mile a day. North of the Dniester things have been quiet for some time, but yesterday the Russians struck a hard blow there that brings this part of their line in a most advantageous position with respect to the forces on the other bank. The Koropiec River, a comparatively small stream about midway between the Stripa and the Zlota Lipa, was the line of Austrian defense from Buczacz to the Dniester. This line had given the Russian considerable trouble, and although severe fighting has taken place there, they were not able to force the crossing. The attacks were temporarily abandoned about ten days ago, and although desultory fighting has occurred since that time no determined effort was made to force the crossing until yesterday.

The successes of the day before made it necessary that this defense should be eliminated. Consequently the Russians made a new effort and took possession of the entire right bank of the river, passing beyond it to the railroad from Monasterzyska south to Niznlow. At this point, therefore, the Russians control the crossings of the railroad on both banks, so that while they are astride the river they have ready access to both banks.

The time is growing short before the Austrians must abandon the Stripa line. In fact, it is not at all certain that they have not already held on to it too long. The Russians are well to the west of the mouth of the Zlota Lipa, and if they can effect the capture of either Halicz or of Jesupol, even the Zlota Lipa will not be available for the Austrian defense. The break will come soon. On just how soon will depend Austria's successful retreat or Austria's greatest disaster.

GERMANS ADMIT LOSS OF HILL AT POZIERES

Berlin Writer Says It's No Man's Land—Teuton Line Now North of Plateau.

PERONNE FIRED BY SHELLS

Allies Destroyed Museum and Damaged Other Buildings, It Is Asserted.

By KARL ROSNER.
The Lokal-Anzeiger Dispatches.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE WEST FRONT, Aug. 9.—Fighting on the Albert-Bapaume Road has lost nothing in intensity. The whole line running east and west from Thiepval to the northern part of Delville Wood, held by the Germans, is subject to the continuous pressure of the English attacking forces, and in stubborn counterpressure bars the extension northward of the English forces crowded into the wedge. The southern German barrier position between Soyecourt and Barleux is no less stubbornly holding.

The burning point of the English storms is the plateau just northeast of Pozières, which is crossed by the road to Bapaume, and, with its height of 160 meters, is the most important rise of ground in this sector. For many days this windmill height has been fiercely fought for and has repeatedly changed hands, but since it is exposed to the heavy artillery fire on both sides, it could not be permanently held by either the English or the Germans. It lies as a No Man's Land between the two positions. The German line at present runs just north of this plateau and clings to the cover of its flank, all English attacks being beaten off.

The fighting, which has also extended to the German positions north of Bazentin-Le-Petit, is still in progress. All yesterday the heavy enemy artillery fire lay chiefly on the sector between Thiepval and Foureaux Wood. Further north by Hébuterne the English tried a gas attack, which failed.

The Anglo-French forces have achieved a certain success on the Somme itself, however. To be sure, they haven't gained ground, but they have shot Peronne into flames. Since yesterday the old city, built on the foundations of a Roman camp, has been burning. Some days ago the very valuable museum, with its contents, was destroyed by shells. The handsome early sixteenth century Church of Saint Jean and the old town hall were badly damaged.

Why Allies Won on the Somme.

BERLIN, Aug. 9, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"Correspondents on the western front describe the battle of the Somme as the most gigantic struggle which ever has taken place," says the Overseas News Agency. "The initial successes won by the Entente Allies were due to the fact that they attacked with forces ten times as great as the number of troops defending the positions. But after German reserves and heavy artillery were brought up, the advance of the enemy was checked. Since July 20 he has continued his efforts in vain, throwing fresh troops into the fight. The correspondents agree that this is a mad and useless sacrifice.

"Tactical differences between the attacks at Verdun and on the Somme front are evident. Every German success won at Verdun shortens the line, in addition to extending the amount of conquered territory around the fortress. The French were thus compelled to make violent counterattacks, which caused them huge losses. On the Somme the small advances of the enemy have lengthened the attacking front. The advanced hostile detachments are shelled by the Germans from two and sometimes from three sides.

"The correspondents are of the opinion that the Somme region was chosen for the attack because the railroad centre of Amiens is behind the Franco-British front and also because the French and British lines join there."

BATTLE STILL RAGES AROUND THIAUMONT

Germans Gain Another Foothold, But French Guns Are Concentrated on Position.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—On the Verdun front heavy fighting continued during the night for possession of Thiaumont work, the War Office announced this afternoon. The Germans gained a further footing. The French hold the outskirts of the work. In the village of Fleury the French made some progress. The text of the statement follows:

On the right bank of the Meuse there was fighting part of last night around the Thiaumont work. Here the enemy gained a further footing, after numerous attacks, which were repulsed by us. We are in possession of the immediate outskirts of this work, which our artillery is now bombarding with energy.

In the village of Fleury we have made some progress with hand grenades.

An attack of the enemy upon the trenches in the Vaux-Chapitre Wood has been repulsed after spirited fighting.

The night report follows:

On the right bank of the Meuse there was great artillery activity in the sectors of Thiaumont, Fleury, Vaux-Chapitre, and Le Chenois. No infantry action took place.

The day was relatively calm on the rest of the front.

French Attacks Fail, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 9, (via London.)—Repeated French attacks in the Thiaumont-Fleury sector, north of Verdun, failed with heavy losses, says today's report, issued at Army Headquarters. The report follows:

On the right bank of the Meuse important French forces carried out repeated attacks in the Thiaumont-Fleury sector and in the Chapitre and mountain woods. Under the most severe losses from our fire and our bayonet attacks at various places the enemy was compelled to give way. The number of prisoners who have fallen into our hands has increased to about 350 men.

ALLIES LOST 81 MACHINES.

Germans Say Only 19 Teuton Aeroplanes Were Destroyed in July.

BERLIN, Aug. 9, (via London.)—The official army headquarters statement of today contains the following regarding aviation operations:

"Results of aerial fighting during July: German losses in aerial fights were 17 machines; shot down from the ground, 1; missing, 1; total, 19 machines. French and British losses in aerial fights were 59 machines; shot down from the ground, 15; by involuntary landings within our lines, 6; at landings for setting down spies, 1; total, 81. Of the above, 48 are in our possession."

$2.50 Atlantic City Round Trip

SUNDAYS, August 13, 27; September 10 and 24.
WEDNESDAYS, August 16 and 30.
SPECIAL TRAIN
Lv. Pennsylvania Station.....7:30 A. M.
" Hudson Terminal .....7:30 A. M.
RETURNING, lv. Atlantic City...7:00 P. M.
Tickets good only on Special Train in each direction.
PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

CLYSMIC
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

GERMANS IN A GRIP OF IRON, SAYS DERBY

Lord Derby Declares That the Allies' Coils Are Tightening Slowly.

SEES A DECISIVE VICTORY

"Let Them Counterattack," He Says, "as the Killing of Men Will Win the War."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—"The Allies are drawing the ring tighter about the enemy every day. The war cannot but end in victory, for us. The Germans will be pounded down until they break under the strain."

Thus spoke Lord Derby today in talking of the progress of the Allies since the push of July 1.

Lord Derby was enthusiastic over the news of the capture of Gorizia by the Italians, characterizing it as evidence of the way all the Allies are forging ahead.

"It's great news and shows the strength of the Italians," said Lord Derby.

"Exactly in the same way are the British, the French, and the Russians going ahead. Gradually we are tightening the iron ring about the enemy, and the Allies will not falter until they have brought Germany to a decisive defeat. The Allies now have the Germans where they cannot swing men from one front to another. It is not as it was a year ago, when they were able to move troops quickly to the place where pressure was the heaviest. With the British, French, Russians, and Italians all pushing gradually ahead, the Germans at last have encountered what they never dreamed of a year ago—the necessity to try to keep their line intact on the defensive. They have no men to spare anywhere.

"What ground the Allies have gained they will not lose. Further than that, they will keep ahead, tiring the Germans and Austrians out, killing their men until the Central forces are bound to give up. It's got to be the killing of men that will win the war, and the Allies have shown that on their part they are not afraid to make the sacrifice. The British supplies to the men fighting in the field continue in an endless stream, and rather than diminish in the near future the quantity will increase as the offensive keeps up. It is to be hoped that the Germans will counterattack whenever they feel like it, for every time they do their loss of life is tremendous. We hope they will try counterattacks every day. This struggle is a fight of tigers, and we are top tiger.

"I may say the work of our air corps at the front is marvelous and far ahead of that of the Germans. The aeroplane has taken the place of cavalry as the eye of the army, and the British have mastered the art. Both in number of machines and in the skill of the men handling them we are far superior to the Germans. A characteristic of the German in battle is that he needs to be led or driven. He hasn't the initiative. Left to himself in the air, he is unable to manage his machine against the skill of the British.

"All along the fighting front everywhere the reports teem with the wonderful bravery, courage, grit, and the superb fighting quality of the British and allied armies. It means that at a day not long distant Germany must crumble. Her armies cannot survive the pressure."

LONDON, Aug. 9.—"The Allies have been having a jolly good time since I saw you last," said the Earl of Derby, Under Secretary of War, in meeting the American correspondents today.

"It is not a bit of use comparing the casualties on our front with the ground gained," continued Lord Derby. "As a whole, the problem must be considered from the standpoint of the effect on other fronts, in the first place, and in the number of Germans we are able to kill. We have prevented the sending of vast German forces to the eastern front, where the Russians are making such impressive progress, while it is indisputable that the latest offensive on the western front has relieved the pressure upon Verdun."

HARTMANN EXPLAINS EVICTION OF FRENCH

German Cardinal Assures the Pope They Are Well Looked After and Will Return Home.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 9.—The Pope, having been appealed to by the Archbishop of Rheims on behalf of France's population deported from their homes, communicated on the subject with Cardinal von Hartmann and received the following letter in reply:

"In these last months great deportations of French citizens by Germany have not taken place. In populous industrial cities like Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing feeding the population encountered grave difficulties, notwithstanding American and Spanish help, so orders were given that the population able to work should be spread over the plains to lessen the population in the cities and also to give the people a chance to earn their living in agricultural or other country work. Toward the end of April 20,000 persons were thus transported.

"If errors were committed in the choice of persons, that in the very nature of things was unavoidable and such errors were immediately repaired. When the harvest is over all will be sent home. Every measure was taken so that this population should not suffer either morally or physically.

"From numerous letters received it is shown that these people were well received in the country and are not discontented, as they exchange regularly brief communications with those left behind."

ROME, Aug. 8, (via Paris, Aug. 9.)—As the result of representations made by Cardinal Lucon, Archbishop of Rheims, regarding the deportation of inhabitants of the invaded districts of northern France, the Vatican, through Cardinal von Hartmann, Archbishop of Cologne, has placed the allegations in the case before the German Government. The Vatican communication virtually repeated Cardinal Lucon's protest, without comment.

Your teeth can be only as good as you keep them—start a good habit today by asking your druggist for

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Prepared by a Doctor of Dental Surgery

Send 2c stamp for a generous sample of either Dr. Lyon's Perfect Tooth Powder or Dental Cream.
I. W. Lyon & Sons, Inc., 516 W. 27th St., New York City

SCHINASI BROS.

NATURAL

The Original Egyptian Cigarettes

Make anything supremely good and people will buy it.

Also imitators will come along trying to share in your success.

Naturals were the first good Turkish-tobacco cigarette manufactured in Amerca.

They were made so supremely good that their success is the cause of the existence of all the other Turkish cigarettes in this country that you've ever heard about.

For Naturals are recognized as the foremost 15c Cigarettes.

For a Quarter of a Century, Made in the Schinasi Way—the Quality Way.

Schinasi Bros

ZEPPELINS KILL SIX IN RAID ON BRITAIN

Seventeen Others Injured by Bombs Dropped on East Coast of England and Scotland.

LITTLE PROPERTY DAMAGE

German Airships Are Soon Forced to Withdraw Under the Fire of Anti-Aircraft Guns.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—After an absence of six days German Zeppelins visited the east coast of England again early this morning and, after dropping about 160 bombs which caused twenty-three casualties, withdrew under heavy firing from the land batteries. The number of raiders in this latest venture is said to have been between seven and ten, and one of them which departed from the rest flew over the southeast coast of Scotland, dropping bombs on a sparsely populated section. A statement issued by the War Office this afternoon concerning the raid says:

The eastern coast of the United Kingdom was raided by hostile airships this morning, between 12:30 and 2:30 o'clock. The east and northeast coast districts were visited by raiders at widely distant points more or less simultaneously. The attack was carried out by the enemy by single ships or by pairs of ships. Independent observers of the raiders estimate their numbers variously at between seven and ten.

None of the airships ventured more than a few miles inland, except in the extreme north. The attack seems to have been solely directed against towns situated on the coast. Indiscriminate destruction of property seems to have been the main object of the raid. Anti-aircraft guns came into action at four places, and seem to have been successful in nearly every case, driving off the raiders. One raider was pursued several miles to sea by one of our naval aeroplanes.

In view of the action of the guns and the apparent uncertainty of the movement of the airships, it is not surprising that the enemy failed to attain his end. The bombs mostly fell wide of the centre of population. Exception must be made in the case of one northeastern town, where the following casualties have now been reported:

One man died of shock, two women and three children were killed, and four men, five women, and three children were injured. In another northeastern town one man, one woman, and three boys were injured. The total damage amounts to four houses partly burned, numerous windows broken in several different towns and villages, fifty feet of railway torn up, one horse killed, and some lesser insignificant damage. None of the damage was of the slightest military importance.

About 100 high explosive bombs and over sixty incendiary bombs have been traced. The enemy probably disposed of more bombs, as several were heard exploding on impact in the sea and others fell on waste land. None of these is included in the above figures.

Correspondents in the districts visited by the Zeppelins telegraph that the airships flew at a great height. They were subjected to a very heavy fire from anti-aircraft guns, which compelled them to make a hasty retreat.

One airship dropped twenty and another fifteen incendiary bombs, some of which fell into the sea. As on all recent raids, many of the bombs fell on open ground or into the water as the airships were making off.

The commanders of the Zeppelins seemed in doubt as to their whereabouts as they frequently shut off the engines and hovered in the air for minutes at a time.

The raider which visited Scotland flew over a sparsely populated district, and its bombs were dropped in fields and on hillsides.

Another raider dropped twenty-six bombs in the open ground between two villages.

SHELLS GERMAN TOWN IN LONG NIGHT RAID

Frenchman Flies 217 Miles Across Vosges and Black Forest to Rottweil.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The report issued by the War Office this afternoon describes the feat of a French aviator in bombarding the German powder factory at Rottweil-on-the-Neckar, (Württemberg,) 217 miles from the French base. The aviator flew over the Vosges Mountains and the Black Forest and back at night in a little over three hours. The aviator threw down 330 pounds of explosives, the report says, and fires and explosions were observed. The text of the report says:

One of our aviators has thrown down projectiles on the powder factory at Rottweil-on-the-Neckar. One hundred and fifty kilograms (330 pounds) of explosives were thrown down on the factory buildings, and as a result two very extensive fires and several explosions were observed.

This machine left at 8:30 P. M. and was back from its trip at 11:55 P. M., having accomplished at night a raid over a distance of 350 kilometers, (217 miles,) which was rendered particularly difficult by the necessity of going over the Vosges Mountains and the Black Forest.

The night report has this to add regarding the aviator's exploit:

The French aeroplane which bombarded the powder mill at Rottweil-on-the-Neckar was manned by Adjutants Baron and Emmenuelli.

The afternoon report mentioned further aerial activity as follows:

On the Somme front French aviators have delivered numerous aerial attacks. Six German machines, seriously damaged, descended precipitately within their lines. A captive balloon of the enemy was destroyed on the night of Aug. 8-9.

Furthermore, on the night of Aug. 8-9 other French aeroplanes threw down forty-four shells upon the railroad stations at Audun-le-Roman, Longuyon, and Montmedy and eighty-eight shells upon the railroad line at Tergnier and the station at La Fère.

A German aeroplane over Luneville has been forced to come to earth in front of our lines. French artillery destroyed the machine on the ground.

BATTLE PLANE SHOT DOWN.

Austrian Aviator Worsts Italian Foe 9,000 Feet in Air.

BERLIN, Aug. 9, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The destruction of an Italian battle aeroplane by an Austrian naval aviator, Lieutenant Benfield, in an aerial engagement nearly 9,000 feet over the Gulf of Triest, is reported in an Austro-Hungarian Admiralty statement today, which says:

"Naval Lieutenant Benfield, on Aug. 6, shot down a large Italian battle aeroplane after a protracted aerial engagement 2,700 metres above the Gulf of Triest. The aeroplane fell near Sistiana and was burned. Of the occupants, one Lieutenant was killed, a noncommissioned officer was badly wounded and another slightly wounded.

"This is the fourth aeroplane destroyed by Lieutenant Benfield."

MAKE AIR RAID ON BELGIUM.

British Fliers Drop Bombs on a German Aviation Shed.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—British naval aeroplanes reached the vicinity of Brussels in an air raid, the War Office announced today. Eight bombs were dropped on an airship shed near the city. The announcement says:

"At daybreak this morning under a heavy fire an attack was carried out by naval aeroplanes upon an enemy airship shed at Evere, near Brussels. The objective was successfully bombarded from a height of 2,000 feet, eight bombs were observed to hit the shed. Heavy columns of smoke were seen to issue. Our machines returned safely."

Fire Destroys German Supplies.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 9, (via London.)—The Telegraaf publishes a dispatch from the frontier to the effect that great supplies of war material have been burned in a fire in German magazines at Aerschot, Belgium.

VATERLAND SALE PROPOSED

Letter Reveals Plan to Auction Liner for German Relief.

The auctioning of the Hamburg-American liner Vaterland, the proceeds to be applied to the relief of war sufferers in Germany, was seriously contemplated recently by prominent Germans and German-Americans in this city, according to a letter written to two prominent citizens of Berlin by a German subject now temporarily resident in this country.

After a reference to a proposal which he said was being considered to give a great open air performance of one of Wagner's operas in the City College Stadium, the writer mentions a suggestion made to put the Vaterland up at auction.

"I should not be surprised," he said in his letter, "if they should sell the Vaterland at auction for the benefit of our funds as a next move."

Further on in his letter the writer said he was on his way to Detroit "to see Mr. Henry Ford, the great peace promoter," and he added that "if I get what I set out to get from him I will send — — a wireless."

He also mentioned the gift by a prominent New York banker of $5,000 to be used "for our publicity propaganda to further the cause throughout the United States."

THE AUTOCAR
COMMERCIAL DELIVERY VEHICLE
CHASSIS $1650

AUTOCAR SALES CO.,
553-557 W. 23D ST., NEW YORK.

FACTORY
THE AUTOCAR CO., ARDMORE, PA.

NEW LOCALS FORMED BY CAR MEN'S UNION

Organizers Are Busy Preparing to Weld the Workers Into a Common Body.

NORMAL TRAFFIC RESTORED

Officials Are Silent on Plan of Shonts to Put Expense on City —Present Law Forbids.

While the public was enjoying the restoration of normal transit conditions in all four boroughs affected by the recent trolleymen's strike yesterday officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America began the systematic organization into local unions of the employes of the companies which were involved.

At the same time they pressed the work of bringing about an organiaztion of the Interborough's subway and elevated trainmen, who will formulate demands upon their employers as soon as their union is established. Within a few weeks, the union leaders made known, efforts at unionization will be extended to employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

It is admitted that the formation of the series of locals, with the membership in each confined to operatives of a single company, is only a preliminary step to the welding of the entire city-wide body of transit employes into one organization with common aims and interests.

Leaders in the work of organizing believe that demands by the men of the Interborough will not lead to another strike, since the leading spirits in the company, including August Belmont and Theodore P. Shonts, are identical with the heads of the New York Railways Company, whose agreement to arbitrate and to treat with commitees of employes ended the strike on the surface lines.

Truce While Mayor Is Away.

No date has been set for presentation of demands of the Interborough's trainmen to the company, but it was rumored yesterday that a promise had been made to Mayor Mitchel that no transit troubles would be initiated until he returns from Plattsburg.

Nothing further was heard officially yesterday of the suggestion of President Shonts and some Directors of the New York Railways Company that the city meet the cost of the strike and the added expense of operation if increased wages are granted to the men when their differences with the company are arbitrated.

Chairman Straus and members of the Public Service Commission declined to discuss the tentative plan of the company for recouping its losses and added expense by being relieved of part of the cost of paving and cleaning the streets between its rails, or by abridging its transfer privileges. The Commissioners took the position that since no specific request of the sort was before them they could not hazard an opinion. Those familiar with the body's operations, however, pointed out that its prime duty is to obtain the most favorable and economical transit facilities possible for the city's population, and that it could hardly be expected to look favorably upon any curtailment of privileges now enjoyed by those who use the surface cars.

Controller Prendergast refused to talk about the matter from the standpoint of the city and the Board of Estimate, he, too, pointing out that no direct request for relief had been made by the company.

Would Have to Repeal Law.

President Shonts's suggestion that the New York Railways Company be relieved of part of the expense of from $400,000 to $500,000 for paving the streets between its rails and $100,000 for keeping them free of snow and ice could not be granted without existing legislation being repealed at Albany. Section 178 of the railroad law says:

Section 178.—Repair of Streets; Rate of Speed; Removal of Ice and Snow.—Every street surface railroad corporation, so long as it shall continue to use or maintain any of its tracks in any street, avenue, or public place in any city or village, shall have and keep in permanent repair that portion of such street, avenue, or public place between its tracks, the rails of its tracks, and two feet in width outside of its tracks, under the supervision of the proper ocal authorities, and whenever required by them to do so, and in such manner as they may prescribe. In case of the neglect of any corporation to make pavements or repairs after the expiration of twenty days' notice to do so, the local authorities may make the same at the expense of such corporation, and such authorities may make such reasonable regulations and ordinances as to the rate of speed, mode and use of tracks, and removal of ice and snow as the interest or convenience of the public may require. A corporation whose agents or servants willfully or negligently violate such an ordinance or regulation shall be liable to such city or vilage for a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be specified in such ordinance or regulation.

In addition, every street railway franchise which has been granted by the Board of Estimate since the consolidation, franchise experts asserted, embraces a provision practically identical with the State law.

The New York Railways Company took no action in the matter yesterday, and at its offices it was said nothing had developed in connection with the strike settlement which the officials wished to make public.

Before leaving for Detroit to attend a meeting of the Executive Committee of the transitmen's national organization, President W. D. Mahon denied that he anticipated a strike on subway and elevated lines.

Organized to Stay Six Months.

General Organizer William B. Fitzgerald of the union remained here to aid the various newly-formed local unions in treating with their employers and to extend the work of organizing which he believed might take several years to perfect.

Fitzgerald received unofficial reports yesterday that fifty per cent. of Interborough employes already have been organized quietly. He agreed with President Mahon that the situation did not point to tht probability of a strike.

"I shall stay here in charge of the work for six months," Fitzgerald said. "I will be assisted by Organizers P. J. O'Brien, J. H. Reardon, Peter J. Rooney, John T. McGrath, and M. J. Higgins. We will have the benefit of the co-operation of Hugh Frayne and William Collins of the merican Federation of Labor.

Fitzgerald expressed the belief that the employes of the four companies involved in the strike would be ready to treat with their employers by Aug. 20. He declared the work of resolving their desires into definite form was being rushed as much as possible.

There was slight delay during the early morning hours yesterday in restoring complete service on all the lines involved in the strike, but by the time most persons started to work a normal number of cars was running in all four boroughs. Residents of Staten Island and of outlying sections of the Bronx and Westchester, where the heun had been particularly severe, were pleased at finding full facilities restored to them. Service in Queens was normal by 5 A. M.

New Union Names Officers.

An enthusiastic meeting of 2,000 motormen and conductors of the New York Railways Company was held in Lyceum Hall, Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, last night. Officers to serve the union of the men for six months were elected and committees were appointed to settle any grievances the men might still have against the company.

General Organizer Fitzgerald presided and P. J. Grimes, who called the first meeting of the New York Railways men, was Secretary.

Organizer Fitzgerald exhorted the men to do better work than ever as motormen and conductors, to demonstrate to the company and to the public their sincerity in joining the union.

Matthew J. Higgins of Boston and William L. Collins, First Deputy State Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, also spoke.

The following officers were elected: President, William Conway, 29 East Eighteenth Street; First Vice President, Edward J. McCann, 158 East Ninetieth Street; Business Agent, John O'Meara, 257 West Fifty-eighth Street; Treasurer and Financial Secretary, John J. Burns, 390 First Avenue; Sergeant at Arms, Owen Flood, 321 East Ninety-first Street; Executive Committee—Patrick Lee, Joseph Mitche[illegible]omas Sheehan, Thomas Doherty, John Long, Frank Hope, Michael Moran, George Ballou, Michael Stafford, John Maloney, and William Burtin.

QUOTES WHITRIDGE TO REFUTE CHARGES

Third Avenue Co.'s Lawyer Cites Telegram Dissenting from Blanket Arbitration.

MEMORY OF FACTS AN ISSUE

Head of Up-State Service Board Who Aided In Settling 1913 Strike Foresaw No Clash.

President Frederick W. Whitridge of the Third Avenue Railway Company, dissented from that part of the 1913 strike settlement with the company's Yonkers and Westchester employes, which bound the company to submit to arbitration, the question as to whether any given matter was arbitrable. Evidence of this was discovered yesterday in the form of a telegram from Mr. Whitridge to Chairman F. W. Stevens of the up-State Public Service Commission, sent by the head of the road on the day Stevens made public the terms of settlement as they were understood by the Commission and the striking employes.

Mr. Stevens replied to Mr. Whitridge's telegram with a letter in which he asserted that the lack of perfect agreement in recollection would in all probability occasion no trouble or embarrassment in the future, because of a spirit of forbearance and concession on both sides which the Public Service Chairman felt sure would endure.

Alfred A. Cook, attorney for the railway company, made public the letter and telegram yesterday in the hope of refuting the charge of Chairman Oscar Straus of the Metropolitan District Public Service Commission tnhat Mr. Whitridge precipitated the recent strike troubles by violating or forgetting the agreement. Whitridge himself, in Scotland, has denied that he entered into such an agreement.

No evidence could be obtained yesterday that Whitridge advised the employes of the lines that the old way court in the agreement as drawn up from the record of the settlement hearing and presented to them by Chairman Stevens.

It was learned that Whitridge left the meeting in question before the conclusion and just after peace terms seemed to have been agreed upon. Representatives of the strikers then demanded some dritten evidence of the agreemnt to take back to their fellows and Shairman Stevens had the statement of terms drawn upon from the stenographer's record of the discussion.

How Mr. Whitridge Dissented.

Whitridge's telegram, dated Jan. 16, 1913, and addressed to Chairman Stevens at Albany, read:

"THE TIMES and other papers this morning contain what purports to be a document signed by you and given to the men but of which I have not received a copy, giving the gist of your conference yesterday. The last seven lines of that statement beginning with the words 'and after some further colloquy' are erreneous and contains a further expansion of what I said, to which I do not assent."

Mr. Stevens said in his reply the following day:

"I received yesterday your telegram with reference to the statement signed by me appearing in THE TIMES, and note that you do not assent to the last seven lines of such statement, beginning with the words 'and after some further colloquy.'

"The statement in question was prepared by me a short time after you left, and was submitted to the other Commissioners, and we all agreed that it contained a correct statement as we understood the facts. It is very much to be regretted that there is not a perfect agreement in recollection as to the conclusions reached. I apprehend, however, that it will occasion no trouble or embarrassment to any one in the future, since there seems to be little, if any, possibility that it will ever become a practical question whether the statement is correct or not."

Peace Memorandum in Full.

The statement of peace terms, to the last seven lines of which Mr. Whitridge objected, follows:

"At a meeting of the Public Service Commission of the Second District of the State of New York, held at its office in the Metropolitan Building, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of January, 1913, for the purpose of endeavoring to secure an immediate resumption of service upon the Yonkers Street Railway, the commission made several propositions which it asked both the employes of the road, now on strike, and Mr. Whitridge, the President of the company, to assent to. Such propositions and the response of all parties thereto were taken down verbatim by the official stenographer of the commission, and are a public record, accessible to every one, and a copy of which will, as soon as the minutes are transcribed, be furnished to the person designated by the employes to receive the same.

"Such minutes show clearly what Mr. Whitridge agreed to on behalf of the company.

"The following is a correct statement of the propositions of the commission:

"1. The operation of the road shall be restored immediately under the employment conditions prevailing on Dec. 31, 1912, with all men then employed restored to duty without prejudice to them.

"2. That the company and the men shall consider all matters in difference, and that any matters upon which they shal be unable to agree shall be submitted to arbitration by arbitrators selected in the usual manner.

"3.—If any matters are claimed by either party not to be arbitrable, the question whether such matters are properly subject of arbitration shall be arbitrated.

Deny Resignation Rumors.

"Mr. Whitridge clearly assented to the first and second propositions, but as to the third made the statement that some questions are not arbitrable. He finally said that he would abide by the decision of the Chairman of the commission as to what questions are arbitrable, and, after some further colloquy, stated that the position of the Chairman that the question of what questions are arbitrable should be submitted to arbitration was correct. The commission understands, therefore, that Mr. Whitridge assents to the third proposition, which was read in his presence."

Directors of the Third Avenue Company and Mr. Cook declared there was no foundation for rumors that Mr. Whitridge might resign the Presidency of the road. The record of the hearing at which the 1913 strike of the employes of the company's Bronx and Westchester lines was settled shows that Mr. Whitridge declared then that a personality may sometimes be the cause of conflict, and suggested that if it was thought desirable he should be replaced. He added that the only man who knew Yonkers well enough had refused to take the job.

WHITRIDGE SURPRISED.

At a Loss to Understand Report of Arbitration Promise.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—In response to an inquiry from THE NEW YORK TIMES concerning the declaration of members of the Public Service Commission that he had agreed to submit to arbitration any difference that might arise between the Third Avenue Railway system and its men, Frederick W. Whitridge today said:

"I am utterly at a loss to know what records the Public Service Commission can produce to show that I made any agreement to arbitrate labor disputes. I would refer all inquirers concerning that matter to my office in New York."

STEAMER NEWBURN IS SUNK

A 3,554-Ton British Vessel Is Destroyed by a Submarine.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The British steamer Newburn of 3,554 tons has been sunk by a submarine, Lloyd's shipping agency announced today.

The crew was landed.

HELD AS PLOTTERS IN BLACK TOM FIRE

Continued from Page 1.

of the Jersey City explosions yesterday is one recently found in German-bound mail by agents of one of the allied powers. This letter refers to tile explosion and wrecking of vessels laden with explosives in Seattle, in the late Spring of 1915, and the writer stated that if he could get another chance to destroy similarly laden vessels he would not hesitate to take the risk involved. The writer of the letter is known and copies, it was said yesterday, have been placed in the hands of the proper Federal authorities.

German Writer in Seattle Plot.

The letter reads as follows:

St. Louis, Mo., April 18, 1916.

My dear Parents and Brothers and Sisters: * * * Three-quarters of the population here are German. * * * Just opposite to where I work there is a drug factory, under Italian and French management, which is manufacturing drugs for your enemies, and there are actually Germans who work for these scoundrels—but I must frankly admit that there is a great deal of poverty among the workers. * * * However, you will never suppose that I would work on war material for your enemies. I would rather become a thief.

On the contrary, if you will study my letters of a year ago you will perhaps discover why I disappeared so suddenly from Seattle and Portland, Ore. At that time I helped our Erich and our Eastern Army a but, as what was destined for Vladivostok and the Russians was sent to the bottom of the harbor of ——, and I only wish I could get another chance like that. I would not hesitate to risk it. * * * The Germans here are very fond of their old home, and it was at St. Louis that the Wilhelmina was fitted out, which the British seized in February, 1915. The Wilhelmina was known to have a cargo of foodstuffs. * * * I wish Japan would come over to Mexico and give Uncle Sam a nut to crack, so that these scoundrels cannot send munitions to Europe any more.

Many people here have put their savings into the German-Austrian-Hungarian war loans. Your OTTO.

In the original letter, as in the copy, the name of the harbor in which the munition vessels are sunk is left blank. The harbor referred to, however, is believed to be that of Seattle, where in May, 1915, several barges laden with explosives consigned to the Russian Government were blown up.

Test Jersey City Embargo Today.

The legality of the new regulations passed last week by the Board of City Commissioners of Jersey City, which forbids the transportation into or shipment of high explosives from Jersey City, will be tested at Belmar, N. J., today before United States Judge John Relistab. The occasion will be the argument on the application made by the agency of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited, to restrain the City Commission of Jersey City and the D., L. & W. Railroad from enforcing the embargo placed on the shipment of war munitions within the municipality.

The application sets forth that the munitions shipped are incomplete in that they do not include ignition caps, which prevents them from being dangerous in themselves. The present attitude of the Jersey City Commissioners is asserted to be illegal and the suit will furnish a test case.

Commissioner of Public Safety Hague of Jersey City yesterday morning instructed Corporation Counsel Milton to make the most vigorous fight possible against the issuance of this proposed injunction.

HALT A CAR OF DUMDUMS.

Jersey City Police Also See 10,000 Shells Taken from Barge.

A carload of dumdum bullets on the Lackawanna Railroad was found by the Jersey City police yesterday morning, but after inspection was permitted to proceed from Secaucus, the inspection station, into Hoboken to be loaded on barges. The car came from some Western point and was reshipped from East Buffalo. The contents were consigned to a Broadway firm for exportation, the Jersey City police stated.

The car contained 300 cases of the bullets. Each case contained a gross of boxes with a dozen bullets in each. The bullets, according to the police, were about three inches long and flattened at the nose. They counted 518,400 in the car.

The Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company raised yesterday the hulk of the barge Isabel, owned by the Johnson Lighterage Company and destroyed as a result of the Black Tom explosion on the night of July 29. The hulk was raised at Pier 17 of the Jersey Central Railroad in Jersey City, where the barge was towed after taking fire.

In the hulk was found about 10,000 shells. Nearly 200 of them were of the twelve-inch type and about three feet long. Many shells had shot the bottom out of the barge.

The police of Jersey City will permit the shells which can be utilized to be returned to the Bethlehem Steel Company, which will refill them. The shells are in a damaged condition and not regarded as dangerous by the police.

NAVY TUGMEN COMMENDED.

Secretary Daniels Praises Pentucket's Work at Black Tom.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—John J. Phillips, master of the navy tug Pentucket, and the nine men of his crew, were commended by Secretary Daniels today for their "excellent work and unhesitating exposure to danger following the great explosion at New York" on July 30.

"It appears," Secretary Daniels said, "that the men on the Pentucket in charge of Tugmaster Phillips proceeded to Ellis Island, and, with hose from the pilot house and the main deck, fought the fire on one of the exploding ammunition barges. Some of the exploding shells imbedded themselves in the tug. Seaman S. Wandle, while handling the nozzle on top of the pilot house, was severely injured by being struck in the stomach by an exploding shell. They succeeded in placing at least one ammunition lighter where it could do no further damage."

The men of the crew are F. L. Knight and T. A. Heatton, machinists' mates; J. Hoffman, T. De More, and T. M. Hutchinson, firemen; J. L. Wheeler, S. Wandle, and R. W. Wardel, seamen, and C. S. Noble, ordinary seaman.

NO CLUES IN SEATTLE PLOT.

Barge Blown Up with Dynamite for Vladivostock.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 9.—A barge, laden with fifteen tons of dynamite, exploded in the harbor at 2 A. M. on May 30, 1915, breaking hundreds of windows in the downtown district. The dynamite was to have been loaded on the steamer Hazel Dollar for Vladivostok, but the barge was not alongside the steamer.

Evience pointed to a plot of German sympathizers, but no clues were discovered. The explosion occurred at the time great quantities of high explosives, supplies, and other freight for the Allies were being shipped from Seattle to Vladivostok.

ITALY ADOPTS SHIP SUBSIDY

Will Reward Builders and Admit Materials Free of Duty.

ROME, Aug. 8, (via Paris, Aug. 9.)—The Ministry today adopted the following measures designed to effect the building up of the national merchant marine and relieve shippers from the burdens of high freight rates:

Ships bought abroad by Italian citizens or companies within the next two years will be exempt from taxation for a period of three years; ships built in Italy during the same period will be exempt from taxation for four years, the materials for such ships will be permitted to enter free of duty and subsidies will be paid of $16 a ton on the hull and $20 on machinery.

Ships built under the provisions of the act will be liable, however, to requisition by the Government for one year, and such ships must also remain under Italian registration for five years.

LIFTING OF CENSORSHIP POPULAR IN ENGLAND

British Public Grateful for Detailed News Allowed to Come From the Front.

LONDON, July 25, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—By lifting the veil of secrecy to an extent hitherto unheard of in the war and allowing the British public to get a clearer view of what is going on at the front, the War Office has made a popular move. This revolution in departmental metnods started with the Anglo-French offensive. Its effect on the people has been magical.

The British are being fed generously on what they were deprived of for nearly two years, namely, personal doings of the soldiers. And they like it. It is about the most revolutionary occurrence since the war began.

The people realize that there is still much that must be hidden, but they are very grateful for the concessions made. They realize that this war must be largely conducted in secret and that it is inadvisable to describe, except after a long interval, the deeds of particular regiments or divisions. But in other respects the veil has been lifted and the British public has been permitted to read many moving stories which present the war to those who stay at home in a truer light than ever before.

First and foremost there are the dispatches from the British Commander in Chief, General Sir Douglas Haig, who, as a rule, sends from France two bulletins each days summarizing in military language the gains, or losses, which the armies under his command have experienced during the day and night. These are occasionally supplemented by messages which, coming from the accredited war correspondents at headquarters, may be regarded as semi-official.

The Daily Chronicle compliments the War Office and says of the newspaper correspondents: "There are now five representatives of British newspapers attached to the General Headquarters, and Frederick Palmer of The American Associated Press is privileged to join this select band. They are housed in a chateau somewhere behind the firing line—at their own expense, let it be said—and from this newspaper nerve centre they are free to come and go almost as they like.

"Consonent with military exigencies they are practically allowed a free hand. As it is obviously the duty of a newspaper correspondent to preserve a whole skin, this freedom is tempered by discretion, but they must take many risks, and in these days of long range artillery they are bound to spend most of their days as well as their nights under fire."

The expansion with regard to the pictorial side of the war is not less remarkable than the development of the literary side. One supplements the other. Some remarkable photographs have come from France since the recent offensive began. Many of them have perhaps done as much as the written description of events to stir the imagination.

BUILDING PIER FOR BREMEN.

New London Expects the German Submarine at Any Time.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 9.—The German submarine Bremen is expected to arrive at this port at any time, it was reported here today.

The Eastern Forwarding Company, which is the American corporation for handling the traffic of the German submarine merchant line, it is learned, has leased for a year space on the new State pier for a large warehouse, and this city will be the principal terminal of that company.

It is believed the Bremen will appear in New England waters at any moment and will come to this port within the three-mile limit without attempting to make speed.

The contract for the new building on the pier, given to the T. A. Scott Company, calls for its erection in twelve days.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The report published widely in the United States yesterday that the German submarine Bremen had been sunk while on her way to an American port, did not appear in the Berliner Tageblass, as the dispatch in question stated, but in the Berne, Switzerland, Tageblatt. This newspaper merely stated it was "probable" the Bremen had been sunk, owing to an accident to her machinery. Nothing is known of this report in London, Amsterdam, or The Hague.

APPLETON, Wis., Aug. 9.—The submarine Bremen will carry a number of German soldiers now in this country back to Germany, according to a letter received here by Fred. Certz from the German Consul at New York. Certz, William Hemling, and Jacob Jess were ordered by the German Consul to report at once to New York, where they will be picked up by the Bremen and taken to Germany, Certz said. They left for New York last night. All three men have been here for three years, and come from families of German nobility.

GERARD WILL SEE KAISER.

Ambassador to Present Wilson's Letter Regarding Feeding of Poland

LONDON, Aug. 9.—"Berlin telegrams state that the American Ambassador, James W. Gerard, asked for an audience with Emperor William in order to hand him an autograph letter from President Wilson, in which the President outlined his wishes concerning the feeding of the population of Poland," the Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company wired today.

"The letter is believed to be of high political importance, although no mention is made of an offer of peace mediation. Ambassador Gerard probably will join the Emperor at the western headquarters."

TO DISCUSS POLAND AGAIN.

Germany and Austria Will Seek to Reach an Agreement.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—Important developments are expected shortly in the Polish question, which has been increasingly occupying political circles here. The recently interrupted negotiations between Germany and Austria regarding Poland, it is expected, will be resumed soon, and this time there appear to be good prospects that an agreement regarding the future of Poland will be reached consonant with the vital interests of both Central Powers.

MEDIATION BOARD IN RAILROAD CRISIS

Continued from Page 1.

though they were then in existence. Possibly as the outgrowth of that experience, it has seemed to me that if they are impelled by an actual desire to arrive at a solution, the real parties to the negotiations can arrive at a better understanding, at the close of which there is no need to go to a third party to understandings of the conclusions that have been arrived at.

Therefore my attitude toward your proposal is this: Just as precisely in a former instance of this character when the President of one of the properties here representd mad exactly the same proposition, I said to you that the appeal for mediation does not need our concurrence. Under the law as it stands either party can make the request therefor. When that follows, the mediators themselves will bring the matter to the opposing side and the opposing side will make their answer to the mediators.

We decline to join you in the request for mediation.

Mr. Lee said that in asking for mediation he was following the lead of President W. S. Carter of the Firemen and Enginemen, who in 1913 called in the Board of Mediation.

Mr. Lee said that the reply of the railroads was not intended as a final refusal of the men's demands, but that the purpose of the railroads was only to bring about mediation and not to end all negotiations at that time. Then he declared the conference adourned sine die.

Following the adournment, the labor leaders had an executive conference with the delegates, after which they went to the Hotel Woodstock. Shortly after noon G. W. W. Hangar of the Board of Mediation went to the hotel and conferred with the heads of the four unions, after which Mr. Garretson made this statement:

"The Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation has notified us that it has received the request of the Managers' Conference Committee to exercise its friendly offices in an effort to bring about an amicable settlement of the questions that exist between the Conference Committee of the managers and ourselves. Our answer was to the effect that we would accept the mediators' proffer of their friendly offices provided it was properly exercised."

Realizing that a crisis was at hand, the board members were at the Hotel Manhattan, awaiting the call for their services. William L. Chambers, Chairman of the board, had come from Middletown, Conn., and Martin A. Knapp and Mr. Hangar had come from Washington. Two hours after the brotherhoods had agreed to accept mediation the railroad managers went into conference with the mediators. Besides the nineteen members of the Conference Committee, J. W. Higgins, Executive Secretary of the Western Territory; J. G. Walber, Secretary of the Bureau of Information of the Eastern Territory, and Dr. Charles P. Neill, manager of the Bureau of Information of the Southeastern Territory, were in conference with the mediators.

At the end of the conference between the mediators and the railroad managers Mr. Chambers said:

"We were in conference from 3:30 o'clock until 6:30 o'clock. The railroad representatives told us how far they were prepared to go, and made their side of the argument plain. Of course, you know, our deliberations are confidential. When we confer with either side to a controversy all reserve is thrown off, for they know that nothing that passes will be divulged.

"We will meet the other side tomorrow, and then we shall have a much better idea of the trouble."

The President's Last Resort.

That President Wilson will act personally if the mediators fail was announced last night by a man who is in closest touch with the situation and has the railroads' viewpoint. This man said that if the mediators were unable, after a week, to find a basis for agreement, they would report to President Wilson. The President would then send to both sides a request to meet him in Washington, when he would ask them to accept arbitrator. This man declared that arbitration would be the only suggestion the President would make. The railroads have already signified willingness to submit the issues to arbitration.

It can be said authoritatively that the labor leaders hope that the mediators will succeed. They say they will only strike as a last resort. They pointed out that while they would hesitate a long time before submitting to arbitration, that the Federal mediators had in many instances succeeded in bringing about a setlement without calling in arbitrators.

The labor leaders will hold an executive session with the 800 brotherhood delegates at 10 o'clock this morning.

WILSON PREPARED TO ACT.

Will Summon Railway Heads and Employes to White House if Need Be.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—News that the Federal Bediation Board had taken up the threatened railroad strike was received with undisguised relief by administration officials here.

The members of the Board with Secretary Wilson, went to New York with directions from President Wilson to do everything possible to avert a strike. They were instructed to keep the White House fully informed of every development. Realizing the serious situation which would confront the country should a strike occur, it is understood that the President is ready to exercise all the authority he has to bring about an agreement.

The success of previous efforts of the Mediation Board in averting strikes on railroads has led Mr. Wilson to expect confidently that there would be no walkout in the present instance. He has been prepared, however, to send a personal message to the managers and workers, or to summon representatives of the two sides to the White House.

CALLS ARBITRATION CHANCE.

Head of the Firemen Would as Lief Pull Straws for an Eight-Hour Day.

W. S. Carter, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Enginemen and Firemen, was asked yesterday why the brotherhoods were so opposed to arbitration.

"Arbitration is a gambling game, even when the dice are not loaded," he said. "Railway employes have lost faith in the justice of arbitration boards. They believe arbitration is as fickle as chance. Long before gambling with dice was prohibited by law it was not considered profitable to go against loaded dice. Polite people would have nothing to do with such methods.

"Now, coming down to the issue today: Can you call to mind a single instance in which the workers at any trade have secured the eight-hour day through arbitration? The mine workers were forced to inconvenience the public for many months by a great strike before they won the eight-hour day. The printers, bricklayers, carpenters and all the rest of them got the eight-hour day through long and repeated strikes, but they do not now regret the inconvenience.

"If the railroads may judge of the future by experiences of the past, they perhaps feel safe in wanting to submit the present eight-hour question to an arbitration board. The railroads already have the co-operation of all the Chambers of Commerce and other employers' associations in their proposal that railway employes be forced to submit their eight-hour proposal to arbitration. This advantage was expanded into a net advance of 6⅞ points for the session, while these gains were scored in other parts of the list:

American Locomotive, 2½ points; Baltimore & Ohio, 1½; C., C., C. & St. Louis, 3⅜; Crucible Steel, 3; Erie, 1⅜; Lehigh Valley, 1⅝; Louisville & Nashville, 1⅜; Maxwell Motors, 3; N. Y. Air Brake, 8; New York Central, 2¼; Studebaker, 3⅝; Union Pacific, 2½; United Cigar Stores, 2⅜ and Steel, 1⅜.

While the upturn of the railroad group attracted most attention, as reflective of the direct result of the railroad conferences, traders were impressed with the way Steel and other industrials moved forward after many weeks of dullness. At 88⅝, Steel stood within a fraction of its best quotation this year.

The rush of buyers indicated that considerable short covering was put through, the closing out of short contracts entered into some days ago when the bears were especially active in forcing the motor issues down. The progress of Studebaker forwards was thought in commission houses to represent largely the buying back of stock sold in last week's break. Brokers who specialize in investment accounts said, however, that a great deal of buying for investment took place after the news from the railroad camps.

HISTORY OF MEDIATION.

Has Averted 47 Strikes Since Board Was Created in 1913.

The United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation, which has been called upon by the railroads to prevent a national strike, was created on July 15, 1913, by act of Congress. Its members were appointed by President Wilson three days later, and they acted in the railroad strike situation of 1913 and a strike was averted.

According to the act under which it was created, the purposes of the board are: "To settle by mediation, conciliation, and arbitration all controversies concerning wages, hours of labor, or conditions of employment that may arise between any common carriers engaged in the transportation of passengers or property (in interstate commerce) and their employes."

The services of the board may be sought by either or both sides. Both sides must consent before it may act. It has no peremptory powers. In the forty-seven cases in which the board has been successful, thirty-nine were settled by mediation and eight by arbitration.

Its members are William L. Chambers, Chairman; Martin A. Knapp, and G. W. W. Hangar.

NEWS PLEASES WALL STREET.

Appearance of Mediation Board Causes Quick Upturn of Stocks.

Wall Street learned just before the start of the last hour's business in the stock market that the United States Board of Mediation had been called upon to straighten out the differences between railroads and their employes. Enthusiastic buying of railroad and leading industrial shares sprang up immediately in the Stock Exchange. The Curb, too, shared in the general betterment of feeling among traders.

Reading stood forth as the leader; in fact, expectations that the danger of a strike would soon be past had caused considerable buying of Reading, sufficient to cause a 2½ point rise, before definite news of the appeal to the Federal authorities had been received in the Street. This advantage was expanded into a net advance of 6⅞ points for the session, while these gains were scored in other parts of the list:

Smith Form-a-Truck

$350 and a Ford make a guaranteed 1-ton truck.

World's Lowest Hauling Cost

Smith Form-a-Truck Sales Co., Inc.
245 W. 55th St., New York City, N. Y.
Telephone Circle 380.

Chicago
Additional Through Service
Pennsylvania Railroad
Beginning August 10
Lv. New York 5:30 P. M.
Ar. Chicago next day 4:45 P. M.
Phone Madison Square 7900

Final Clearance
$17.50 For A Stein-Bloch That Was $35, $30, $25

The original price-ticket is on each of these *Fancy Summer Suits*. Sizes for every figure. Alterations free, if needed.

$10 for smart heather mixtures in *Knitted Sport Coats*.

$3.75 and $5 for all-wool, hefty-weight *White Flannel Trousers*.

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY
MANUFACTURER

Cigarettes
FATIMA
VAFIADIS
RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT
CHESTERFIELD
PIEDMONT

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.
TO-MORROW
Our Half-Yearly Sale
SHIRTS
MANHATTAN—ARROW—E. & W.
$1.15 up
NECKWEAR
25c up
STRAW HATS $1.95
SUMMER SUITS $16.50 up
42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

111
Do you plan to extend your business abroad?

To intrust your foreign exchange business to a concern without ample capital and reliable experience, would invite the hazard of sending a boy to market.

While the Columbia Trust Company's capital, surplus and undivided profits of $9,800,000 meet every requirement of dependability, the organization of its Foreign Department provides mature judgment and experienced advice.

If you are ready to make a banking connection for the transaction of foreign business, the Manager of our Foreign Department, at our 60 Broadway office, will be glad to assist you personally.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
In Financial District: 60 Broadway
In Shopping Center: Fifth Avenue and 34th Street
In Harlem: 125th Street and Lenox Avenue
In Bronx: 148th Street and Third Avenue

SAYS JIMMY THE OFFICE BOY

"Don't argue with the Umpire! You're safe if you use Davids' Ink."

You are not safe if you keep your records with an ink which time effaces. Neither are you safe if you sign checks or important documents with an inferior ink.

Demand Thaddeus Davids' Inks and be safe.

We manufacture every variety of writing inks, mucilage, glue, paste, sealing wax, etc. Sold by dealers in every land.

THADDEUS DAVIDS INK CO., Inc.
Established 1835

A New Industrial City
MANUFACTURERS
APPLYING A PRINCIPLE
Manufacturers who impress their customers with the fact that the best goods always are the cheapest can apply the same principle at Degnon Terminal. Only at Degnon Terminal the lower cost of factories is actual and not relative. In other words, when we say that our rent, power, labor, insurance, and trucking charges are absolutely the lowest we mean just that and nothing else.
For Illustrated Booklet
Write 30 E. 42d St., New York
Phone Murray Hill 7505.
DEGNON TERMINAL
RAILWAY TO WORLD'S GREATEST MARKETS

GLYNN AND HARRIS GROOM DARK HORSE

May Have Found Man Tammany Wants to Beat Seabury for Governor.

MURPHY GOES TO SARATOGA

William Church Osborn, with an Eye to Senator Nomination, Also on Train for Convention Town.

Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy, Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, and Murphy's boyhood friend, "Phil" Donohue, entrained for Saratoga and the unofficial Democratic State Convention yesterday afternoon. When Murphy left, according to all reports, he had not been able to pick a man to pit against Judge Samuel Seabury of the Court of Appeals as a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination in the Democratic direct primaries.

Edwin S. Harris, Chairman of the State Committee, was summoned to meet Murphy at Saratoga. They were to confer there last night on the vexed question of how to beat Judge Seabury, whom Tammany does not want. Chairman Harris has made mysterious trips through the State of late and it was more than intimated that he and ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn between them were grooming a dark horse who would be trotted out at the psychological moment in the convention as a candidate acceptable to the "organization" and with plenty of up-State backing.

A prominent Democrat, closely in touch with President Wilson and the Democratic "Federal crowd," said yesterday that in his opinion Judge Seabury would be the nominee. Tammany does not want Seabury, but is willing to take almost any other man proposed. The prospect now is that there will be a lively fight at the convention between the advocates of Judge Seabury's nomination and Tammany and the leaders up-State affiliated with Tammany.

Ex-State Chairman William Church Osborn, who, it is understood, is an aspirant for the nomination for United States Senator to succeed Senator O'Gorman, and Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone, who is close to President Wilson, left for Saratoga on the same train with Mr. Murphy. A friend of the Tammany chieftain took pains to inform inquiring newspaper men that while they were on the same train they were not in Mr. Murphy's party.

FREE FOR ALL AT PRIMARY.

Democrats at Saratoga Conference Will Recommend No Candidates.

ALBANY, Aug. 9.—Candidates for Governor and other State offices will not be recommended by the unofficial Democratic State Convention at Saratoga Springs on Friday, according to present plans of the party leaders. The gathering of the delegates will be devoted to the adoption of a platform.

Edwin S. Harris, Chairman of the committee, said today he believed that discussion of the availability of the different candidates would be continued up to the primaries. It was learned also that the party leaders har decided not to recommend any candidate for United States Senator. This course had been agreed upon, it was said, to avoid any basis for charging the organization with attempting to dictate nominations in advance of the primaries, thereby violating the spirit of the direct primaries law.

SUFFRAGISTS GO TO SARATOGA.

Will Ask Convention to Indorse 1917 State Referendum.

That suffragists are not pinning all their hopes on Mr. Hughes's indorsement of the Federal amendment was shown in the departure last night for Saratoga of a number of suffrage leaders, who will try to get from the Democratic unofficial convention an indorsement of the suffrage referendum which will probably be submitted to the voters of the State next year. They will hold an all-day rally at the Grand Union Hotel in Saratoga today.

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mrs. Raymond Brown, Mrs. Alice Duer Miller, Miss Emily Hooper, Miss Hill, and Miss Frances Brewer were among the suffragists who went to Saratoga last night. Among the other well-known suffragists who will go from up-State are Mrs. C. J. Nordstrom, a sister of Assemblyman Henry E. H. Brereton of Warren, introducer of the suffrage resolution in the 1916 Legislature; Mrs. William Garner, also of Warren; Mrs. John R. Hazel and Mrs. Frank A. Abbott of Erie; Mrs. W. G. Mitchell of Washington; Mrs. Gordon Norris of Dutchess; Mrs. O. O. Seabring of Tioga, and Mrs. Henry White Cannon of Delaware.

M'CORMICK TO KEEP KEEN EYE ON HUGHES

Directs Democratic Managers Here Closely to Check Up Candidate's Utterances.

CUE FROM WASHINGTON

Campaign Committee May Be Named Today — Tammany Likely to be Represented.

Democratic campaign managers in New York have decided to pay more attention to the Western campaign trip of Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate, it was learned yesterday at the National Committee headquarters. The Democratic managers here also have decided to select a Campaign Committee and to get their campaign in full swing as soon as possible. The hitch in the selection of a committee has been due to the New York State situation. Some of the managers are opposed to putting a representative of the Tammany organization on the committee, while others have contended that to ignore Tammany altogether would be laying very bad politics. The National Administration, it is said, is willing to have Tammany represented, but several influential leaders have been opposing it.

Vance C. McCormick National Chairman, said yesterday that the situation had been smoothed out. He will go to Maine today to confer with William R. Pattangill, manager of the Campaign Committee of that State, and he said he might give out the lost of members before he started. Several Progressives will be on the list, and they probably will include Bainbridge Colby of New York, Matthew Hale of Massachusetts, and Francis J. Heney of California. The other members will be Mr. McCormick, representing Pennsylvania; Carter Glass of Virginia, Daniel C. Roper of North Carolina, Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, Henry Morgenthau of New York, Robert Woolley of Virginia, Frederick B. Lynch of Minnesota, Homer S. Cummings of Connecticut, Robert S. Hudspeth of New Jersey, Dr. Coughlan of Massachusetts; and Wilbur Marsh of Iowa, Treasurer of the Campaign Committee. If a Democratic organization man in New York is selected, Norman E. Mack probably will be the man.

McCormick Hits at Hughes.

Chairman McCormick made this criticism of Mr. Hughes's speeches:

"What a pitiable spectacle it is in a campaign for the exalted office of President to see such things as Mr. Hughes is putting before the voters as issues. I have carefully analyzed all of his speeches to date and I fail to find a single, strong, constructive policy. Mr. Hughes apparently is touring the country telling the people small, petty things which amount to nothing. On the other hand, our candidate, the President, is busy at Washington putting through the promises he made to the people. None can deny that he is, in the vernacular, delivering the goods he promised."

Representative George F. O'Shaunessy of Rhode Island told Chairman McCormick yesterday that President Wilson's achievements had made a deep impression upon the Rhode Island electorate.

"Eight thousand more men have registered in Rhode Island than in 1912," said Mr. O'Shaunessy. "On all sides business is booming. Labor is scarce. Well-employed men will turn a deaf ear to Republican orators this year. With pockets full of money and contented with their lot, they will vote for Woodrow Wilson's re-election."

Victory, Says Heflin.

Representative "Tom" Heflin of Alabama was another caller at Democratic headquarters yesterday. He has been invited to speak in twenty different States, and has promised to speak in Maine the latter part of this month. He predicted President Wilson's re-election by an overwhelming majority.

President Wilson's Alaskan policy may carry the State of Washington into the Democratic column in November, according to R. P. Oldham, President of the Woodrow Wilson League of the State of Washington. The suffrage question, he said, would not be brought into the foreground in Washington. Regarding the building of the Government railroad in Alaska he wrote:

"No one can gainsay that the Wilson policy in Alaska and the building of the railroad have been a great help to this community. There is nothing in that regard that could be attacked by the Republicans. It was one of the most important things that ever happened for the prosperity of Seattle, and must be so admitted by all people."

Hapgood Calls It Slander.

Norman Hapgood, Vice Chairman of the Woodrow Wilson Independent League, commented yesterday on Mr. Hughes's attack on the President.

"What Mr. Hughes says about the record of the present Administration regarding appointments is so inaccurate that it goes beyond the bounds of legitimate argument," said Mr. Hapgood. "The records will show that the changes in the State Department, when this Administration came in, although it followed a Republican Administration, were not greater than those that have taken place when one Republican Administration followed another.

"If Mr. Hughes cannot find anything better to do in his campaign than to indulge in what is to him a new experience, that of repeating ordinary partisanship slander, his reputation is not likely to improve. What he needs is a constructive program and a real issue."

LINDSEY SUPPORTS WILSON.

Child Labor Bill Wins Denver Judge to President's Standard.

Judge Ben B. Lindsay of Denver has declared his intention of supporting President Wilson for re-election, it was announced at Democratic National Headquarters yesterday. In a telegram to President Wilson Judge Lindsay said:

"For many years a member of the National Child Labor Committee favoring a Federal child labor bill abolishing child slavery and as a recent member of the National Executive Committee of the Progressive Party, I wish heartily to congratulate you on the passage of the Keating Child Labor bill. Your splendid attitude on this question and willingness to change from your former position with the States' rights Democrats or Federal or national control, when it becomes clearly apparent that it is the best method to put an end to certain evils or advance certain rights, should be sufficient proof to wavering Progressives that the Democratic Party is as willing as the Republican Party in proper cases to put the national welfare above State considerations. As an ardent advocate of a national woman's suffrage amendment, I am convinced that the majority of the Democratic Congressmen will eventually favor such a measure, as they now have passed a national child labor law.

"The fine, constructive legislation of your Administration strongly appeals to me as a Progressive, and while I am a non-partisan candidate for Juvenile Judge here, when it comes to national issues in this campaign I feel it my duty as well as my pleasure as a Progressive to assure you of my cordial support."

Judge Lindsay formerly was a Republican, but followed Colonel Roosevelt in 1912.

LABOR MEN BACK SEABURY.

Ask All Parties to Nominate Judge for Governor.

Edward I. Hannah, State Chairman of a committee of labor organizations formed to aid the candidacy of Judge Samuel Seabury for Governor, made public last night a letter that had been sent to the Chairmen of the Republican, Democratic, and Progressive State Committees, the Independence League, and the Socialist State Committee.

The letter states that ten central bodies and twenty-three local unions have passed resolutions urging the State conventions of the various parties to nominate Judge Seabury. Delegates of the labor men will present the resolution to the Democratic Convention at Saratoga tomorrow.

WOMAN'S PARTY MEETS TODAY

Iowa Suffragist Resents Effort to Deliver the Support of Women.

With the Woman's Party opening its national conference in Colorado Springs, Col., today, Democratic campaign managers are making plans to see that Hughes doesn't get the 4,000,000 women's votes. Democratic spellbinders will tour the twelve States in which the women can vote for President.

It was said yesterday that President Wilson has decided upon Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, as the star wooer of the Western women vote. No sooner had the women at Republican headquarters heard this than it was announced that if Mr. Malone went West looking for votes for Wilson, he would be trailed by Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, who would tell the 4,000,000 women voters they must see that Mr. Wilson was not returned to the White House.

The Democrats' hopes for women votes were boosted yesterday by a letter received at National Headquarters from Mrs. Helen Talboy, a lawyer of Onawa, Iowa, and a suffrage leader of her State. She wrote that she resented an effort on the part of a few suffrage leaders to deliver the support of women to Mr. Hughes. She referred to the situation as "the attempt of a few Congressional Union women to play politics, and petty politics at that, with the cause."

At the headquarters of the Women's Committee of the National Hughes Alliance it was announced that when Mr. Hughes reached Los Angeles on Aug. 21 he would be greeted by a large and strong Hughes Alliance.

STRAW VOTE FOR WILSON.

President in Lead Among Columbia Summer Students.

President Wilson was slightly in the lead yesterday in a straw ballot which is being taken by The Columbia Spectator among the 8,200 students at the Summer school and the 500 members of the Faculty. The returns yesterday also showed the voters in favor of woman suffrage, national prohibition, and universal military training in the public schools. Less than 200 had voted up to last night, but a much larger vote is expected before the balloting closes Saturday night.

The results yesterday were: President—Woodrow Wilson, 78; C. E. Hughes, 74; others, 7.

Woman Suffrage—For, 106; against, 51.

National Prohibition—For, 101; against, 53.

Military Training in Schools—For, 104; against 69.

The majority of those registered at the Summer school are teachers, who come from all parts of the country.

MOOSE LEADER FOR WILSON.

Duffy Believes Progressive Shift Will Make Connecticut Debatable.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 9.—Frederick E. Duffy of West Hartford, granger and agriculturist who ran for Congress four years ago on the Bull Moose ticket, today announced that he was for Wilson. Moreover, Mr. Duffy, who recently has been managing the Progressive State Committee, says he believes he will carry to Wilson at least half of the 34,000 Connecticut votes cast for Roosevelt in 1912. On that basis Connecticut becomes debatable.

Other prominent Progressives, having been officially advised of the results of the recent Indianapolis conference, have come out for Wilson, giving as their reason the "Roosevelt betrayal."

STAPLES NOT A CANDIDATE.

Says He Cannot Accept Moose Nomination for Lieutenant Governor.

BUFFALO, Aug. 9.—Charles J. Staples announced today that he would decline the Progressive nomination for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Staples's name was included in a list of candidates announced last night by the New York County Committee of the Progressive Party with Judge Samuel Seabury for Governor, to be presented to the voters at the primaries.

Mr. Staples said that business reasons made it impossible for him to accept.

Indorse Justice Vernon M. Davis.

Resolutions presenting Justice Vernon M. Davis of the Appellate Division for renomination to the Supreme Court bench were passed last night by the Executive Committee of the Cleveland Democracy. The resolutions, offered by County Clerk William F. Schneider, declared that during his fourteen years' service Justice Davis had performed his duties with "mercy, justice and ability," and that his renomination by all parties and independent organizations was desirable.

LEAGUE CRITICISES U. S. CIVIL SERVICE

National Reform Body Charges That Federal Commission Kept Acts Secret.

ACCUSATION NON-PARTISAN

Asserts Reason Given for Withholding Records Was to Protect the Wilson Administration.

The charge by Charles E. Hughes that civil service principles had been violated by the Wilson Administration to increase Democratic patronage was followed yesterday by a long statement made public by the National Civil Service Reform League, a non-partisan body, of which Woodrow Wilson was formerly Vice President and an active member. Many prominent Democrats are on the present list of officers and Directors.

The league published yesterday the correspondence it had carried on with President Wilson and the United States Civil Service Commission in an effort to find out whether there was any foundation for the repeated charges that the civil service machinery had been manipulated to put Democrats in the position of fourth-class Postmasters and in the rural free delivery service, which had been deprived of civil service protection by an Executive order on May 7, 1913.

The league yesterday charged that the commission had "evidently refused to allow its records to be examined and had given several conflicting reasons for this refusal. The statement of the league continued:

The League's Statement.

So far the President has sustained the commission's ruling. The league declares that this is the first time in its existence that information as to the public administrative work of the Federal Commission has been denied to it, except during a short period in the year 1899. The league charges that, in refusing its request, the present commission has inaugurated a policy of secrecy full of foreboding for the proper administration of the civil service law.

The league quoted the language of Commissioner John R. Proctor, "one of the most distinguished of Civil Service Commissioners," who said in an official opinion in 1899: "Nothing so much fosters the spoils system as secrecy in the administration of patronage."

When the league, at a conference on March 31, 1916, sought permission to investigate charges that the civil service regulations regarding fourth-class postmasterships had been manipulated so as to displace many of the incumbents and to appoint Democrats the refusal was made by John A. McIlhenny, President of the commission, who was alleged to have told Richard H. Dana, President of the league, that "if access were given to these records it might lead to such criticism of the Administration as would seriously embarrass it."

The league then appealed to President Wilson, who refused to accept the explanation that secrecy was due to fear of embarrassing his Administration and suggested that civil service methods and results in the matter of naming fourth-class Postmasters should be made public by the commission in its annual report.

In a reply on Aug. 1 to the President, Mr. Dana commented as follows on this suggestion:

It would be a most incompetent body which would not draw up a report furnishing a plausible explanation for even the grossest abuses, and we feel sure that neither the league nor the public will remain satisfied with a plan which allows any department or branch of the service to be the interpreter of its own conduct and denies to all the world all access to the evidence by which the truth of its interpretation can be established or refuted.

Dana Writes to President.

The league received on July 22 of this year a letter from the commissioner, dated May 27, and marked "delayed." This was in reply to a letter from the league, it was asserted, which had gone for three months unanswered, and gave several reasons for the refusal of the commission to permit access to its records. One of these was as follows:

An investigation by an outside body may be ex parte, partisan, mischievous, imperfect, and calculated grossly to mislead the public, and attack and embarrass an Administration, as experience has shown.

After reviewing the history for the last years of the unsuccessful efforts of the league to find out the practical result of taking civil service protection away from the fourth-class Postmasters, Mr. Dana in his letter to President Wilson on Aug. 1, said:

The reasons given by the commission for this concealment are contradictory and inconsistent. In its letter to the league of April 24, 1914, it says: "This action is necessary in the interests of public business, owing to the congestion of the work in the service." It had waited nearly two years, when it might properly be assumed that this congestion had been overcome, we were told by Mr. McIlhenny, the President of the commission, at our Washington conference on March 31, 1916, that, if access were given to these records, it might lead to such a criticism of the Administration as would seriously embarrass it. Finally, in its letter received July 22, the commission amplifies this ground for its action by stating that an investigation by an outside body may "mislead the public and attack and embarrass an Administration." This, therefore, appears as the vital reason for the refusal.

We think that you must have overlooked this, for we cannot assume that the President of the United States could permit such a reason to be urged for the concealment of official records concerning official acts, or that he would willingly appear to adopt the argument that such concealment is necessary to preserve his Administration from attack.

Among the officials and Directors of the league are Charles W. Eliot, Moorfield Storey, Cardinal Gibbons, Joseph H. Choate, George McAneny, Samuel H. Ordway, Seth Low, Everett Colby, Ellery C. Stowell, William Dudley Foulke, William B. Hale, George T. Keyes, A. S. Frissell, Harry W. Marsh, Everett P. Wheeler, and Charles J. Bonaparte.

Wayne Democrats for Seabury.

Special to The New York Times.

LYONS, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The Democratic County Committee, at a meeting held today at Newark, unanimously adopted a resolution favoring the nomination of Judge Seabury for Governor and requesting the representatives from Wayne County at the Democratic State conference to urge his indorsement.

HUGHES REPLIES, BACKED BY DURAND

Continued from Page 1.

ception also has been taken by the distinguished Secretary to my statement with regard to that man.

Reiterates Jones was Unfit.

"I am not in a position to state of my own knowledge the circumstances of the retirement of the eminent scientist who occupied that important technical place in the Bureau of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, but, if I assume that he retired voluntarily, my point is not so much the retirement of the man who went but the lack of special fitness in the man by whom he was succeeded.

"I am now told that Mr. Jones, who succeeded him, was promoted from being Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries. But this gentleman—a stock breeder, I believe—was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries, likewise an important technical place, involving special qualifications, by this Administration. He went, I believe, from his stock farm to take charge of the Bureau of Fisheries, and after he had been there a couple of years he was put in charge of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Now the Administration says that he is a wonderfully competent man."

Mr. Hughes then went into details as to the charge he made in Detroit that the Administration had made "a raid upon the civil service."

"The National Civil Service Reform League," he said, "states in a summary that in the first three years of this Administration—March 4, 1913, to March 4, 1916—the executive issued a total of 289 special exceptions. It is then added that, up to and including June 24, 1916, there have been issued a total of 279. It is then said that out of the 279 the Civil Service Commission has concurred in seventy-one, that the commission has not concurred in 143, and that the commission's attitude is not recorded in a total of sixty-five cases.

"We must have higher standards than those of this Administration," he concluded. "This Administration, with loud professions of devotion to civil service reform, has not been true to the standards of the Administration which I believe the American people desire to see enforced."

The Hughes party arrived in St. Paul from Chicago at 11 o'clock this morning. The nominee found a big crowd at the railway station to welcome him, and the streets on the way to the St. Paul Hotel were lined with people.

Mr. Hughes held a reception at the hotel at noon and met many of the State leaders. All talked harmony and said he would get Minnesota by a big majority.

The candidate motored to Minneapolis in the afternoon. The meeting there was held on the Parade, a large tract of park land on the outskirts of the city. The police estimated the crowd at 10,000. There were fully 1,000 automobiles parked about the platform from which the nominee spoke. Because of its huskiness, Mr. Hughes had trouble to make his voice reach the outskirts of the crowd, but he tried his best, even at the risk of straining it.

There was a parade through the streets of Minneapolis preceding the address, and Mr. Hughes was on view before 25,000 of the city's inhabitants. He rode in a car with the Mayor and other dignitaries.

Addresses 12,000 at Night.

At the night meeting in the Auditorium in St. Paul Mr. Hughes stirred a crowd of 12,000 to great applause by telling, in a voice shaking with emotion, his attitude if elected.

"I have no secret relations," he exclaimed; "no private obligations; no political debts to pay. I left the bench at the request of the people desire it, I shall be their servant."

The candidate said he wanted a united party, and knew no reason why all Progressives and Republicans could not support him with a good conscience.

Mr. Hughes accused President Wilson of abandoning his Continental Army plan for purposes of party expediency.

"We heard much of personal leadership over Congress," he said. Why did this leadership fail in this time of national emergency?"

The necessity of sending the militia to the border, he said, showed inefficiency of the first magnitude, chargeable directly to the Administration.

There was renewed applause when Mr. Hughes said it was possible to obtain a Government which would accomplish things quickly when an emergency was feced.

Mr. Hughes assailed the Administration for its preparedness policy, which he declared inadequate. He asserted that he regarded "reasonable preparedness as a primary duty," and that he purposed, if elected, "to see to it that it is discharged to the credit of the American people."

"We are a spirited people," Mr. Hughes declared. "We are a people that can protect ourselves. We are not too proud to fight."

Repeats Mexican Views.

Much of the nominee's address was devoted to the Mexican situation and the calling of the National Guard to service on the border. There had been warnings for two years that America should be prepared, Mr. Hughes said, yet when the time came to put an army on the border to do police service "there was presented a spectacle showing inefficiency of the first magnitude." The Administration's embargo on arms to Mexico was criticised as "fast and loose—no policy."

"I don't think it a rash statement," the nominee stated. "I think it is warranted by the facts to say that any American soldier killed in Mexico is killed by American bullets that we have let go over the border."

Mr. Hughes referred to a recent address to the Senate bySenator Lewis of Illinois.

"He didn't like some statements of mine," the nominee said. "They distressed him. I am glad of it. That was the intention, but there wasn't a word in what I said that he or anybody else could answer."

The punitive expedition to Mexico, Mr. Hughes said, was only called punitive.

"The only punishment inflicted was punishment inflicted on ourselves," he said. "We punished nobody else."

A large portion of the nominee's address was devoted to reiteration of his views on the need for industrial cooperation and preparation for commercial competition by Europe after the war.

In his St. Paul speech Mr. Hughes said in part:

Naturalized Americans.

"I am a strong party man. I believe in party organization as an essential agency of republican government. But I believe in party organization as the servant of a democratic people, and I stand as the representative of a party in order that through that essential instrumentality I may serve all the men and women of the United States.

"I believe that there is no reasonable man in the Progressive party and no revolt and strong organization man in the Republican party who holds to the great ideals of the honor and prosperity and efficiency of this nation who cannot with a good conscience support my candidacy.

"We have come from many lands. Here in the Northwest we know that Americanism is a thing of the spirit and not of the flesh. Wherever a man is born, if he is a naturalized American citizen of the United States, he is here heartily as an American citizen, with American ideals, with American hopes, ready to give, live, and die for the United States.

"I desire to see a reinforcement of the American sentiment in that consciousness of unity which displaces all possibility of division. We must have that inner feeling of intense loyalty. What is there to divide us? We are a united people ,and only through that dominant sense of unity and of loyalty can we get the force and motive power which will make us an efficient nation ready to cope with the problems of the twentieth century.

Wilson's Change on Preparedness.

"There was no excuse for permitting our regular army to remain at so low a point that it could not perform military duty without summoning men unprepared for such from the length and breadth of the land. That is not a spectacle of a prepared nation. That is a condition for which I hold the Administration responsible.

"Consider for a moment the facts. It was only about a year and a half ago that certain patriotic citizens were directing attention to the need of preparedness, to the need of the enlargement of our regular army, and the President of the United States formally expressed his opinion that such persons were nervous, excited, that there was no real occasion for alarm, that there were no conditions which made it a matter to be considered as a real exigency.

"Then there came the torch of another leader. What a change in sentiment was wrought overnight in the councils of the Administration! There was a feeling that an exigency did exist and that something should be done, that it was no longer nervousness, but prudence, caution and foresight which required immediate action.

"There was an able Secretary of War, and he devoted himself with astuteness to the problem, and he worked out a plan. He thought he had pinned the Administration so that it would stay put. I don't believe you could pin the Administration to any policy that would stay put. Well, the matter got so bad that the Executive presented it to Congress.

"Only a few months ago it was stated that our present demand called for this forthwith: raising the regular army from its total on paper—although it was in fact somewhat less—of about 100,000 to 141,000 and a citizen reserve of 400,000, trained by Federal authority in annual installments of 133,000 each.

Party Expediency.

"That was to be regarded as essential. Now, how long did that stay put? Why, within a short time the plan was abandoned. The Secretary of War resigned, and in his correspondence with the President he pointedly pointed out what he regarded as the inexcusable abandonment—I don't use his exact words—but this was the substance of it—of a program deemed to be necessary.

"Now, why was it abandoned? We have had a great deal of talk about Executive leadership, not conspicuous then, when American preparedness was in issue. Why was it necessary to go through the land dealing with the subject when Congress had its mind open to know the Executive's will?

"Oon the contrary, there was what I regard as a backdown, a change of front. It always has seemed to me most regrettable that it was a change of front under the exception of partisan expediency. We had, as a result, something which is fraught with much mystery.

"In the first place, under the Army Reorganization bill, we have a paper army of 178,000, but an actual army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, of about 110,000, and about 15,000 more in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918. We have then to rely upon the National Guard.

Mr. Hughes came from Chicago by special train. Although he had said that he would not make rear platform speeches, he hurried out at each stop. Mrs. Hughes held him in check. After he had attempted to make an address at Winona, the first stop, at 7:40 A. M., and had found his voice in grave trouble she succeeded in convincing him that he had better just shake hands and not try to talk any more.

Other stops were made at Wabasha, Lake City, Red Wing and Hastings, all in Minnesota. The crowds were cordial.

"God bless you, Charley," one man cried, "we need you in the White House."

Another, finding his hand in a firm grasp, exclaimed: "I like that. Every handshake will make a vote."

BARRY DEFENDS CHARGES.

Publicity Agent Says Hughes Accusations Are Well Founded.

David S. Barry, Publicity Chairman of the Republican Campaign Committee, commented yesterday on the course of Washington officials regarding charges made by Charles E. Hughes in his speeches.

"Those familiar with conditions at Washington," said he, "expressed amusement at the apparent indignation of high Democratic Government officials over the smashing blows by Mr. Hughes against political appointments to important economic and scientific places in the Government service. One of the specific instances given by Mr. Hughes was that of the appointment of Dr. E. Lester Jones to be Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, a purely technical and scientific position, but during the year or more that he has held the place he has been a persistent lobbyist for more appropriations for his bureau.

"In fact, much of Dr. Jones's time has been spent, not in his office, but in the Capitol Building, where he has by personal solicitation and circular letters urged members of Congress to vote more money for his office. He also resorted to the now almost obsolete method of dinner-giving to get more funds. The other scientific instance cited by Mr. Hughes is a more flagrant prostitution of the business of the Government to politics. This was the appointment of William J. Harris, the political boss of Georgia, to be Director of the Census, a position requiring a high degree of technical ability and extended experience, neither qualification being possessed by Mr. Harris.

"So apparent were his disabilities that the American Academy of Sciences, in session at Washington when the appointment was announced, protested to the President, emphasizing Mr. Harris's unfitness for so important a position. The President returned a sharp answer, virtually telling the academy to mind its own business. Later Harris was made a member of the Federal Trade Commission ,and while holding that place he violated all proprieties by attending and manipulating the Georgia State Convention, taking its control out of the hands of Senator Thomas W. Hardwick.

"The political activities of Mr. Harris attracted such attention at this time that his conduct was commented upon adversely in the Senate, and but a perfunctory defense was put up for him by Democratic Senators. If President Wilson or Secretary Redfield wish full confirmation of Mr. Hughes's estimate of the political activities of Mr. Harris they can get it by applying to Senator Thomas W. Hardwick of Georgia, who doubtless will gladly indorse Mr. Hughes's statements."

DURAND WANTED TO STAY.

Says in Interview Talk of Voluntary Resignation Is Ridiculous.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 9.—In an interview today E. Dana Durand said:

"My retirement as Director of the Census was a forced retirement. I resigned, but did so out of the customary courtesy to the new Democratic Administration, although I very much desired to retain the position.

"There is a sort of custom in the federal service that when a change of administration at Washington comes all appointees advise the administration that his or her resignation will be forthcoming when desired, or some even forward their resignations to the President.

"In common with many others I did

"In common with many others I did this when Mr. Wilson became President. My resignation was in his hands a considerable time before I was out of office, as the Senate held up the confirmation of my successor. It was a forced retirement, however, as I wanted to keep the place."

Mr. Durand went on to say that his retirement could not have been because of political activity any more than his appointment was due to that reason. Mr. Durand said that he had not been active in politics before or after his appointment by Roosevelt.

"It would be ridiculous to say that I voluntarily resigned from the position of Director of the Census," Mr. Durand added, "as I had the work well organized, had come to like it very well, and felt secure in a permanent work that was pleasant. Not only my friends, but others connected with the Administration knew that I wanted to stay where I was. I always have considered that I was forced out of the place."

FACTS NOT KNOWN TO SWEET.

Acting Secretary in the Dark About Durand's Retirement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Edwin F. Sweet, Assistant Secreary of Commerce, who is in charge of the department in the absence of Secretary Redfield, when told of the letter from A. Dana Durand read by Charles E. Hughes at Minneapolis today said he knew nothing of the circumstances of Mr. Durand's retirement from the Directorship of the census.

"I had nothing to do with that matter," he said, "and have no personal knowledge of it."

HUGHES'S LABOR DECISIONS.

Gompers Cites Danbury Hatters and Arizona Alien Rulings.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Democratic Party managers here today gave out a letter from Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, to Thomas H. Nichols of Alliance, Ohio, reviewing the attitude of Charles E. Hughes in the Supreme Court cases involving the interests of labor.

Mr. Gompers's letter reviews the Danbury Hatters' case, which resulted in a unanimous decision of the Supreme Court, in which Mr. Hughes concurred, holding that the hatters must individually pay D. E. Loewe & Co. some $300,000 damages under the Sherman law for the boycott. It also referred to the court's decision holding unconstitutional the Arizona Anti-alien Labor law. Mr. Hughes wrote the opinion.

"In that decision," said Mr. Gompers, "Justice Hughes took the position that the injunctive process applies to personal relations. Justice Hughes made more definite his indorsement of the theory that injunctions apply to personal relations. Mr. Hughes has taken an unequivocable position. He indorses the abuse of the writ of injunction against which wage-earners have vigorously protested, and which they have tried to correct by remedial legislation in order that they might enjoy the rights and opportunities of free citizens."

HOUSE ACCEPTS ARMY BILL.

Nine Votes Against Conference Report on Rising Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The conference report on the Army Appropriation bill, which received the approval of the Senate yesterday, was adopted in the House today and the bill should reach the President for signature tomorrow.

The measure appropriates $267,596,580.10, the largest budget ever approved for the maintenance of the land forces of the United States. When the conference report was adopted on a rising vote, nine members voted against it—Johnson of Kentucky, Tavenner and Buchanan of Illinois, Tillman of Arkansas, Huddleston of Alabama, Bailey of Pennsylvania, and Dies of Texas, Democrats; London of New York, Socialist, and Martin of Louisiana, Progressive.

The Republican leader, Mr. Mann, reminded the House that it were better to spend several hundred millions now for preparedness than after war was declared. He went on:

"I would vote for the bill with even more pleasure if it carried more money. I have not yet changed my opinion as to the possible dangers of the future.

"I cannot see how either side to the controversy in Europe can voluntarily yield. I think the war will be prolonged and the longer it goes on the more determined each side is that it will not be overcome, the more each side will resort to various devices involving neutral nations. And when the time comes that one side or the other thinks it can foresee defeat that side will exert every power at its command to drag other nations into the war."

TIME WAS
when the average man turned to Wall Street as the only avenue for investment.
Our sales of over $420,000,000 demonstrate the modern change of idea.
4½%
GUARANTEED MORTGAGES
LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

Resinol restores skin-health
Some day you will try Resinol Ointment for your sick skin. Then you will understand why so many doctors prescribe it regularly to stop itching and to heal skin troubles like eczema, ringworm, heat-rash, and poison-ivy (or poison-oak).
Resinol Ointment is so nearly flesh-colored that it can be used on exposed surfaces without attracting undue attention. Sold by all druggists. For sample free, write to Dept. 34-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

Are You a Summer Sneezer?
If you are, you will be particularly interested in this book, just published
HAY-FEVER
Its Prevention and Relief
By W. C. HOLLOPETER, M. D.
Well-Known Specialist in Children's Diseases; Pediatrician to the Philadelphia General Hospital; Professor Emeritus of Pediatrics, Medico-Chirurgical College, etc., etc.
This book comes to you with the backing of authority behind it. It represents the results of years of study and the treatment of thousands of cases by the country's foremost experts. If you are a sufferer from hay-fever, or if you have a family, children being especially liable to this distressing malady, you should get this book at once and learn how to relieve the unpleasant symptoms and to prevent their recurrence. You need no longer dread vacation time and can go to the mountains or into the country with impunity. Every doctor and nurse should own a copy.
8vo, Cloth, 344 pages, $1.25; by mail, $1.37.
Funk & Wagnalls Company,
354 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

Beautifully Curly, Wavy Hair Like "Nature's Own"
Try the new way—the Silmerine way—and you'll never again use the ruinous heated iron. The curliness will appear altogether natural.
Liquid Silmerine
is applied at night with a clean tooth brush. Is neither sticky nor greasy. Perfectly harmless. Serves also as a splendid dressing for the hair. Directions with bottle. At your druggist's.

For Women—
Short silk gloves, 50c to $1.25
Long silk gloves, $1.00 to $2.00
Natural chamois golf gloves, $1.75
For Men—
Silk gloves, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50
MARK CROSS
World's Greatest Leather Stores
404 Fifth Avenue 258 Broadway
Boston—145 Tremont Street
London—89 Regent Street

ADVERTISEMENT.
GIANTS today with ST. LOUIS.
2 games, 1:45 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.

"DUBONNET"
The World's Greatest Tonic and Appetizer
Superior to the best cocktail
AMPLE SUPPLY
In Every Hotel, Cafe, Restaurant, Bar, Wine Dealer & Grocer
ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES
The Genuine Dubonnet Has a CAT on the Label as Its "Trade Mark."
Refuse others with contempt as spurious imitations.

Overland
WILLYS-OVERLAND INC.
1826-1828 Broadway, New York
338 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn
35-37 Halsey St., Newark
Prompt and courteous attention at our SERVICE STATIONS—150th St. and Gerard Ave., Bronx, and 243-245 Central Ave., Newark
Willys Knight
Sleeve-Valve Motor

Talking directly into the telephone improves the quality of service.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

Brill Brothers
Semi-Annual Shirt Sale
Commences this morning at the 49th Street and 42nd Street Stores only—Included is almost the entire Shirt stocks of these two Stores.
$1.50 and $2.00 Madras and Cheviot Shirts at $1.35
$2.50 Woven Madras and Crepe Shirts Now $1.85
$3.00 and $3.50 Imported Scotch and French Madras and Silk-and-Cotton Shirts at $2.85
And our entire stock of Silk Shirts at substantial price reductions.
BROADWAY AT 49th STREET
1456 BROADWAY AT 42nd STREET

SCHOOLS TO BE SHUT TILL EPIDEMIC ENDS

Continued from Page 1.

authority to fix that day for the official beginning of the school session.

The Presiden told the board that he expected to receive recommendation as to the date soon, and added that the medical experts believed that the epidemic would abate sometime in September.

Before President Willcox spoke, Morton Stein introduced a resolution providing for the postponement of the opening of the schools, and that teachers need not report for duty until four days prior to the deferred opening, except in such cases as the Board of Superintendents might direct. Mr. Stein said thousands of the children were out of the city in Summer camps, in which public school teachers were employed, and as it was generally intended to keep these camps running until the opening of school, it would be an injustice to compel the teachers to leave the camps and come to the city before they were needed.

Willcox Empowered to Act.

Isadore Montefiore Levy said the teachers' vacations would end in September, and that they might, on their return, be put in charge of school playgrounds. Mr. Stein replied that the playgrounds would not be opon because of the epidemic, and Joseph Barondess said that if the teachers did not return to their duties when scheduled, the time of their services lost might be made up by shortening the vacations in December and January.

After this discussion itwas decided to leave the entire matter in the hands of President Willcox, who said after the meeting that he had reached no decision as to whether vacations of teachers and pupil would be shortened because of the postponement of the opening, but he was sure, he said, that the teachers would lose no pay in any event. The President will probably confer with the Board of Superintendents before making any announcement.

Concerning his opinion on the postponement, Mr. Willcox said:

"From the school standpoint, I want the schools to open on time, but, of course, from the standpoint of the children, I don't want them to open until all danger has passed."

At the request of the State Department of Health, Dr. Emerson yesterday issued and emphasized a warning to the public against going to the Catskill Mountains.

Conditions in the Mountains.

"I have been advised," said Commissioner Emerson, "that conditions in Sullivan and Ulster Counties, especially in Fallsburg, Liberty, Hurleyville, and Ellenville, are so serious that the State Department of Health considers it a serious danger for more people to go into those regions. The Federal Health officers will be requested to warn against going into the regions those persons who would do so by the West Shore and New York, Ontario & Western Railroads, which run through New Jersey.

"The local supervisors of Ulster County have been requested by the State Department to provide a temporary isolation hospital for those cases already in the county, so that the spread of the disease among the crowds filling the hotels and boarding houses may be checked.

"My information is that conditions in many places in the Catskills are deplorable. When the epidemic began in New York thousands of frightened persons rushed to the mountain resorts with their children and they soon filled to overflowing all of the available accommodations. Of course, many of them took poliomeylitis with them and the disease soon broke out among the children. Conditions were splendid for its spread, and now the danger there is great. Certainly on one else should increase this danger to himself and others by going into the affected regions.

"And I wish to warn the New York people in the Catskills that they must not send their sick children to the city. In some cases children have been shipped to the city in a dying condition, and not only have their deaths been hastened by this transportation, but the danger to the traveling public and to the community has been increased. These sick children have been brought in by the common carriers, and the managers of the transportation lines will be warned not to accept as passengers children suffering from suspicious ailments."

More Serum Volunteers.

Surgeons of the Willard Parker Hospital continued yesterday to draw blood from volunteers who had had poliomyelitis, and to inject the serum made from this blood into patients of the present epidemic. Forty-four ounces of blood were obtained from seven volunteers during the day, and Dr. Abraham Zingher, who has charge of the serum treatment, made appointments with several others from whom blood will be taken today.

Ten patients received the serum treatment yesterday, and two, a boy of 5 years and a girl of 6, who were in an advanced stage of paralysis, showed striking signs of improvement. The other eight were not so badly paralyzed and the serum was used to stop the progress of the disease. Whether it was successful in this cannot be determined for several days.

Evidence of the possible value of the serum was given in the records of seven cases under the treatment of one surgeon, the facts of which were learned yesterday. All the cases were in such condition that paralysis appeared imminent. The surgeon was able to obtain sufficient serum for only four of the patients, and not one of these developed paralysis, while the other three in whom the serum was not used did develop paralysis, as expected, and two soon died.

Concerning the serum treatment, Dr. B. P. Farrell, Acting Chief Surgeon of the New York Orthopaedic Hospital, yesterday said:

"The serum ought to be mobilized in the hands of trained laboratory men who will distribute it only to experienced and careful observers, either in hospitals or in rural district. There is no certainty about this treatment, but it has the most scientific premisis of anything that has yet been tried. The results that have been reported to date are very suggestive and certainly warrant a complete investigation."

Ignorant Mothers Hide Cases.

Dr. Emerson said yesterday that the serum made at the Willard Parker Hospital was used in Brooklyn and the other boroughs, as well as in Manhattan, and that any one giving blood for the manufacture of the serum might designate that his contribution was for Brooklyn or any other borough.

The Health Commissioner also said physicians practicing in the lower east side had reported that ignorant mothers were hiding cases of poliomyelitis because they feared that, if their children were sent to hospitals, blood would be taken from them. Dr. Emerson emphasized that no blood was taken from any victim of the present epidemic, that blood was taken only from volunteers who had had poliomyelitis months and years ago.

Concerning the treatment with the serum and also with injections of spinal fluid, Dr. Emerson yesterday issued this official statement:

Among the various methods advocated for the specific treatment of poliomyelitis several deserve mention as being based on sound scientific principles. One of these consists of using the fluid withdrawn by spinal puncture for reinjections subcutaneously or intramuscularly into the same patient. This method is based on the assumption that the spinal fluid withdrawn from the patient contains the virus of the disease, and that the virus injected subcutaneously or intramuscularly will stimulate the production of anti-bodies, which will aid in overcoming the infection. In other words, the method is one of active immunization.

Another method consists in treating the patients by means of spinal injections of blood serum derived from persons who have recovered from poliomyelitis. This is based on the assumption that the blood serum of convalescents contains anti-bodies, which will aid in overcoming the infection.

Since it is known that the withdrawal of spinal fluid is in itself frequently followed by a marked improvement of those ill with poliomyelitis, a series of patients has been treated merely by spinal puncture (withdrawing spinal fluid) without any injections. In a number of instances this has been followed by a striking improvement, possibly through the relief of excessive intraspinal pressure.

The physicians in charge of hospital patients are unable to say what value, if any, the foregoing treatments actually possess. It will only be after very careful comparisons between the different series of patients now being treated that any just estimate can be made. Not all of the patients are being injected. Careful records are being kept so that the results obtained in the injected cases can be compared with those in the non-injected cases.

Doctor Champions Adrenalin.

Dr. E. J. Bermingham, chief surgeon of the New York Throat, Nose, and Lung Hospital, the champion of the adrenalin treatment recommended by Dr. S. J. Meltzer of the Rockefeller Institute, yesterday challenged the Department of Health to permit his surgeons to treat from 500 to 1,000 cases in the department's hospitals with adrenalin and to compare the results obtained with the results from the use of the serum.

Dr. Bermingham, who has expressed skepticism about the value of the serum, advised that the Health Department had not given adrenalin a fair trial. He said the use of adrenalin in his hospital continued to give much promise; that 77 patients had been received at the hospital, 21 of them in a moribund condition; that 13 of the 21 had died; that 7 of the total had been discharged as "no cases"; that about 25 had recovered from paralysis, and that only 1 or 2 would need braces when they left the hospital.

When told of Dr. Bermingham's challenge and charge that he had not given adrenalin a fair trial Dr. Emerson said:

"The Department of Health does not treat patients in its hospitals. It appoints visiting surgeons and physicians who are permitted to administer their own treatments. Dr. Bermingham is not on the visiting staff of any of the department's hospitals and so we could not invite him to treat patients in them. I happen to know that Dr. Ager used adrenalin in the Kingston Avenue Hospital in Brooklyn at the request and under the direction of Dr. Meltzer himself. You must learn what the results were from Dr. Ager, but I can say that adrenalin had a fair trial."

Dr. Ager said some time ago, when Dr. Bermingham first reported on his use of adrenalin, that his results with it in the Kingston Avenue Hospital had not been encouraging.

No wJersey Citizens Complain.

Dr. Charles E. Banks, Senior Surgeon of the United States Public Health Service in charge of the inforcement of quarantine regulations in New York, yesterday received in his office in the Federal Building a committee of citizens from Keansburg, N. J., who complained that the authorities of their own and other Atlantic coast towns had been unable to prevent the crowding of New York children, who arrived by steamers, on their beaches and in their hotels, with the result, they believed, that poliomyelitis had been spread in their communities.

The committee asked Dr. Banks's assistance in the matter, and the senior surgeon at once notified the companies operating steamboat sbetween New York and Keansburg, Atlantic Highlands and other neighboring resorts that they must not permit any children to land in New Jersey who did not possess Federal health certificates.

Dr. Banks said further that the Federal authority invested in him in the matter of quarantine had not yet been exerted to its fullest, but that if persons continued to disregard his advice about self-quarantine, he would bring into service all of the power of compulsion at his command.

The first case of polioyelitis to be discharged from a hospital as recovered since the beginning of the epidemic left the Kingston Avenue Hospital yesterday. The patient was Joseph Noble, 2 years old, of 353 Warren Street, Brooklyn, in whom the disease began eight weeks ago, that period being the length of time in which each patient is kept in isolation.

Joseph was discharged from the hospital with his left ankle in a plaster cast, paralyis having remained there. He was put under the care of Dr. J. Rushmore's clinic at the Long Island College Hospital and will receive complete after-treatment. It is not known yet whether he will have to wear a brace for life.

One Thousand Cribs Needed.

Dr. Emerson said yesterday that the hospital service was suffering from a serious shortage of cribs.

"We have bought all of the enameled iron cribs we can find on the market," said the Commissioner, "and still we have not nearly enough. We've been getting thirty or forty a day when we have needed 500. I therefore appeal to the public either to suggest some means whereby we can purchase cribs or to donate cribs not needed in homes. We want 1,000 cribs today."

The New York Hospital announced yesterday that the work undertaken by it in ejuipping the old Orthopaedic Hospital building at 126 .ast Fifty-ninth Street for polimyelitis patients was progressing rapidly and that the hospital would soon be ready to accommodate 100 patients.

It will cost about $6,000 a month to maintain the hospital, and the New York Hospital will bear this expense. Dr. Thomas Howell, Superintendent of the New York Hospital, will be the Superintendent in charge of the poliomyelitis branch, and Miss Irene Sutliffe will be in charge of the nursing and housekeeping. Among its own doctors assigned by the New York Hospital to the work in the branch are J. C. Roper, William Williams, and William J. Elser. The latter will be in charge of the bacteriological work.

Commissioner of Public Charities Kingsbury announced yesterday that he had detailed an employe to each of the hospitals under his jurisdiction where poliomyelitis cases were received to give information concerning children to parents.

Borough President Marks announced yesterday that the Welfare Committee of his office had made an arrangement with a fresh air fund committee by which children of employes of the borough would be given a vacation of the last two weeks in August in camps safe from pollomyelitis infection. Boys between the ages of seven and twelve and girls between the ages of seven and sixteen will receive the preference. The idea was suggested by Archibald Ferguson, Mr. Marks's secretary, who is Chairman of the Welfare Committee.

A Record Death Total.

The number of deaths announced yesterday, 57, was the highest in any twenty-four hours since the beginning of the epidemic, and the 183 new cases equaled the unusually large number announced on Tuesday. Dr. Emerson, in commenting upon the day's figures, said that they were "not encouraging."

The quarantine regulations of Williamstown, Mass., were erroneously announced last Sunday by the New Haven Railroad, according to a telegram received by THE TIMES from Dr. W. A. Nelson, Chairman of the Board of Health of Williamstown. The regulations announced by the railroad and printed in the New York newspapers, were that no adults or children "from any point in the affected area" were allowed to enter Williamstown; but, according to Dr. Nelson's telegram, only children of less than sixteen years "from any infected area, such as New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey, and lower Connecticut, or any place known to have infantile paralysis," are absolutely forbidden entrance to Williamstown. Concerning adults, Dr. Nelson wired:

"No restrictions on adults. Families harboring visitors from any districts are requested to report their names and addresses to the Board of Health, which, upon receiving such notice, shall place such restrictions as seem necessary."

The New Haven Railroad, it was said at its offices, had received its information concerning the quarantine from the New England Passenger Association.

NEW CASES AN DDEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of poliomyelitis and of deaths were made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Emil Lither, 307 East 85th St.
Iznat Karitchoro, St. Vincent's Hospital.
Mike Zanisti, 103 Washington St.
Harry Dun, 129 Monroe St.
Tini Pausaguus, 31 West 8th St.
Margaret Lappin, 5 Newton St.
Quinta Ghererend, 303 East 58th St.
Peri Sullivan, 510 East 81st St.
Fanny Bellaire, 438 East 80th St.
Simone Golis, 212 West 80th St.
Josephine Fulizo, 304 West 69th St.
Anna Mandal, 854 10th Av.
Catharine Murphy, 2,102 Amsterdam Av.
Francis Murphy, 2,102 Amsterdam Av.
Frank McDermott, 672 10th Av.
Zita Ancona, 101 West 97th St.
Julia Klpchak, 601 W. 132d St.
Carmen Citraily, 554 W. 132d St.
Vincent Satelman, 535 W. 48th St.
Julia Arinoes, 125 W. 101st St.
Merwin Fagan, 556 W. 191st St.
Julius Balzonski, 1,488 Amsterdam Av.
Raymond Johnson, 1,984 Columbus Av.
Lillian Spincetta, 142 W. 31st St.
Mary Rohrer, 161 W. 22d St.
Fannie Jablowsky, 283a Division St.
Ed Kurschak, 19 City Hall Place.
Samuel Falman, 56 Scannel St.
Ray Schoryta, 206 Broome St.
Rose Zellickson, 22 Cherry St.
Sam Zunstein, 25 Cannon St.
John Pizzazo, 248 Mott St.
Clarence Simon, 444 Grand St.
Abe Schillman, 137 Brome St.
Estetta Hilstein, 235 East 102d St.
Hormeo Mcugard, 100 East 102d St.
Morris Mirmen, 118 East 104th St.
Dorothy Aszira, 208 West 148th St.
Amelia Elfant, 171 East 108th St.
Ruth Bezokler, 101 Avenue C.
Joe Moronde, 320 East 22d St.
Sol Yass, 753 5th St.
Geugemine Lestonitz, 271 East 10th St.
William Brickley, 334 East 35th St.
Charles Kurland, 223 East 11th St.
Frank Goldstein, 208 East 21st St.
Catherine alGloway, 428 East 17th St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Marie Rubin, 55 E. 118th St.
Frank Cavallo, 234 W. 28th St.
Frank Scalise, 307 W. 27th St.
Henry Zemesio, 345 W. 44th St.
Elenor Long, 82 W. 90th St.
Rose Zelickson, 22 Cherry St.
John Cheesnky, 330 E. 10th St.
Salvatore Gripni, 73 James St.
Anna Mandol, 854 10th Av.
Catherine Galloway, 428 E. 17th St.
Dorothy Crozier, 208 W. 148th St.
Scemi Panagacos, 51 W. 8th St.
Leo Merk, 451 E. 80th St.
Alfred Puroco, 306 W. 69th St.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Dorothy Kate, 1,462 Wilkins Av.
M. Skoner, 1,394 Franklin Av.
Harold Blumenthal, 1,485 Vyse Av.
Lena Zinsitueria, 2,469 Crotona Av.
G. Geld, 595 East 140th St.
Jos. Elkint, 1,501 Southern Boulevard.
Anna Brown, 1,828 Howland Av.
Violet Craid, 738 East 228th St.
James Foster, 492 East 134th St.
Tessie Jacobs, 544 East 136th St.
Harry Mahoney, 635 St. Ann's Av.
Herbert Baron, 712 East 176th St.
Louie Katz, 485 Clermont Parkway.
Baby Palmieri, 8,132 Webster Av.
Ethel Hellenbock, 1,918 Intervale Av.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Elizabeth Saetano, 2,996 Park Av.
Micole Kapss, 445 Clermont Parkway.
B. Fattor, 883 Kelly St.
Robert James, 179 W. 97th St. (Riverside Hospital.
Alice Borgson, Weehawken, N. J. (Lincoln Hospital.)
Sidney Lifshitz, 15 E. 118th St. (Riverside Hospital.)
Joseph Azlori, 114 Madison St. (Lincoln Hospital.)

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Albert Johnson, 48 58th St.
Leo Hoffner, 1,071 7th St.
Sylvia Fine, 456 53d St.
Marion Wolff, 453 48th St.
Angelo Radonotti, 97 Bay 28th St.
Alice Westley, 4,713 8th Av.
Sarah Ravelson, 384 Osborne St.
Gerald Luzzi, 516 Ralph Av.
Peter Felara, 441 Liberty Av.
Ida Goldstein, 488 Jerome St.
Agnes Fine, 504 Grant Av.
Louisa Loeiso, 1,601 East New York Av.
Florence Parnass, 239 Dresden St.
Julius Holzman, 1,880 Douglass St.
Sam Frant, 917 Blake Av.
Daniel Novok, 46 Blake Av.
Alvina Phillips, 915 Belmont Av.
Milton Appiebourn, 181 Barrett St.
Hulius Fleischman, 2,763 West 3d St.
Norman Merksamer, 4,105 12th Av.
Willie Castagnetti, 2,742 West 16th St., C. I.
Florence Carey, 368 Lefferts Av.
Gero Ferriano, 2,516 Mermaid Av.
John Morgan, 1,635 New York Av.
Arnold Smith, 1,630 47th St.
Walter Mike, 1,845 58th St.
Beatrice Feld, 374 South 5th St.
Robert Elsner, 201 Varet St.
Sophie Weisman, 144 Varet St.
Frank Donahue, 110 Stagg St.
Harold Muldore, 254 Scholes St.
Helen Arnold, 253 Scholes St.
Edward Cornell, 27 Olive St.
Lilly Paris, 209 Middleton St.
Raymond Richards, 61 Middleton St.
Frances & Aldona Streimitz, 62 Maujer St.
Donatilts Willeta, 369 Manhattan Av.
Germain Krouch, 538 Lorimer St.
Johnson Polumbo, 19 Jackson St.
Sylvia Schwartz, 180 Huron St.
Doneen Macaroni, 43 Havemeyer St.
Leon Bernstein, 390 Grand St.
Joseph Goldrich, 142 Engert Av.
Mitchell Katzman, 162 Cook St.
Bertha Leterman, 150 Cook St.
Sadie Robertson, 320 Bushwick Av.
Henry Gelb, 316 Bushwick Av.
Nathan Rosenberg, 343 Bedford Av.
Alexander Kavinsky, 38 Bartlett St.
George Quinn, 175 Wyckoff Av.
Harriet O'Brien, 107 Suydam St.
William Brady, 1,028 Pacific St.
John Berowitz, 1,921 Park Place.
Joseph Koerner, 2,516 Melrose St.
Gladice Subton, 1,388 Madison St.
Milton Sussman, 360 Kosciusko St.
Dorothy Cull, 13 Hull St.
Lionel Lane, 297 Hamburg Av.
Joseph Sulatta, 120 Hamburg Av.
Elizabeth Witkowski, 22 oGrge St.
Martin Maranda, 502 aGtes Av.
Isadore Lieberman, 336 Flushing Av.
Henry Scarcelli, 28 Flodt St.
William Brandt, 1,063 E. Parkway.
Marie Koenig, 86 Cooper St.
Albert Erdman, 178 Central Av.
Bernard Smith, 378 Baltic St.
Norman rGimmer, 325 Bergen St.
Margaret Kearney, 126 Bridge St.
Philip Cassacco, 422 Clinton St.
Mary Campbell, 6 Cornell Alley.
Kittie Strifert, 744 Franklin Av.
Domenico Righi, 237 High St.
Rose Hamburger, 2,261 Byt St.
Louis Mass, 206 Hudson Av.
Katherine Lyngarkos, 459 Hudson Av.
Robert Billups, 118 Lawrence St.
William Sweeney, 332 Myrtle Av.
Florence Bradley, 71 N. Oxford St.
W. Colston, 17 Prospect Place.
Elizabeth Holden, 266 Prospect Place.
Sylvia Rubin, 253 Smith St.
Fred Hagenah, 413 10th St.
Frances Petrofsky, 131 20th St.
Emma Langell, 609 20th St.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Jos. Ankosky, 26 Grove St.
Jos. Koerner, 257 Melrose St.
Anna Weltman, 2,068 West 28th St.
Dorothy Stein, 1,000 Crescent St.
Albert Erdmah, 178 Central Av.
Angiolina Maltese, 117 Evergreen Av.
Ellen Christman, 443 39th St.
Knut Strepet, 744 Franklin Av.
Chas. Russell, 706 Grand St.
Ed. Connell, 27 Olive St.
Warington Fields, 881 Dean St.
Anna Maffettone, 242 North 9th St.
Jake Kerner, 262 South 1st St.
Mary Prato, 76 Pacific St.
Robt. Langwill, 609 20th St.
Emma Langwill, 609 20th St.
Geo. McGrath, 1,921 Fulton St.
Robt. Elsner, 201 Varet St.
John Smith, 2,732 East 28th St.
Geo. Quinn, 175 Wyckoff Av.
Elizabeth Holden, 266 Prospect Place.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

William Schloohm, 445 13th Av., Astoria.
Arthur Longiar, 390 13th Av., Long Island City.
Conston Harrington, 52 Madison Av., Flushing.
A. J. Genovese, 116 42d St., Corona.
Mary Smith, 28 Way Av., Corona.
Anna Smith, 28 Way Av., Corona.
Edward Geiger, 601 Seneca Av., Ridgewood.
L. Karby, 315 Cooper St., Ridgewood.
Ellen Harrison, 32 Lake St., Corona.
John Amon, 361 Grand View Av., Ridgewood.
J. B. Guslavino, 12 Ambler St., Jamaica.
Simon Papricsian, Little Neck Road, Floral Park.
Charles Arsmann, 59 Walnut St., Woodhaven.
Charles Wittman, 1,536 Seattle Av., Ozone Park.
Helen Behrens, 955 Harold Av., Ozone Park.
Frank Peterson, Frost Av., South Ozone Park.
Margaret Nellson, 5,032 Beversort St., Dunton.
John Taro, 52 Freedom St., Richmond Hill.
Joseph Ebel, Bergen Landing Road, Richmond Hill Circle.
Samuel Miller, 23 Franklin St., Jamaica.
Joseph Miath, 83 Washington St., Jamaica.
Isabella Lloyd, 218 Washington St., Jamaica.
Mera Joseph, 79 Gilbert 18t., Jamaica.
George Parman, 150 Railroad Av., Jamaica.
Fred Schack, Hogan St. Square, Jamaica.
Warren Ridder, Berkeley Av., Springfield.
Norman Mallen, Sendhurst Place, Brooklyn Hill.
Kate Pime, 35 South Park Av., Hammels.
Benjamin Schendel, 33 North Chase Av., Hammels.
Charlotte Seby, 33 South Hammel Av., Hammels.
Hal Scheller, 715 Sea Girt Av., Far Rockaway.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Sadie Karp, 14 S. Chase Av., Rockaway Beach.
Albert C. Dermitt, 2,948 West St. C. I. (Queensboro Hospital.)
George Perlman, 150 Railroad Av., Jamaica.
Mary T. Faint, 61 30th St., Corona.
Andrew Yuseszoh, — Rockaway Road, Bayside.
Richard Banlin, 19 Coe Place, Corona.
Harriet Rotborghe, 607 Fairview Av., Ridgewood.
Sol Als, 322 11th Av., L. I. City.
Anna Bradley, 8,405 Fulton St., Woodhaven.
Stanley Silverman, Wavecrest Av., Arverne.
Harriet Johnson, 34 Johnston Av., Jamaica.
Mary Louise Stamm, 270 Washington St., Jamaica.
Ethel Hamburger, 429 Stanhope St., Ridgewood.
Warren Ridder, Berkeley and Ardmore Sts., Springfield.
Norman Mellen, 66 Senhorst Place, Brooklyn Hills.

NEW CASES, RIHCMOND.

Ruth Leahy, 44 Kissel Av., West New Brighton.

Eight patients in Brooklyn were yesterday discharged from hospitals as "no cases."

RICH MEN GIVE PLAGUE FUND.

Seven, with Long Island Summer Homes, Donate Total of $40,000.

Seven wealthy Summer residents of Roslyn, L. I., and vicinity yesterday made themselves the underwriters for a sum of $40,000 to be raised for the purpose of fighting the epidemic of infantile paralysis in the vicinity of Roslyn, Westbury, Glen Cove, and Oyster Bay. An attempt will be made to make the sum $100,000, and if this is successful the quarantine, preventive, and curative measures to be practiced will be extended to include the whole of Nassau County.

The underwriters were among a score or more of persons, most of them from the Wheatley Hills section, who assembled for luncheon yesterday at the Summer home of Henry D. Walbridge of 14 Wall Street, who is President of the Roslyn Neighborhood Association. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was among thosep resent, and, though he was not one of the underwriters, nep ledged his assistance in raising the fund and in doing all possible to check the spread of poliomyelitis in Nassau County. Mr. Walbridge would not make public the names of the underwriters.

Dr. L. R. Williams, Deputy State Commissioner of Health, was at the meeting and said the State would pay part of the expenses. Dr. George Lauper of 116 East Sixty-third Street was put in command of a staff of four physicians which, it was said, would soon be increased.

Among Dr. Draper's duties will be the management of a model laboratory to be equipped in Roslyn. Dr. B. W. Caldwell, a sanitary engineer of New York City, was put in charge of the clean-up campaign.

A second case of infantile paralysis in the family of Alfred P. Hanan, the shoe manufacturer, was reported yesterday from Mr. Hanan's Summer home at Great Neck, L. I. The victim was William, Mr. Hanan's 19-months-old son. One week ago Alfred, 3½ years old, became ill with the disease.

Eleven other cases were reported in Nassau County yesterday, six in Oyster Bay, three in Hempstead, one in Glen Cove, and one in North Hempstead.

Seven new cases were reported in Suffolk County, four in Medford, two in Babylon, and one in Huntington. The public hospital at Babylon was opened last night for the reception of cases of poliomyelitis. The Babylon Board of Health announced that no child of less than 18 years of age would be permitted.

The New Jersey State Department of Health yesterday recommended to the State Commissioner of Education that the opening of the public schools be indefinitely postponed.

Martin Elche, Jr., 21 years old, whose family lives at 100 East Eighty-first Street, and whose father is the manager of the G. G. Haven estate, died yesterda yof infantile paralysis at the family Summer home in Atlantic Highlands. The father reached the house shortly after his son's death, but was not permitted to enter it, as it was under strict quarantine. The case of the young man, which began on Monday, was the first in Atlantic Highlands.

Because of opposition in many quarters and the New Jersey State quarantine regulations, managers of the annual baby parade scheduled to be held in Asbury Park on Aug. 30 are afraid that the parade will not be held, or that it will not be successful. Commissioner Howard LeRoy said that he could see no reason why the parade should not be held and he added that there was mere "hysteria" than danger in the poliomyelitis epidemic. Mayor Hetrick, who etendexd a general invitation to the parade, said that he was "sick of the whole business" and did not care whether the parade was held or not.

Forty-five new cases and seven deaths were reported in Newark yesterday. Four new cases and one death were reported in Jersey City; Orange reported two new cases; and Irvington, Livingston, Millburn, and Newton each reported one.

Reports from Trenton, including some duplicates of cases previously announced from the localities affected, yesterday put the total cases in New Jersey at 1,213, and advised of new cases distributed as follows:

Paterson, 3; Bergenfield, West Hoboken, and Harrison, 2 each, and Carlstadt, Cliffside, East Rutherford, Fairview, Hackensack, Northvale Borough, Bayonne, East Newark Borough, Kearny, Trenton, Highlands, Neptune Township, Monmouth, Raritan, Somerset County, Brick Township, Passaic, and Wayne Township, 1 each.

The Montclair Health Board yesterday notified the Caldwell Health Board that if Joseph A. Brady, Postmaster of Caldwell, entered Montclair within the next ten days he would be arrested. Mr. Brady's son recently was attacked by poliomyelitis, yet the Postmaster, it was said, was permitted by the Caldwell Board of Health to continue to handle mail and was permitted to live temporarily in Montclair.

The Douglas Manor Association, which controls a large tract of land on Little Neck Bay north of Douglaston, L. I., announced yesterday that no child of less than 16 years of age would be permitted to enter or leave its reservation. This is the first time such a quarantine measure has been adopted for a district within the city limits, except at posts of the Federa Government, but it is considered legal inasmuch as the property of the association is all privately owned.

CALL NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Federal Physicians Ask State Authorities to Discuss Paralysis.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Federal Public Health Service today asked State health authorities throughout the country to send representatives to a conference here Aug. 17 to discuss means for preventing a further spread of infantile paralysis.

It was said the meeting had not been called because there was any fear of a countrywide epidemic, but authorities from all the States had been invited because that was customary in the frequent conferences called by the service to discuss such subjects.

The service has collected a mass of information on the prevalence of paralysis, much of it coming from its own physicians already assigned to work with State authorities in Eastern States, and service officials have watched the situation closely. They emphasized tonight that everything possible was being done with the means at hand. It is known, however, that some puzzling features of the present outbreak have been discovered, and the service is anxious to get the benefit of a wid range of scientific skill and to draw on the experiences of health authorities in all sections for guidance in treatment.

In view of the coming conference, Assistant Surgeon General Rucker has abandoned his intention of going to New York this week to oversee the work being done by Federal authorities there. Senior Surgeon Charles E. Banks and Surgeon C. L. Lavinder will come here from New York to confer with Dr. Rucker Friday.

STATE EXPERTS AT ROSLYN.

Health Department Opens Branch Paralysis Office for Long Island.

ALBANY, Aug. 9.—Forty-six cases of infantile paralysis in various districts of the State, not including the City of New York, were reported to the State Department of Health during the twenty-four hours ending at 5 o'clock this afternoon. One death occurred at New Rochelle. These additions to the lists made a total of 74 deaths and 796 cases since the outbreak of the plague.

Today's new cases were distributed as follows: Mount Vernon, 4; Medford, 4; New Rochelle, 3; Croton Lake, 3; North Tarrytown, 3; Babylon, 2; Walden, 2; Beacon, 2; Yonkers, 2; Mamaroneck, 2; White Plains, 2; Westbury, 2, and Ellenville, Caton, Port Jervis, Highland, East Branch, Huntington, Poughkeepsie, Buffalo, Athens, Great Neck, Hyde Park, Cairo, Lake Mohegan, Thompson, and Goshen, 1 each.

Health Department officials were notified today that the construction of a hospital to cost $30,000 was begun in Westchester County yesterday. The hospital, it is expected, will be completed and ready for the reception of infantile paralysis cases by next Monday.

A branch office of the State Department of Health will be opened at Roslyn, L. I., tomorrow by Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, Commissioner of Health, and will be maintained until the epidemic is under control. A furnished house has been placed at the disposal of the department, and a staff of scientific experts will report for duty there tomorrow.

Several prominent citizens of Roslyn are aiding the Health Department in providing funds with which to maintain the office. Free advice and consultation to all Long Island on the subject of infantile paralysis will be provided, as well as laboratory facilities to enable physicians to have examinations made quickly in order to assist in the diagnosis of suspected cases.

CALLS JERSEY OFFICIALS LAX.

Pennsylvania Health Commissioner Criticises Certificate System.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—Efforts of the Pennsylvania health authorities to enforce a rigid interstate quarantine against possible cases of infantile paralysis, it was said, were being nullified by the lax methods of officials in adjoining States, some of whom were said to be issuing health certificates to all who applied without making an investigation.

Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, State Health Commissioner, declared that "if the Camden (N. J.) authorities continue the promiscuous issuance of the certificates" he probably would be forced to order the Pennsylvania Inspectors not to honor any certificates issued by the Camden Department of Health.

Three deaths from the disease and thirteen new cases were reported here during the last twenty-four-hour period, making a total of twenty-six deaths since July 1 and 105 cases. Eight new cases were reported in the State outside of Philadelphia, increasing the total to ninety-four.

JEWISH UNION DISCUSSED.

Subcommittee's Report Fails to Evoke Unanimous Approval.

The Executive Committee on the Organization of an American Jewish Congress met last night in the Green Room at the Hotel McAlpine to act on the report of a sub-committee appointed to consider the possibility of co-operation with the Conference of American National Jewish Organizations and other societies in the holding of a general Jewish congress. At a late hour last night the discussion of the subcommittee report still was in progress and while no statement was issued, it was understood that the seventy members present were not by any means agreed upon the proposed union.

Sub-committees from the Congress and Conference organizations met on July 18 and agreed upon a program to be submitted to their respective executive committees and if necessary to a referendum of all the members of the two bodies. The sub-committee is the first to report. The Rev. Dr. Stephen Wise, President of the Executive Committee of the Congress Organization, was in the chair when the meeting was called to order. He was replaced at intervals by Judge Hugo Pam of Chicago.

It had been epectxed that Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis would be present, but he considered it necessary to resign from the committee some days ago. Several other prominent members also were unable to attend. Among those attending were Dr. Bernard G. Richards, Secretary of the Executive Committee; Jacob De Haas, Judge Aaron J. Levy, Professor Fineman, Professor Harry Friedenwald of Johns Hopkins University, and Bernard A. Rosenblatt.

THEY USED TO SAY

"THE best lessons a man can learn are from his own mistakes."

We do better nowadays—we take the burden of mistakes off your shoulders.

There is a further advantage from insuring against title mistakes—it costs no more than does plain title examination.

Consult us when you buy property or lend money on it.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Today, Friday and Saturday Forenoon

An Extraordinary Sale of
Men's Straw Hats at $1

EVERY straw hat in our department with the exception of Panamas is included in this important event.

Made of the finest straws in the very choicest and newest styles, by foremost foreign and domestic manufacturers.

When you consider that there is fully six weeks of straw hat weather ahead, and the remarkably low figure at which these hats are offered today, you will agree with us when we state *that this is an opportunity which no man can afford to miss.* All sizes from 6⅝ to 7⅝.

Also—Special Sale of
Men's Panama Hats
at $2.95, $3.95 and $4.95
Former stock prices $5 to $12.

None C. O. D., exchanged or credited.

On Sale Today—The New
Saks "Town and Country" Sport Shirts for Men, at $1

Whatever your game, indoors or outdoors, you'll want one of these new sport shirts, designed to be equally appropriate for office or sports wear.

The new collar, cut to just the correct height, affords maximum comfort under all conditions.

Made of light weight Oxford cloth, in tan and white; fine quality mercerized cloths in tan and white.

Clearance Sale of Men's Shirts at $1.45 and $1.85

Made of the newest materials in cluster and pencil stripe effects, satin stripes, figured and jacquard designs. Negligees with soft cuffs, and pleated models with stiff cuffs.

All sizes from 13½ to 18½, including sleeve lengths up to 36. Beautiful shirts that are far ahead of any ever offered at the figures quoted.

Men's High-Grade Silk Shirts
at $2.95, $3.65, $4.95 and $5.95

An extensive assortment of fine silk shirts in a variety of beautiful designs and colors. Very reasonably priced. Obtainable in the following weaves:—

Crepe Je Chine, Crepe, Francais, Silk Faille, Tussah Cloth, Broadcloth, Radium Silk, Silk Fibre and Novelty weaves.

To be had in plain colors and in heavy satin stripe and cluster stripe designs.

Men's Silk Neckwear at 55c

Mainly $1 scarfs of a special purchase, combined with a very choice lot of silk scarfs from our regular stock.

Nothing newer in scarfs than these, and there is more real beauty of design, and a far wider choice for your selection than can be found in any neckwear in town today at 55c.

The materials include: Crepe failles, imported foulards and genuine Pussy Willow silks.

Men's Linen Dusters, $2.95
Reduced from $3.95

Double-breasted models, with Raglan or plain shoulder and belted back. *6th Floor.*

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Belber-Fitall Bags and Suit Cases
Fitted with the patented FITALL adjustable holder for toilet articles

Belber Suit Case fitted with FITALL adjustable holder.

Belber Bag fitted with FITALL adjustable holder.

¶ We are now showing Belber-Fitall bags in 20 different styles, and Belber-Fitall suit cases in 6 designs, made of hand-boarded cowhide, box calf, long grain seal, and mat seal.

¶ You can make the loops of the FITALL Adjustable Holder any width you wish, and it will accommodate any toilet articles you want to carry—those off your bureau or specially selected fittings, as preferred.

¶ Because the FITALL is readily adjustable, it will hold one article as securely as it will hold many.

PRICES:
Belber-FITALL Bags.....$8.50 to $22.50
Belber-FITALL Suit Cases...$8.50 to $22.50

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue. 46TH AND 47TH STS.

For Prompt Disposal—to-day
Small Groups of Summer Apparel—*Irrespective of Cost*

$65 to $125 WHITE SERGE SUITS.....at $25 & $35
$45 to $95 FASHIONABLE SILK SUITS.....at $25
$45 to $65 LINEN SUITS.....at $15
$25 to $45 SUMMER FROCKS.....at $15
$75 to $95 AFTERNOON GOWNS.....at $38
$125 to $165 EVENING GOWNS.....at $55
$65 to $95 AFTERNOON & EVENING WRAPS....at $35
$95 to $145 MARABOU-TRIMMED W

THE ELENA SAILS TO VICTORY IN CONTEST FOR KING'S CUP AS N. Y. Y. C. RACES ARE ENDED

KING'S CUP TAKEN BY SPEEDY ELENA

Plant's Fine Schooner Wins Decisive Victory in Race for Highly Prized Trophy.

SPEED DUEL WITH AURORA

Squaw Heads the Forties and Captures Baker Prize Thereby—N. Y. Y. C. Cruise Comes to an End.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 9.—Elena's series of victories in the cruising and racing week of the New York Yacht Club culminated this afternoon, when Morton F. Plant's speedy yacht won the King George V. Cup, the most highly prized trophy of a series of races which has been rich in trophies. This race is unusual as yacht races go nowadays, in that both sloops and schooners of stipulated measurements may compete on equal terms, the handicap allowances giving the single stickers a fair chance, as is shown by the fact that in the series of races, covering several seasons, for the King George V. Cup and for the King Edward Cup, which preceded the present trophy, seven sloops, as against three schooners, have won. The three schooners are Enchantress, Queen, and Elena, and the victorious sloops are Effort, Avenger, Aurora, Istalina, (now converted into the schooner Irolita,) Winsome, Spartan, Ventura, the latter the winner last year. The cup was not sailed for in 1914.

Today's race was over the same course on which the race for the Astor Cups was sailed yesterday, namely, from Brenton's Reef Lightship to a mark off Block Island, then across Block Island Sound to West Island, off Sakonnet Point, and then back to the westward to the starting point at the mouth of this harbor. With the wind from the northeast and blowing at the rate of from ten to twenty-three miles an hour, the yachts had a run to the southward, a beat to the northeast, and a close reach to the finish.

Elena Equal to Formidable Task.

Three schooners and five sloops were contestants, but interest centred into the question as to whether, with her allowance, Aurora, which had won the cup in 1910, would be able to defeat Elena, which has never been faster than she seems to be this year. Elena's task was to give Aurora 32 minutes and 53 seconds time allowance and a beating. She did it. The corrected time shows that Elena won by 13 minutes and 40 seconds, crossing the line at 2:52:15 this afternoon and Aurora finishing at 3:28:46 after a race between them that was marked by no accident or untoward event, so that Elena's was a cleancut victory.

The start was made at 11:10 this morning, the following fleet being much smaller than usual in spite of the fact that there was an added bit of sport, a race among the forty-footers, which were not eligible for the King's Cup, for a special trophy offered by Commodore Baker. The forties covered the course from Brenton's Reef to Block Island and return, a run of 27 miles, with ten of the twelve sloops of this design competing. This course gave them a run to the southward and a beat back home.

Thirty-five seconds after the starting signal sounded Aurora, with her boom swung to port, started away on the starboard tack, broke out her spinnaker and went away on her journey. Doris followed, and then Elena, under a cloud of canvas, just one minute after Aurora had got away. The two other schooners, Vagrant and Irolita, followed immediately, the former two seconds in the lead. A little over a minute later the fifties got away, with Carolina in the lead, Grayling a couple of seconds behind her, and Barbara bringing up the rear of the lot racing for the Kings Cup.

Black Duck Leads Forties Across.

The forties were sent across the line ten minutes later, with Arthur K. Bourne's Black Duck in the lead, closely followed by Wilson Marshall's Jessica, Dr. Bishop's Pampero, and O. G. Jenninge's Pauline. The rest were in a bunch astern, all with booms to port and spinnakers to starboard.

The fleet made both an impressive and a speedy run down the wind, Elena quickly working her way to the lead of the fleet, so that in passing Point Judith she was fifty-two seconds ahead of Aurora. Elena's time in passing the whistling buoy at the Point was 12:38:1, Aurora rounding at 12:36:40, and Vagrant eight minutes later, Jibing around the mark, which had been reached in a run of approximately an hour and twenty minutes, the sheets were trimmed for the thrash to windward of eighteen miles.

By this time the wind had canted to the north and freshened so that though there was no particular sea on, the yachts found it rather wet going with their lee rails buried in the water and the spray flying from the bows of the craft. It took Elena three tacks to get to the windward so that she could head for the mark off West Island on the port tack. She rounded the mark at 2:33, Aurora made the mark just twenty-two minutes later, going like a race horse, and six minutes ahead of Vagrant, with the fifties, led by Grayling, with Barbara and Carolina in close company and all about a half mile astern.

The last leg was a reach, close at first, but broadening as the yachts neared the finish, which gave them all a chance to fairly scud through the water on this, their fastest point of sailing. Elena proved herself too fleet for even the flying Aurora and so sailed across the line off Brenton's before some of the contestants had even made the West Island mark. Elena's actual time for the run was 3:40:40, Aurora finishing 38 minutes astern and Vagrant less than a minute away, she having gained on the last leg of the course, and beaten Irolita about two minutes. Carolina was the first of the fifties to finish the run, beating Barbara by two minutes and Grayling another minute over the course.

Rowdy was the first of the forties to complete the run to the Block Island mark, the unofficial times which they rounded that point being for Rowdy 12:59:45; Squaw, 1:00:20; Jessica, 1:00:42; Black Duck, 1:01:30; Shawara, 1:01:40; Zilph, 1:03:20; Pampero, 1:03:30, and Maisie, 1:04:50.

Three Craft Meet with Disaster.

Coming down the wind they had carried staysails, baby jib topsails and spinnakers, and when they hauled on the wind for the thrash home several took in their topsails and seemed to make better headway on the course. It was on this leg that Black Duck lost her good position in the race by getting her steering gear jammed. Mistral broke her starboard spreader and Zilph had some sort of trouble which put all three practically out of the race.

Save for these the one-designers had a pretty close race of it, for Squaw, which forged to the front just after the mark was rounded, and which made the best of the windward work, was less than ten minutes in front of Pauline, the last to finish the race, for Black Duck was out of it after the accident to her steering gear. Squaw was actually over the line four minutes and thirty-one seconds ahead of Pampero, which defeated Jessica but twenty-three seconds.

After the racers had returned to the harbor a special meeting was held aboard the flagship Viking and the cruise was formally disbanded. The summaries:

KING'S CUP RACE.
Course, Thirty-eight Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Elena, Morton F. Plant	3:40:40	4:31:38
Aurora, Cornelius Vanderbilt	4:18:11	3:45:18
Doris, C. E. Hillier	4:37:11	3:40:46
Vagrant, H. S. Vanderbilt	4:19:39	3:46:46
Carolina, George Nichols	4:40:20	3:49:35
Barbara, H. P. Whitney	4:51:32	3:51:41
Grayling, J. P. Morgan	4:52:32	3:52:41
Irolita, E. W. Clark	4:39:28	3:55:41

SPECIAL RACE, N. Y. Y. C. FORTIES.
Course, Twenty-seven Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Finish. H.M.S.	Time. H.M.S.
Squaw, J. S. Lawrence	3:37:19	4:17:19
Pampero, Dr. James Bishop	3:41:50	4:21:50
Jessica, Wilson Marshall	3:42:22	4:22:22
Maisie, H. B. Plant	3:43:10	4:23:10
Rowdy, H. S. Duell	3:44:05	4:24:05
Shawara, Harold Wasson	3:44:20	4:24:20
Pauline, O. G. Jennings	3:47:10	4:27:10
Black Duck, A. K. Bourne	4:00:30	4:40:30
Zilph, J. E. Hayes, Jr.	Did not finish	
Mistral, G. M. Pynchon	Did not finish	

ALVA WINS ONCE MORE.

Heads Class P In Great South Bay Regatta—Wind Is Fickle.

Special to The New York Times.

BAY SHORE, L. I., Aug. 9.—Light and fickle winds made it impossible for the cruising Corinthians of the Yacht Racing Association of Great South Bay to sail full course in the second championship regatta off Bay Shore today. The breeze, which at the start came from the North, kept swinging around the compass and there was more than one occasion when yachts making for different marks were all running before the wind. Under the circumstances there was a good deal of luck in the regatta and the winning yachts were the ones that managed to find the best breezes.

In the P class the winner again was Alva, which beat Kid by 24 seconds, corrected time. The Q class was taken by Count from Dixie by 3 minutes and 7 seconds, corrected time. On corrected time Edith S. won among the Class V catboats, and in a special mixed class the winner was Victor, the property of Charles Oxtmann. The last-named yacht was protested upon the grounds that Captain Oxtmann is not a member of the association.

The first of the Morichas catboats to finish was Sylph, which beat Moonray by 10 minutes and 20 seconds. Yama Yama won in Class R on both actual and corrected time. Pawnee took the other division for Morichas cats and Miss Muriel sailed Miladi to victory in the Bellport Bay one-design class.

Tomorrow the fleet proceeds to Sayville and races under the auspices of the South Side Yacht Club. The feature will be the race for the Queen of the Bay trophy, the most coveted trophy on Great South Bay.

The summary:

SLOOPS—CLASS P.
Start, 2:06. Course, 8 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Finish. H.M.S.	Time. H.M.S.
Alva, J. W. Overton	4:14:54	2:08:54
Kid, J. W. Lawrence	4:17:50	2:11:50

Corrected time—Alva, 2:08:54; Kid, 2:09:18.

SLOOPS—CLASS Q.
Start, 2:09. Course, 8 Miles.

Count, W. T. Hayward	4:16:40	2:07:40
Dixie, C. T. Westin	4:18:27	2:09:27
Invader, G. Douglas	Did not finish	

Corrected time—Count, 2:06:20; Dixie, 2:09:27.

CATS—CLASS V.
Start, 2:27. Course, 4 Miles.

Dolphin, C. W. Powell	4:02:22	1:35:22
Edith S., R. S. Haight	4:04:40	1:37:40
Boomerang, L. Smyth	4:10:36	1:43:36

Corrected time—Edith S., 1:34:46; Dolphin, 1:35:22; Boomerang, 1:40:32.

SPECIAL MIXED CLASS.
Start, 2:30. Course, 4 Miles.

Victor, Charles Oxtmann	4:12:41	1:41:41
Tevoh, F. H. Hovey	4:18:14	1:48:14
Twin B., R. B. Brandenberg	4:20:41	1:50:41
Carmen, R. J. Bianchi	4:28:05	1:58:05

Corrected time—Victor, 1:41:00; Tevoh, 1:48:14; Twin B., 1:49:51; Carmen, 1:37:45.

MERICHES CATS, CLASS A, A.
Start, 2:15. Course, 8 Miles.

Sylph, W. C. Atwater	4:42:27	2:27:27
Moonray, H. Grovage	4:32:47	2:37:47
Rain Bow, H. Hart	4:33:27	2:38:27
Mettowee, C. N. Dowd	Did not finish	

SLOOPS—CLASS R.
Start, 2:12. Course, 2 Miles.

Yama Yama, R. M. Brewster	4:39:57	2:17:57
Venture, E. Smith	4:50:17	2:38:17
Mischief, L. Smith, not timed.		
Thistle, Mrs. L. M. Gibb, not timed.		

Corrected time—Yama Yama, 2:17:57; Ventura, 2:35:38.

MORICHAS CATS, CLASS B. B.
Start, 2:18 Course, 8 Miles.

Pawnee, H. C. Halstead	4:44:10	2:26:10
Lorelei, W. L. Dunn	4:48:03	2:30:01
Adelaide III., T. B. Conklin	5:01:24	2:43:24

BELLPORT BAY, ONE DESIGN.
Start, 2:21 Course, 8 Miles.

Miladi, Miss Baruch	5:14:46	2:53:46
Lady Nicotine, F. St. John	5:22:40	3:01:40

Lady Madge, J. D. Everett, not timed.
Lady Killer, Miss Rich, not timed.

RED BIRDS WIN AT POLO.

Beat Cooperstown in First Game for Atlantic Cups at Pier.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 9.—Playing in a chill gale as the latest development of the season's freakish weather the first game for the Atlantic cups at the Point Judith Club today for teams rated at not less than seventeen goals, brought out a one-sided but spasmodically brilliant game between the Aiken Red Birds and Cooperstown. The Red Birds, rearranged to meet the conditions of the match, won by 12 to 4¼ goals, two points of which were conceded by handicap.

Douglas Burden, with five tallies to his credit, was the heaviest scorer for the Red Birds and Hopping was next with four. Fleischmann had a brace of tallies and Hitchcock, Jr., although he made only one goal by a clever near side cut, was one of the strongest factors in the success of the Red Birds, for his supporting plays were excellent. In the sixth period he made an offside drive that equaled the record shot by Dexereux Milburn in the senior championship here and only left to Burden the shortest of hits to send the ball through the posts.

Cooperstown had a hard game throughout and a trio of safeties were made under compulsion by Schwartz, Le Boutillier and Gatins respectively. They had the hard luck, too, that seems to follow teams that are fighting an uphill finish. Among them Le Boutillier, in the seventh, missed a fine try by the closest of margins and in the same period Hulbert's three-hit ride ended with another close miss. W. A. Hazard, donor of the Atlantic cups, who reached Newport with the New York Yacht Club, was an onlooker. Tomorrow the final of the junior championship will be between the Point Judith and Meadowbrook third teams. The annual gymkhana kept the onlookers on the field until nightfall. The score:

AIKEN RED BIRDS.	Hdcp.	COOPERSTOWN.	Hdcp.
1—Douglas Burden	4	1—W. P. Hulbert	2
2—T. Hitchcock, Jr.	4	2—T. Le Boutellier	3
3—E. W. Hopping	6	3—A. C. Schwartz	2
Back—M. C. Fleischmann	2	Back—B. K. Gatins	4
Total	13	Total	11

Aiken Red Birds—Goals earned, 12; total, 12.
Cooperstown—Goals earned, 3; by handicap, 2; less penalties, ¾; total, 4¼.
Individual goals—Burden, (5,) Hopping, (4,) Fleischmann, (2,) Hitchcock, (1,) Hulbert, (1,) Schwartz, (1,) Gatins, (1.)
Penalties—Safeties by Le Boutiller, Schwartz, and Gatins.
Referee—Philip Stevenson.

Awaits Late Entries for Polo.

Entries for the intercircuit polo tournament to be held at Philadelphia, Sept. 16 to 23, will be tabulated tomorrow when it is expected the list will be completed. Most of the circuits in the jurisdiction of the Polo Association have been heard from, but as late as yesterday Chairman H. L. Herbert had not received word as to whether or not entries were on the way from California. Even in case the Far West is not represented, sufficient teams will be on hand to make the tournament one of the most important held in the East this season.

GIANTS GIVE ONE TO THEIR GUESTS

Present First Game to Cards Despite Benton's Fine Twirling, but Win Second.

If the Giants had done the just and proper thing by Rube Benton they would have won two games from the Cardinals at the Polo Grounds yesterday. As it was, they only won one. The first was taken by the Cards, in spite of Benton's great pitching, by a score of 8 to 0. Men have been sent to the workhouse for non-support who did not behave half so shabbily toward their kin as the Giants did to Rube. They spruced up, however, and won the second game easily by a score of 8 to 4.

One thing which made the second tilt notable was the working of the old hidden ball trick on Fred Merkle. Merkle was on second base at the time and Betzel hid the ball under his arm and when Merkle stepped off the bag he tagged him out. Everybody laughed but Merkle. He looked, acted and felt foolish. It does seem queer that whenever they have to find a goat in a baseball game they pick out Merkle.

Miller Huggins, the half-portion manager of the Cardinals, tried to match his conversation with Lord Byron, the umpire, and Huggins finished a poor second. Byron was in grand form yesterday. He wore a new blue alpaca suit, with the trousers cut sailor fashion. The legs of the garment flapped in the breeze like a flag around a pole. The players—all of them—and every one of the 14,000 souls in the grand stand, differed with Byron at various times, but he doesn't mind a little thing like that. Men of standing in the community, whose veracity is unquestioned, were willing to aver under oath that some of Byron's decisions were away off, but Byron doesn't mind a little thing like that, either.

Benton gave the Cardinals three hits in the first game. The three runs which the enemy got came in a flock in the first inning and they came so easily that the Cards actually seemed ashamed to take them. Smith, the first Cardinal to face Benton, got a life. Then Roy Corhan was safe on Herzog's error. Bob Bescher beat out a tap to the infield or at least Umpire Ernie Quigley was sure he did and the bases were loaded.

Wilson Hornsby was being tossed out at first by Doyle, Smith scored. Then came a peculiar play. Wilson rolled one to first base and it was fielded by Merkle. Benton covered first, making a running catch of Merkle's toss as he raced across the bag. Before Benton could slow up, Doyle aroused and threw the ball, Corhan scored and Bob Bescher tore home all the way from second. Getting two runs on an infield out is coining tallies shamelessly.

The ninth inning of the first game saw the professional debut of Georgie Smith as a Giants pitcher. He is the lad who used to pitch for Nicholas Murray Butler's uptown school for boys and girls. His début was a howling success. He pitched one inning and fanned two batsmen and made the third one pop out. He had a world of speed and a curve as round as a barrel hoop. Smithie will do.

Pol Perritt pitched the second game for the Giants and proved a far better performer than Bob Steele, the St. Louis flinger. The Cards didn't do much with Pol until the Giants were many runs ahead that they couldn't lose. In the last three innings Perritt let up a bit and the Cards got their four runs, one being a home run drive by Chief Wilson in the ninth.

The Giants have won eleven of their last fifteen games at home and Captain Larry Doyle happens to be playing about the best ball of his career. In the last nine games Doyle has accepted fifty-seven chances without a single error.

Singles by Robertson, Kauff and Merkle gave the New Yorkers their first run in the second inning of the second game. Rariden walked in the third and was safe at second when Steele made a high throw to second for a force-out play after getting Perritt's sacrifice. Burns's single scored Rariden.

Herzog's walk, Robertson's single, a double steal by the same parties, and Kauff's lucky single to first when Hornsby held the ball, gave the Giants another in the sixth. Fletcher doubled in the seventh, and Rariden was safe on Steele's bad throw. Perritt singled, scoring Fletcher, and Doyle's triple against the right field wall scored Rariden and Perritt.

St. Louis got its first run in the seventh on singles by Hornsby, Beck and Snyder. In the eighth, singles by Corhan, Bescher and Hornsby gave them two more, while the fourth run was Wilson's drive into the right field stand in the ninth. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
J. Smith, cf	3	1	1	4	0	Burns, lf	4	0	0	2	0
Corhan, ss	3	1	1	4	4	Doyle, 2b	4	0	1	2	6
Bescher, lf	4	1	1	1	1	Herzog, 3b	3	0	1	1	1
Hornsby, 3b	4	0	0	0	3	Rob'tson, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Wilson, rf	4	0	0	1	0	Kauff, cf	4	0	1	1	0
Miller, 1b	4	0	0	14	0	Merkle, 1b	4	0	1	14	1
Gonzales, c	3	0	1	7	0	Fletcher, ss	4	0	2	1	6
Betzel, 2b	3	0	0	0	3	Rariden, c	3	0	1	3	1
Doak, p	3	0	0	0	2	Kocher, c	0	0	0	1	1
						Benton, p	0	0	1	1	1
						aLobert	1	0	0	0	0
						G. Smith, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	3	3	27	15	Total	33	0	7	27	16

a-Batted for Benton in eighth inning.
Errors—Hornsby, Herzog, Fletcher.

St. Louis	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hit—Doyle. Double plays—Betzel, Corhan, and Miller; Corhan and Miller. Left on bases—New York, 7; St. Louis, 3. First base on errors—New York, 1; St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Benton, 1; off Doak, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Benton, 3 hits, 1 run in eight innings; off G. Smith, no hits, no runs in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Benton, (Corhan.) Struck out—By Benton, 3; by Smith 2; by Doak, 6. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	4	0	1	2	0	Smith, cf	4	0	0	3	0
Doyle, 2b	3	1	1	1	9	Corhan, ss	4	1	1	0	1
Herzog, 3b	1	1	0	0	2	Bescher, lf	4	1	1	1	0
Rob'tson, rf	4	1	2	0	1	H'sby, 3b, 1b	4	1	2	7	0
Kauff, cf	4	0	2	3	0	Wilson, rf	4	1	2	0	0
Merkle, 1b	4	0	1	14	1	Miller, 1b	0	0	0	2	0
Fletcher, ss	4	1	2	2	2	Beck, 3b	3	0	1	0	1
Rariden, c	1	2	0	4	0	Snyder, c	4	0	1	8	2
Kocher, c	1	0	0	1	0	Perritt, 2b	3	0	0	5	1
Perritt, p	3	2	1	0	3	Steele, p	3	0	0	0	4
						aLong	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	8	10	27	18	Total	34	4	9	24	9

a-Batted for Steele in ninth inning.
Error—Steele.

New York	0	1	2	0	0	1	4	0	0	—	8
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	—	4

Two-base hit—Fletcher. Three-base hit—Doyle. Home run—Wilson. Stolen bases—Herzog, Robertson. Sacrifice hits—Doyle, Rariden. Sacrifice fly—Herzog. Double play—Fletcher, Doyle, and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 3; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 1; off Steele, 3. Earned runs—Off Perritt, 4; off Steele, 6. Hit by pitcher—By Perritt, 1, (Miller.) Struck out—By Perritt, 3; by Steele, 4. Passed ball—Kocher. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

New York State League.

Scranton, 4; Harrisburg, 2, (first game.)
Scranton, 3; Harrisburg, 0, (second game.)
Utica, 2; Elmira, 1, (first game.)
Utica, 6; Elmira, 1, (second game.)
Albany, 1; Wilkes-Barre, 0.
Binghamton, 2; Syracuse, 1, (first game.)
Syracuse, 3; Binghamton, 2, (second game.)

American Association.

Columbus, 3; Milwaukee, 1.
Louisville, 5; Minneapolis, 3, (first game.)
Louisville, 13; Minneapolis, 3, (second game.)
Indianapolis, 7; St. Paul, 4, (first game.)
Indianapolis, 5; St. Paul, 4, (second game.)
Kansas City, 9; Toledo, 7.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis, 3; New York, 0. (First Game.)
New York, 8; St. Louis, 4. (Second Game.)
Brooklyn, 6; Chicago, 0.
Philadelphia, 11; Cincinnati, 0. (First Game.)
Cincinnati, 8; Philadelphia, 7. (Second Game.)
Pittsburgh at Boston. (Two games postponed; wet grounds.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland, 5; New York, 3.
Boston, 3; Chicago, 1. (Twelve innings.)
Philadelphia, 7; Detroit, 1.
St. Louis, 4; Washington, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	60	35	.632
Boston	55	38	.591
Philadelphia	56	41	.577
New York	50	46	.521
Chicago	46	55	.455
St. Louis	46	59	.438
Pittsburgh	41	53	.436
Cincinnati	40	67	.374

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	60	44	.577
Chicago	61	46	.570
Cleveland	59	45	.567
New York	56	49	.529
Detroit	57	51	.528
St. Louis	56	51	.523
Washington	51	53	.490
Philadelphia	30	80	.200

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis at New York. (Two games; first at 1:45 P. M.)
Chicago at Brooklyn. (Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Pittsburgh at Boston. (Two games.)
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Cleveland.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at St. Louis.

ROBINS PITILESS TO CUBS.

Peck Out Six Runs and Allow None to Chicagoans.

The two days' rest that Wilbert Robinson's players have enjoyed during the present week has evidently had its effect, for they came out of their trenches yesterday afternoon at Ebbets Field in Brooklyn and, falling on the offerings of three of Joe Tinker's choice slabmen with renewed vigor, pounded out a victory over the once ferocious Chicago Cubs by the score of 6 to 0. Jim Vaughn, who worked for two innings in Tuesday's postponed game, was chosen to do the twirling for the Chicagoans again yesterday, but was ejected from the scene before the first inning had been completed, but not before the Superbas had walloped his shoots for four safeties, one of which scored two Brooklyn runners.

Mike Mowrey delivered this particular blow and thereby put the game on ice for Manager Robinson. It came about in this manner: Jimmy Johnston started with a single to deep short field and advanced to second on McCarty's single to centre. Johnston was forced at third base, Vaughn to Zimmerman, on Wheat's attempted sacrifice, and both runners remained stationary while Cutshaw flied to Mann. Hy Severeid managed to beat out a tantalizingly slow infield hit and filled the bases, and then Mowrey came through with his one-ply smash to centre, which netted Brooklyn two runs. Manager Joe Tinker thought plenty was sufficient and invited Vaughn to the bench. Mike Prendergast went in as relief artist. He managed to prevent any further scoring in that inning, but Brooklyn hits, coupled with timely Chicago errors, gave the Robins two more tallies during his eight-inning stay. Manager Tinker sent McConnell to the mound in the ninth inning, but before he found his bearings he had distributed a pass and allowed two hits, all of which netted the Robins their closing two runs.

Larry Cheney, the Robins' right-hander, allowed only two hits during the entire game and they were well separated. He issued four passes, but these came when no danger threatened.

Elliott, a new addition to the Tinker payroll, replaced Arthur Wilson behind the bat in the seventh frame, after batting for the former Giant. Kelly, the Cubs' centre fielder, made a wonderful catch of Cutshaw's fly in the fifth inning, which appeared to be netted for a home run. This was the fielding gem of the afternoon, although Mike Mowrey and Heinie Zimmerman also worked in spectacular fashion at third base. The score:

BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnston, rf	4	0	2	1	0	Zelder, 2b	3	0	0	1	3
McCarty, 1b	3	1	2	10	0	Mann, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Wheat, lf	4	2	2	2	0	Saier, 1b	4	0	1	9	0
Cutshaw, 2b	4	0	1	1	7	Zimmer'n, 3b	4	0	0	2	0
Myers, ss	3	1	1	3	0	McWilliams, lf	2	0	0	2	0
Mowrey, 3b	4	1	2	0	2	Wilson, c	3	0	0	3	2
Olson, ss	4	1	1	4	2	Elliott, c	1	0	0	0	0
Miller, c	4	0	0	6	0	Kelly, cf	3	0	1	2	0
Cheney, p	3	0	1	0	0	Worthman, ss	3	0	0	4	3
						Vaughn, p	0	0	0	0	1
						Prender'st, p	2	0	0	0	1
						aArcher	1	0	0	0	0
						McConn'l, p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	33	6	11	27	11	Total	30	0	2	24	16

a-Batted for Prendergast in eighth inning.
Errors—Olson, Saier, Wilson, Prendergast.

Brooklyn	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	—	6
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Stolen bases—Johnston, Mowrey. Sacrifice hit—Cheney. Double play—Wilson and Saier. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Brooklyn, 6. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Prendergast, 1; off McConnell, 1; off Cheney, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Vaughn, 4 hits and 2 runs in two-thirds of an inning; off Prendergast, 5 hits and no runs in six and a third innings; off McConnell, 2 hits and 2 runs in one inning. Struck out—By Prendergast, 3; by Cheney, 4. Time of game—One hour and thirty-nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.
First Game.

									R.	H.	E.
Montreal	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	8	13	3
Newark	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—	3	5	1

Second Game.

Montreal	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	—	7	13	1
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	7	3

AT PROVIDENCE.

Providence	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—	3	4	1
Rochester	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—	2	8	1

Second Game.

Rochester	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—	2	8	0
Providence	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—	1	8	1

AT RICHMOND.
First Game.

Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—	2	7	0
Richmond	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	5	0

Second Game.

Richmond	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	—	5	10	0
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—	2	4	1

AT BALTIMORE.
First Game.

Toronto	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	—	6	10	1
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	—	4	8	3	

Second Game.

Baltimore	1	2	0	3	0	4	2	0	—	12	12	1	
Toronto	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	—	5	9	5

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Buffalo	56	44	.560
Providence	54	44	.551
Montreal	51	44	.537
Baltimore	52	49	.515
Toronto	48	47	.505
Richmond	46	49	.484
Rochester	39	54	.419
Newark	40	54	.417

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.
Montreal at Newark.
Rochester at Providence.
Buffalo at Richmond.
Toronto at Baltimore.

SMITH'S HOME RUN FATAL TO YANKEES

Registers Turner Also, Changing Tie Score to 5 to 3 in Favor of Indians.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 9.—In two innings today Bob Shawkey lost his grip. While he was in that condition the Indians connected with his pitching in a way that netted them more runs than the Yankees could obtain from Coveleskie's service. The Indians made better use of their hits in a game characterized by ringing raps and snappy fielding. The score was 5 to 3.

The Yankees developed into a team of vigorous batsmen and outbatted the Indians, but a vital difference in the batting, a difference which brought victory to the home team and defeat to their guests, was that whereas Pipp made a home run for the Yankees with nobody on base, Smith made one for the Indians with a fellow Redskin loitering along the highway.

Pipp's homer brought in only one run; Smith's landed two at the goal. Both were over the right field screen, which is forty feet or so high. Pipp's wallop had the melancholy satisfaction of being higher and longer than Smith's. His drive was almost a classic in distance and velocity. It struck on the roof of a house across the street and, coming in the sixth inning, put the Yankees one run ahead.

Smith, who was pinch hitting for Coveleskie in the seventh inning, also landed with unbridled might, but didn't have as much behind the bat as Pipp imparted and the ball drifted over the lofty barrier as distinguished from soaring over it as was the case when Pipp hit. But since it put the Indians in the lead by two runs any technical differences in the manner of clearing the screen were matters of trifling import to the howling fans, and they do howl here when the home team does something.

One of Shawkey's bad innings was the first. The first five Indians at bat reached first base some way or other. Graney and Chapman singled. Speaker for

WALTER HAGEN VICTOR ON SHAWNEE COURSE

HAGEN KEEPS LEAD TO TOURNEY'S END

Metropolitan Open Golf Champion Achieves Well-Earned Victory at Shawnee.

HIS 72-HOLE TOTAL IS 298

McDonald, with 302 Strokes, Is the Runner-Up, with Barnes, Nicholls, and French Following.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, Penn., Aug. 9.—Walter C. Hagen of Rochester, metropolitan open champion, added to his laurels and his bank account today by winning the annual Shawnee invitation open tournament with a total score of 298 for the seventy-two holes of play. By a brilliant inward journey on the last lap, Bob McDonald of Buffalo stole into second place with 302 strokes. Long Jim Barnes of Whitemarsh Valley was third with 304 strokes, and Gil Nicholls of Great Neck and Emmet French of York tied for fourth and fifth money at 306.

The metropolitan open champion started his day's work with a lead of one stroke over Barnes, but though he drove the Whitemarsh pro to cover in the morning by leading him two strokes with a 75, he found that Gil Nicholls had appeared upon the scene with a perfectly good 71, which gave him a tie for first place and a record for the revised course. Hagen was playing remarkably steady golf, with three rounds of 75 to his credit, and, as he had led every partner that he played with, Nicholls was foredoomed to defeat when the Tournament Committee paired him off with the metropolitan open champion.

The final round played by Nicholls and Hagen was dramatic. Up to the twelfth hole the Great Neck pro was very much in the fight and doing most of the fighting, but from this point to the home green he was more successful in locating traps than in finding the cup. Hagen played par golf all the way, finishing with a 73, while Nicholls was 39 to the turn and 42 back, for an 81.

Hagen Drops Two Strokes at Start.

At the very start of the round Hagen met his ancient enemy, the brook, on the first hole, and, after playing a carom shot off the railing of the bridge, he was lucky to get a 6 to a 4 for Nicholls. Hagen worked hard to lose those two strokes, but making them up was a comparatively easy matter, as both players shared the burden, Nicholls by taking three putts on the second green and Hagen by taking just one.

The Great Neck pro lost another stroke on the fourth hole, although he holed out a mashie niblick shot from six feet off the green. He put his second shot into the cool depths of a brook, dropped back with a penalty stroke, and then ran over the green. Having previously determined that five strokes was a liberal allowance for this hole he proceeded to get it via the mashie niblick route, but as Hagen had taken a four Nicholls was trailing by a stroke. Having taken no putts at all on the fourth green he made up for it on the fifth by taking three and dropping another stroke behind.

Nicholls curved a twenty-five-foot downhill putt into the cup on the seventh green for his three, whereupon Hagen missed his putt and evened up the score once more. About this time Nicholls lost control of his putter, and before he was through with his round he began to doubt whether there was any club in his bag over which he had shortly A missed putt on the eighth green and a yawning trap on the right side of the ninth cost him two strokes, and he was 39 to the turn to 37 for Hagen.

Nicholls Hunts Up Trouble.

On the inward journey Hagen played par golf all the way, while the play of Nicholls varied from the sublime to the ridiculous. On the 164-yard twelfth, for instance, he put his tee shot within two feet of the pin and got his two. With traps to the right and traps to left he visited both sides from then on without any show of favor, and if by chance he avoided the pitfalls he made up for it by taking as many putts as he pleased.

Hagen had the advantage off the tee twelve times during the round, and his all around work in the tournament far outclassed the play of the trailing field in accuracy and steadiness. His cards today were as follows:

MORNING.

Out	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	3	4—39
In	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	3—36—75

AFTERNOON.

Out	6	3	4	4	4	4	5	3	4—37
In	5	4	3	4	4	5	3	5	3—36—73—148

Nicholl's record-breaking morning card was as follows:

Out	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—38
In	5	4	3	4	4	3	2	5	3—33—71

As for Bob McDonald—the big brawladdie who haggles the bagpipes more or less melodiously after the conclusion of every round—he was 39 to the turn in the afternoon, and with three missed putts he came home in 33 for a 71 and second money.

Campbell Forced Out by Illness.

Jack Campbell of Old York Road, who was in third place yesterday, was forced to withdraw from the tournament, handing in a physician's certificate showing that he was 18 down to ptomaine poisoning. The weather was cooler than yesterday, but the traps were just as wide and the binnie kill as deep as ever.

Joe Mitchell sent three successive shots into the brook short of the fourth green before he could persuade a ball to take the overland route to safety. Golfers hate water for a variety of reasons, and the many performances of this kind recorded during the tournament have not increased the popularity of aqua pura as it is found in the binnie kill or in small quantities elsewhere.

The prize money was distributed as follows: Hagen, $250; McDonald, $150; Barnes, $75; Nicholls, $40; French, $40; Dowling, $20; Strong, $12.50, and Loeffler, $12.50.

The summaries, with yesterday's scores, today's two rounds, and the seventy-two-hole totals, are as follows:

Walter Hagen, Rochester	150	75	73	298
R. McDonald, Buffalo	155	75	72	302
J. M. Barnes, Whitemarsh	151	77	76	304
Emmet French, York	154	75	77	306
Gil Nicholls, Great Neck	154	71	81	306
John Dowling, Scarsdale	153	83	77	313
L. Loeffler, Englemere	155	79	80	314
Herbert Strong, Inwood	155	80	79	314
Charles Hoffner, Philmont	158	77	80	315
Wilfred E. Reid, Wilmington	165	80	77	318
E. W. Loving, Quaker Ridge	158	80	80	318
C. W. Hackney, Atlantic City	150	79	81	319
Joe Mitchell, Ridgewood	158	78	84	320
Tom Kerrigan, Siwanoy	164	79	79	322
A. Campbell, Baltimore C. C.	161	83	81	325
George T. Sayers, Merion	167	80	87	334
Edward Loos, Charlotte	169	80	77	326
J. R. Thompson, Phila. C. C.	190	35	82	327
A. E. Reid, Virginia A. C.	168	80	82	328
J. F. Sylvester, St. Albans	165	84	87	336
H. E. Williams, Galen Hall	168	87	82	327
Gordon Smith, Norwood G. C.	173	82	84	339
D. Cuthbert, Huntingdon Val.	171	85	81	339
Jack Jolly, Newark	168	88	87	339
J. J. Dougherty, Overbrook	177	82	81	340
Tom Jones, Lancaster	170	86	85	341
Duncan Cuthbert, Riverton	168	92	84	342
Jack Inglis, Fairview G. C.	180	81	82	343
F. T. Sprogell, Bonair	177	85	87	349
R. S. Worthington, Shawnee	168	87	84	349
Andy Brown, Mount Tom	170	84	86	349
Herbert Martin, Quogue F. C.	170	88	91	349
John Brademus, New York	181	90	83	354
Alec Caine, Shawnee	177	91	89	357

STAKE TO MISS HARRIS M.

Paces to Victory in the William—"Pop" Geers Takes Trot.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 9.—Miss Harris M. won the William $2,000 purse, the feature event of the Grand Circuit race meeting which opened here today after rain had prevented a start on the two preceding days. She took the race in straight heats, Harvest Gale and The Savoy giving her little opposition.

"Pop" Geers brought Bonington home a winner in the 2:08 trot, Mirthful, driven by Murphy, won the first heat, with Bonington in fourth place. In the next heat, Mirthful again took the lead and retained it until the final stretch, when Geers shoved Bonington into first place and won by a head, the veteran driven also took the third heat in commanding fashion, which gave him the race.

Rose Magee won the Matron Stake for foals of 1913, in one heat, Peter Look, the favorite, and Miss Jeannie Castle being distanced. Harvest Dale easily took the Northrip Sweetstakes for two-year-old trotters from Kelley De Forest. Despite the heavy rains, the track was in fair condition.

The summaries:

2:08 CLASS TROTTING.

Purse, $1,000.

Bonington, ch. h., by Bellini, (Geers)	4	1	1
Mirthful, b. m., by Starr of Patchen, (Murphy)	1	2	2
Miss Perfection, b. m., by General Watts, (McMahon)	2	3	3
The Exposer, b. h., (Donahue)	3	4	4
Hazel Laing, ch. m., (McDonough)	5	dis.	

Time—2:06¾; 2:09¼; 2:07.

THE WILLIAM STAKE, 2:07 CLASS PACING.

Purse, $2,000.

Miss Harris M., b. m., by Peter the Great, (McDonald)	1	1	1
Billy Dale, b. g., by Dale Patchen, (Cox)	2	2	2
The Savoy, blk. g., by Charley Hayt, (Floyd)	3	3	3
Altawood, gr. m., by Allanwood, (Murphy)	4	dis.	

Time—2:06; 2:04¾; 2:06.

THE MATRON STAKES, FOALS OF 1913.

Two in three. Value $1,070.

Rose Magee, b. f., by The Abbe, (Murphy)	1		
*Peter Look, b. c., Traynor)	dis		
Miss Jeannie Castle, br. f., (Nichols)	dis		

Time—2:22.

*Peter Look fell.

THE NORTHRUP, TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTERS.

$500 added.

Harvest Gale, br. f., by The Harvester, (McDonald)	1	1	
Kelley De Forest, b. c., by The De Forest, (Chandler)	2	2	

Time—2:18½; 2:15¼.

ENGLISH TURF LEADERS.

E. Hulton at Top of Winning Owners' List, with Lord Derby Second.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—With the conclusion of the first half of the English racing season some interesting figures have been compiled of the amounts won by owners, horses, and sires, and showing the standing of the jockeys. E. Hulton easily heads the list of winning owners with $43,147 to his credit. Lord Derby comes next with $28,830, followed by Lord Falmouth, $27,000; the American, John Sanford, $18,020; Sir W. J. Tatem, $17,345; Major R. L. Kidson, $10,490; L. Neuman, $10,080; Lord D'Abernon, $10,020.

The leading horses are Clarissimus, with $27,000; Canton, $21,500; Fifinella, $20,000; Nassovian, $18,020; Grand Fleet, $13,580; Figaro, $9,200; Diadem, $8,950; King's Prize, $7,410; Mount William, $7,355.

The winning sires are Radium, with $30,110; Polymeus, $28,135; Chaucer, $27,865; William the Third, $21,375; Fugleman, $19,255; Bachelor's Double, $14,080; Sundridge, $13,155; Orby, $11,620.

Steve Donoghue continues his successes of 1914 and 1915, and leads the jockeys with twenty-five winners, J. Childs being second with twenty, and V. Smith third with sixteen.

LONG RACE FOR YACHTS.

Craft Will Sail Around Long Island on August 26.

A joint race for sailing yachts around Long Island has been arranged by the Gravesend Bay Racing Association and the New Rochelle Yacht Club for Saturday, Aug. 26, which will be the final day of the Atlantic Yacht Club's race week. It has been several years since such a race has been sailed, and the project has already met with an enthusiastic reception from the sailors of both the Gravesend Bay and the Long Island Sound associations. Any yacht owned by a member of either association, and suitable to sail in such a long-distance race, will be eligible. Owners of several sloops, schooners, and yawls have already agreed to enter the race, for which suitable trophies will be offered to the winners.

The start will be made off Sea Gate and will take the craft around Norton's Point along the south shore of Long Island to and around Montauk Point and then down the Sound to the finish off the New Rochelle Yacht Club's anchorage in Echo Bay.

Hendon Chubb has agreed to start his schooner Queen Mab in case a competitor can be found, and the association's committee is now trying to arrange with Harold S. Vanderbilt to start his schooner Vagrant against Mr. Chubb's yacht. Uncas is another schooner that will probably start. The yawls Solita, Surprise, La Cubana are conditional starters in their class. Several of the handicap sloops of both the Sound and Bay divisions will take part in the race, so that a squadron of considerable proportions is practically assured.

SUMMER BALL AT COLUMBIA.

Many College Stars Are Playing in Mid-Summer League.

The success of the Columbia University Baseball team during the last season has been an incentive for the students at the Summer School, now in session, to continue the game with four teams composing a Summer league. Games are played daily after the close of the afternoon recitations, and from the start the "Giants," playing under the leadership of Lester B. Lane, Captain-elect of the Columbia 'Varsity nine for next season, have maintained a good-sized lead over the other teams in the league standing. Clubs with the appropriate names of "Pirates," "Cubs," and "Athletics" are the other member teams.

Included among the 8,011 students at this year's session are many athletes from other universities. Several undergraduates now on college nines are taking the opportunity to keep in practice for another season, and many graduates have turned out to play the game again. Among the college stars, in addition to Captain Lane and Pitcher Buddy Culloton of Columbia, are the following: Ashley, outfielder, and Seamans, pitcher, of Amherst; Cleveland, catcher, and Wight, pitcher, of Brown; Carroll and Proctor of Tufts; Sullivan of St. Lawrence, and Schaarz, first baseman, of the Hotchkiss School.

Surf Anglers in Title Contest.

The clubs comprising the Association of Surf Angling Clubs will contest for the national championship on the beach at Ocean City, N. J., on Saturday. The winning club team, consisting of five men, who will be allowed five casts each, will receive the custody of the Ocean City Cup, given by that city to the Ocean City Fishing Club. Surf casting experts, such as Dr. Carleton Simon, Charles T. Maginnis, John Clayton, Howard Kain, and about twenty others will represent the various fishing clubs of the United States.

The five men composing the winning club team will each receive a medal. Casting equipment will consist of linen lines, four-ounce leads, rods limited to nine feet, and reels without special winding or thumbing apparatus. The team making the greatest total casts will be declared the winner.

Jamaica Bay Yacht Club Races.

On Sunday, Aug. 27, the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club, will hold its open races, under the rules of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Racing Association. Over $300, for extra prives is to be given and there are already over fifty entries. This is the first race in which the Gravesend Bay Yacht Racing Association will have special classes of its own, sailing in Jamaica Bay.

FAVORITES ADVANCE AT SEABRIGHT NETS

Church, Davis and Kumagae Go to Semi-Finals—Johnston Defaults in Singles.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 9.—In the tennis play for the Achelis Cup on the courts of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club today George M. Church, Willis E. Davis, and Ichiya Kumagae attained semi-final round brackets. The other semi-final round bracket lies between Robert Lindley Murray and William T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia, each of whom had won a set when darkness ended the contest. Murray took the first set at 6—3, and Tilden the second at 14—12.

William M. Johnston, the national singles champion, defaulted his second-round match to John S. Pfaffman of Harvard. He gave as his reason the fact that he wished to devote his entire attention to the doubles.

It was a full day of tennis for the contestants and one of keen interest for the large gathering of spectators. In view of the delay caused by the rain yesterday most of the players were called upon to play two matches. This was true of the three who advanced to the semi-final round of the singles.

Church defeated E. H. Whitney in the second round, 6—3, 6—8, 6—2, and in the third round had a hard struggle to win in straight sets over S. Howard Voshell at 6—2, 10—8. Davis won a semi-final bracket when he defeated Hachishiro Mikami in the second round, 3—6, 6—2, 6—0, and Pfaffman of Harvard in the third round, 3—6, 6—1, 6—2. Kumagae disposed of Leonard Beekman in the second round at 6—3, 6—3, and then E. P. Larned in a three-set match, 4—6, 6—2, 6—1. Through the default of Johnston, Tilden was in prime condition to give Murray a hard match, while the latter had drawn upon his strength in a match with Alrick H. Man, Jr., which the Californian won at 6—4, 4—6, 6—1.

The first upset of the tournament came in the early afternoon when Nathaniel W. Niles and S. Howard Voshell resumed their postponed match. When rain called a halt yesterday Voshell had won one set, but in the second the Bostonian was leading at 5—2. Voshell could not prevent his opponent from running out the second set today, but in the third he gained the decision at 6—4, thus causing a reversal of last night's meeting between the two at the Nassau Country Club tournament when Niles was the victor.

Voshell next faced Church. Few saw the contest, which was tucked away to one side so that the championship court might be taken over by the national doubles champions, Johnston and Griffin, in their second-round match against Alrick H. Man, Jr., and Charles M. Bull, Jr. Voshell was easy prey for Church in the first set, the former Princetonian being alert in his net attack to seek out openings for winning strokes. When Church took the first set at 6—2, the match seemed as if it would be easy for him.

In the second set, however, Voshell became agressive in his play at the net and Church found him a more formidable opponent than in the first set. It developed into a net battle and Voshell proved himself a strong contestant. He broke through the severe service of Church in the third game so that the score was 2—1 in his favor. Church retaliated in kind and from then on each player won on service until Church broke through Voshell's service in the eighteenth game for the match.

Davis, the national clay court champion, persisted today in spreading alarm with the thought that he might be defeated by losing the opening sets in each of his matches. Hachishiro Mikami defeated the Californian 6—3 in the first set. The San Francisco player might perhaps have met with defeat at the hands of the son of Nippon had not an accident placed Mikami at a disadvantage. In the first set, when the score was 5—3 in his favor, Mikami tried a passing shot off his backhand, and somehow twisted his ankle so severely that the match had to be halted for ten minutes. When play was resumed Mikami was limping, but he succeeded in taking the first two games. Continued effort, however, was more than he could stand and Davis ran off twelve straight games for the match. In the third round match against Pfaffman Davis lost the first set at 6—3, but in the remaining two sets he easily disposed of the Harvard player.

In point of competition the match between Murray and Tilden was full of thrills. Murray has not entirely recovered his strength following an attack of ptomaine poisoning. There is a marked difference in his play now and what it was when he was forging ahead to win the Nassau tournament. However, he gained a victory over Tilden in the first set at 6—3.

In the second set Tilden had more pace to his stroking than Murray did. On his own service the latter was able to reach the net, and once there he held the upper hand until toward the closing games. Tilden, too, was aggressive in his rush to the net on his service, so that the match resolved itself into each player winning on service until the contest reached 11 all.

Murray was broken through at this point, but by a strong effort he snapped the effectiveness of his opponent's service in the next game and it was 12 all. The Californian was fast weakening and Tilden easily won the set on his own service.

The Japanese, Kumagae, did not have much difficulty in overcoming his rivals. It had been expected that Beekman would be able to press the visitor to a hard struggle, but Beekman was defeated in straight sets. Then the Japanese met Edwin P. Larned, whom he also defeated, but not until the latter had won the first set.

The national doubles champions, Johnston and Griffin, won their third round bracket by defeating Man and Bull, 6—4, 6—3. Griffin's sharp drives down the lines, with an occasional cross-courting stroke, completely baffled the opposing pair, while Johnston was adept in seeking out openings for a placement stroke that defied return. Fortune favored Johnston and Griffin somewhat in that they made net cord strokes, and usually these came at critical moments.

Fred Alexander and Karl Behr won their first round match against Dean Mathey and Lyle E. Mahan easily. The Californian team of Eugene Warren and Edwin R. McCormack also pulled out a victory in the first round, the defeated pair being Bernon S. Prentice and Holcomb Ward. Warren and McCormack won at 7—5, 8—6. The summaries:

SINGLES.—Second Round—S. Howard Voshell defeated Nathaniel W. Niles, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4; George M. Church defeated Eli H. Whitney, 6—3, 6—8, 6—2; John S. Pfaffman won from William M. Johnston by default; Willis E. Davis defeated Hachishiro Mikami, 3—6, 6—2, 6—0; R. Lindley Murray defeated Alrick H. Man, Jr., 6—4, 4—6, 6—1; William T. Tilden, Jr., won from Hugh Tallant by default; Ichiya Kumagae defeated Leonard Beekman, 6—3, 6—3.

Third Round.—George M. Church defeated S. Howard Voshell, 6—2, 10—8; Willis E. Davis defeated John S. Pfaffman, 3—6, 6—1, 6—2; R. Lindley Murray vs. William T. Tilden, Jr., 6—3, 12—14, unfinished; Ichiya Kumagae defeated Edwin P. Larned, 4—6, 6—2, 6—1.

DOUBLES, First Round—Karl H. Behr and Fred Alexander defeated Dean Mathey and Lyle E. Mahan, 6—4, 6—0; Harold A. Throckmorton and Roland Roberts defeated Edwin P. Larned and Fred C. Inman, 6—4, 6—4; Alrick H. Ian, Jr., and Charles M. Bull, Jr., defeated Leonard Beekman and Eli H. Whitney, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2; Eugene A. Warren and Edwin R. McCormack defeated Bernon S. Prentice and Holcombe Ward, 7—5, 8—6.

Second Round—William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin defeated Alrick H. Man, Jr., and Charles M. Bull, Jr., 6—4, 6—3.

Aitken Wins Two Auto Races.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 9.—Johnny Aitken, Indianapolis automobile race driver, won the the 25-mile and 5-mile races and the tire change contest held at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway today as an entertainment feature for members of the Union Printers' National Baseball League, which is conducting its ninth annual tournament in this city. The time in the 25-mile contest was 16 minutes and 40 seconds; in the 5-mile race, 3 minutes 18 4-5 seconds.

CALIFORNIANS ARE BEATEN.

Dawson and Hawkes Put Out of Western Tennis Tourney.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Aug. 9.—California's hopes for the twenty-ninth annual Western lawn tennis championship went glimmering today when Ward Dawson of Los Angeles was beaten in the fourth round by the Illinois and Northwestern champion, Heath Byford of Chicago, at 7—5, 6—0, and Kenneth Hawkes of Los Angeles was eliminated in a belated first-round match by a Chicago youngster, W. A. Futterer, 4—6, 6—4, 7—5.

Only one out-of-town player remained in the men's singles at the conclusion of today's playing. This was Clifford J. Lockhorn of Kansas City, who won from J. J. Forstall of Chicago by default after the Kansan had won the first set, 6—2. Forstall preferred to play doubles.

The first set in the Byford-Dawson match was brilliant, with wonderful rallies and placements, Dawson falling off, however, in the last two games of the set, which Byford won without giving his opponent a point. Dawson slumped completely then, and the second set went to Byford at love, Dawson banging shot after shot into the net.

MISS WAGNER DEFEATED.

Miss Handy Beats Her in Montclair A. C. Tennis Tourney.

The annual invitation women's singles tennis tournament of the Montclair A. C. was started yesterday on the courts at Montclair, N. J. Play was rapid and the semi-finals were reached before dark.

The big gallery got a surprise when Miss Marie Wagner, for five years the national indoor champion, was eliminated in the second round by Miss Edith B. Handy, whose steadiness, combined with Miss Wagner's inability to stand the heat, gave her a victory at 2—6, 6—4, 6—4. Miss Hazel Sawyer, recent winner of the Montclair A. C. club championship in singles, arrived in the semi-final brackets with Miss Handy, Miss Ethel Tyndall, and Miss Ina Kissel, the Middle States champion. The semi-finals will be played today, and the finals on Saturday. The summary:

First Round—Miss Florence Sheldon defeated Mrs. L. Murray, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Ina Kissel defeated Miss Mabel Spear, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Ethel Tyndall defeated Miss Susette Henry, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Edith Sheldon, 6—1, 6—0; Miss Edith B. Handy defeated Mrs. D. C. Mills, 6—1, 6—0; Miss Hazel Sawyer won from Mrs. George Wagner by default; Mrs. Robert A. Pope won from Miss Alice Marshall by default.

Second Round—Miss Hazel Sawyer defeated Miss Florence Sheldon, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Ina Kissel defeated Mrs. Robert A. Pope, 6—4, 3—6, 6—0; Miss Ethel Tyndall won from Miss Amy Harper by default; Miss Edith B. Handy defeated Miss Marie Wagner, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4.

TITLE TOURNAMENT PLANS.

West Side Tennis Club Devoting Energies to National Contest.

Now that the West versus East intersectional tennis series is over, the committee for the West Side Tennis Club, which handled the series successfully, is bending all its efforts toward making the national championship tournament, which is to begin at Forest Hills Monday, Aug. 28, as great a success as last years' event. Requests for tickets for the tourney, which will bring together the tennis talent of the country, began to come into Harry Parker's office at 5-7 East Forty-second Street yesterday. All of the season tickets will be distributed from tha toffice, the distribution to start on or about Aug. 15.

The season tickets this year will be sold for $5. Last year this was the price of the season tickets to members of clubs in the national association, while the price to the general public was $7. The committee, however, on looking into the matter decided to make the ticket price uniform. The season tickets will be on sale at Mr. Parker's office until Aug. 26. None of these tickets may be had at the gate, but single admissions will be on sale daily throughout the tourney at the grounds. First come first served will be the order followed in the distribution of the season tickets.

PARK PLAYERS SEEK TITLE.

National Golf and Tennis Honors for Public Grounds Stars.

Tennis and golf players who enjoy those sports in the parks have the opportunity this year for the first time to compete for a national championship. The National Municipal Recreation Federation, of which Dwight F. Davis, donor of the Davis Cup, is President, was formed last Spring to foster intercity competition for this title in tennis and golf. It is planned eventually to have similar matches in other branches of athletics.

To decrease traveling expenses an elimination process has been devised, which calls for preliminary tournaments in each city to select its team representatives. New York's team has not been chosen, as the park tournaments are unfinished because of bad weather. W. H. Brown, Jr., President of the Public Parks Lawn Tennis Association, says, however, that the winners will be determined in plenty of time to enter the sectional tournament.

Geographical sections have been established so that the competing cities may meet at a convenient place to determine this sectional champion. This city then becomes eligible to play for the national title, competition for which will be conducted at St. Louis in September.

The United States National Lawn Tennis Association has presented a fine trophy emblematic of the tennis championship, and Walter D. Thompson, an enthusiastic supporter of municipal golf in St. Louis has provided the golf trophy.

For this year the sectional division, according to the foregoing scheme, has been made as follows:

Eastern Section: New York, Baltimore, Hartford, Conn., Worcester, Mass.

Central Section: Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, Racine, Wis.

Western Section: Springfield, Ill.; Peoria, Ill.; Minneapolis, Des Moines.

The sectional representatives are:

Tennis—Eastern, Paul B. Williams, Field Secretary, U. S. N. L. T. A.; Central, Harry Seymour, Pittsburgh Athletic Association; Western, Ward C. Burton, Minneapolis; St. Louis, Rodowe H. Aboken, Superintendent of Recreation.

Golf—Eastern, Harry Worcester Smith, Worcester, Mass.; Central, Charles Evans, editor Golfers' Magazine, Chicago; Western, A. G. Nelson, Des Moines; St. Louis, F. H. Behring, Chairman Municipal Golf Association.

Arrangements for the sectional matches are in the hands of a committee of management which has chosen Baltimore as the place for determining the Eastern sectional championship and Aug. 10 as the date. Therefore, both Hartford and New York will send tennis teams to Baltimore to compete for the honor of playing at St. Louis.

The constitution of the federation prescribes that the matches must be played on public courts, and that the competitors shall be regular users of the public recreation grounds, this being intended to bar those who enjoy the advantages of tennis or country club membership.

Downes to Defend Diving Title.

Al E. Downes, of the New York A. C., the national high diving champion, will defend his laurels at the South Shore Country Club, Chicago, on Saturday. His entry was wired to the Chicago authorities yesterday by Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union. Downes won the championship last year at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, with a score that, if repeated, will be likely to keep him at the head of his specialty again this season.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Clermont A. C., Brooklyn—Harry Pierce vs. Mickey Donnelly, ten rounds.

Arverne S. C., Arverne, Long Island—Johnny Lore vs. Marty Cross; Irish Patsy Cline vs. Young Rector; both ten-round bouts.

CHEATING CHEATERS MOST ENTERTAINING

Happiest Attempt at Mixing Farce and Melodrama Since "Seven Keys."

EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD CAST

Including Marjorie Rambeau, Who, Richly Gifted, Leads All the Rest at the Eltinge.

CHEATING CHEATERS, a play in four acts, by Max Marcin. At the Eltinge Theatre.

Steve Wilson	Robert McWade
Antonio Verdi	Edouard Durand
George Brockton	William Morris
Nell Brockton	Anne Sutherland
Nan Carey, alias Ruth Brockton	Marjorie Rambeau
Ira Lazarre	Frank Monroe
Mrs. Palmer	Winifred Harris
Grace Palmer	Gypsy O'Brien
Tom Palmer	Cyril Keightley
Edward Palmer	Arthur Barry
Phil Preston	William J. Phinney
Myron T. Hanley	Fletcher Harvey
Holmes	William Riley Hatch

"Cheating Cheaters" is the uninviting, indiscreet and altogether abominable title of a highly entertaining new play which was presented here for the first time last evening at the Eltinge Theatre. It is a melodramatic farce in four acts and comes from the pen of Max Marcin, previously known to most of us as the author of "The House of Glass" and—it must be admitted—of "See My Lawyer." In the former play he demonstrated a certain aptitude for unvarnished melodrama; in the latter he left us all with a dark suspicion that he never had been, and never would be, able to write farce. Yet he has taken these two forms and mixed them more adroitly than they have been mixed in any of the many attempts to do so since George M. Cohan set the fashion with "Seven Keys to Baldpate." The result is an interesting play that is entertaining all the way through. So let us applaud the author and trust he is properly grateful to Manager Woods for a generous cast wherein the name of the lovely and gifted Marjorie Rambeau quite naturally leads all the rest.

"Cheating Cheaters" is one of those plays in which things, with a vengeance, are not as they seem. It is one of those plays in which the audience is fooled not once, but twice, or rather would be if each playgoer did not go to the theatre these days in an extraordinarily suspicious frame of mind.

Here we have a set of thieves masquerading as the wealthy Brockton family for the purpose of getting sufficiently close to the Palmer jewels; the play is well under way before you discover that the Palmers are just another set of thieves masquerading in an attempt to lay their hands on the Brockton jewels. There ar eseveral secrets in "Cheating Cheaters" and it is rather a pity that one of them should be given away at the start by the telltale title.

But there are, after all, several secrets, and you soon become engrossed in the question—"Who is Ferris?" Ferris is the great detective, whose shadow falls across all these otherwise serene little essays in larceny, and the early suspicion that this very Ferris is disguised as a member of one of the gangs starts a pleasant and absorbing speculation as to which member it might be.

If the identification at the end comes as a complete surprise, that is doubtless a pleasant experience, and this particular playgoer can testify that guessing right early in the evening also puts one in a state of high good humor. That is the special advantage of the much-abused play with a secret. The playwright wins in either event.

7 NEW SHIPS TO THIS PORT.

Holland-America Line, Adding to Its Fleet, Seeks Vessels Here.

Adrian Gips, Managing Director of the Holland-America Line, who is in New York, said yesterday that seven steamships of from 8,000 to 12,000 tons each are being built by his company for the service between New York and Rotterdam. Two of the new steamships of 12,000 tons will be built for passenger and freight service and the other five for freight only. These vessels will be delivered to the company within six months, Mr. Gips said.

Part of Mr. Gips's mission here is to arrange, if possible, for more steamships to be built in this country. At present the Holland-America fleet consists of twenty-four steamships, of which all except two are in service. The Rotterdam is laid up, Mr. Gips explained until the war ends, and the new 32,500 ton lined Statendam was requisitioned by the British Government while she was in Harlan & Wolff's shipyard in Belfast.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The opening of "The Guilty Man" at the Astor Theatre has been put forward from Aug. 21 to Friday evening, Aug. 18. It is a play in four acts by Ruth Helen Davis and Charles Klein, and Irene Fenwick will be seen in the principal role.

With the matinee performance at the Belasco Theatre this afternoon "The Boomerang" finishes one year of continuous performance at that playhouse. The original cast, including Arthur Byron, Wallace Eddinger, Martha Hedman, and Ruth Shepley, is still to be seen in the piece.

The ice ballet in a new form is to be retained as a feature of the Hippodrome's coming production. Charlotte, who has been Summering at the Delaware Water Gap, and the other principal skaters in the feature have returned, and rehearsals are now under way.

"What's Your Husband Doing?" has been selected as the title for the new play by George V. Hobart, in which Thomas W. Ross and Maclyn Arbuckle will be starred this season under the direction of Joseph Brooks.

Forrest Robinson has been engaged by J. Fred Zimmerman, Jr., for one of the leading roles in "Pals First," a new play by Lee Wilson Dodd, which Mr. Zimmerman will produce shortly.

Six Actors Hurt in Movie Scene.

During the taking of a moving picture yesterday afternoon at the Peerless Company's studio in Fort Lee an accident which occurred resulted in six of the actors being hurt. George Leroy was removed to the Polyclinic Hospital in New York with a broken knee cap. The cause of the accident has not been learned. It occurred while the taking of a crowd scene was in progress. Leroy was crossing a fence when he was hurt. Another actor was thrown among the crowd and trampled on in the excitement. He received a broken arm.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:15
THE 2 COOLEST SPOTS IN THE U. S. A.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
After the Show SEE (Atop This Theatre)
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

LYCEUM 45 St. & B'way. NEXT MONDAY
ANN MURDOCK
and Notable Cast, incl. CHARLES CHERRY and FERDINAND GOTTSCHALK in the London Comedy Hit,
PLEASE HELP EMILY
SEATS NOW.

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evenings 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:20.
"A WELCOME JOYMAKER"
—EVE. MAIL.
ROARS OF LAUGHTER—ANOTHER 'BOOMERANG'"
—N. Y. SUN.
DAVID BELASCO presents
Seven Chances

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evgs. at 8:20. First Mat. Saturday 2:20.
CHEATING CHEATERS
By MAX MARCIN.

CRITERION B'WAY & 44th St. TWICE DAILY 2:15 AND 8:15
THOMAS H. INCE'S $1,000,000 Film Miracle.
CIVILIZATION

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. TODAY & SAT. 2:20.
THE BOOMERANG

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Beginning Thurs., Aug. 17
TURN TO THE RIGHT!
by Winchell Smith & John E. Hazzard.
SEAT SALE TODAY.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:30. Matinees SAT. & WED. 2:20.
FAIR and WARMER
with MADGE KENNEDY.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. Evenings at 8.
MATINEE TODAY 50c to $1.50.
PASSING SHOW OF 1916

39TH ST. Theatre, Beg'g TONIGHT at 8:15
YVETTE
A Musical Comedy in 2 Acts, with Notable Cast
LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. REOPENING Mon., Aug. 14
The Musical Success. KATINKA Seats Now.

CASINO 39th and Broadway Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday 2:20. Popular Matinee Today $1 and $1.50.
VERY GOOD EDDIE

CORT West 48th Street. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:30.
COAT-TALES Farce Comedy Success.
with TOM WISE and LOUISE DRESSER.

50c. ADMISSION
20,000 Seats Next Arena at 50c.
THE STAMPEDE
PRICES—50c. to $1.50.
SHEEPSHEAD BAY SPEEDWAY
Every day this week at 2 P. M. & Sat. Night.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF. 10, 15, 25c
Cont's 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
FRANK MILLS in "The House of Mirrors."
S. S. VATERLAND ORCHESTRA.

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way
Every Ev. at 8:15
BANCROFT & BROSKE, Jones & Johnson, "Never Again," Tracey &

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens...317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Jersey City.....99 Montgomery Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
Elizabeth.....80 West Grand Street
WASHINGTON.....Riggs Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
CHICAGO.....1,202 Tribune Building
ST. LOUIS.....409 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT.....321 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....742 Market Street
LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand
ONE CENT New York, Jersey City, Newark.
Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday.
Postage free, exceptions noted. 1 Yr. 1 Mo.
DAILY AND SUNDAY.....$8.50 $0.75
DAILY, without Sunday..... 6.00 .50
SUNDAY, with Picture Magazine, and Book Sections..... 2.50 .25
Binder for Picture Section, $1.75.
Binder for Magazine Section, $1.25.
Canada, Sunday only..... 5.50 .45
Other countries, postpaid:
Daily and Sunday.....24.00 2.00
Daily, without Sunday.....15.60 1.80
Sunday only...7.0 8.40 .70
THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5.
Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.,) $1.25.
TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.
THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) 1 yr., $5; Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25. Cloth volume, ten numbers, $1.
THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $2, (foreign, $4.) Per copy, 25c. Bound volumes, six issues. Cloth, $2.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1916.

MEDIATION OF THE RAILWAY LABOR QUESTION.

The reply of the 225 railways to the demand of four classes of trainmen for betterment of their working conditions was a renewal of the railways' proposal for reference of the question to detached opinion. The trainmen repeated their rejection of this reasonable proposal. Thereupon the railways made an independent request for Federal mediation. Upon this being tendered officially the trainmen's unions prudently accepted, upon conditions, and with a reassertion of their right to strike. They are good enough to waive the exercise of the power which they claim, "as a matter of common decency." They are entitled to the thanks they deserve for the withdrawal of a threat to the common good which it was a breach of common decency for them to make, and a new offense for them to repeat. They are under the same delusions regarding their rights and their powers against others as some capitalists who recently were rudely awakened and retreated in confusion from an untenable position.

The same result may be anticipated in the case of these unions. They represent the best paid of the railway workmen, and the classes which hitherto have been respected for the moderation of their procedure, the enginemen in particular. Since arbitrators have compromised so many of their demands, instead of making decisions upon the merits, these unions have thrived so in their own esteem that they imagine they are masters of the railways, and so of the common welfare. They deceive themselves. Their procedure is a flagrant example of an unreasonable conspiracy in restraint of trade, with all the implications of that situation before the law. Let the unions think what happened to capitalist conspiracies which in their boldest moments never ventured to do as these unions have done in many cases. Comparison with the traction strike procedure, and with earlier arbitrations in railway disputes, will enable the unions to appreciate their present position before the public.

In the traction strike the managers made the mistake of refusing to treat with a reasonable combination of their employés for the betterment of their conditions, and which was supported with an unusually small amount of duress, although with some, and therefore too much, disorder. That situation was so inhumane and unlawful that it was necessary to abandon it incontinently, and arbitration was arranged upon the managers' surrender. The railway managers went to the other extreme. They raised no objection to negotiating with an unreasonable combination in restraint of trade which even now claims the right to enforce its demands with action contrary to the public interest, and not consistent even with humanity. Any proposition to arbitrate such a situation is a proposal to arbitrate not the conditions of the workers' employment, but the conditions of life for the community. If it be conceded that ordinary citizens have rights which unions are bound to respect, the right to undisturbed railway service is such a right. The threat of withdrawal of those rights is not a fair method of bargaining. No man, or combination of men, has a legal or moral right to bring other men to his way of thinking by unlawful procedure, the Clayton law to the contrary notwithstanding. The right of wage earners to combine to better their conditions of livelihood is not a right to oppress others in their conditions of living. One of the earliest decisions against unreasonable conspiracies in restraint of trade settled that unions may be such conspiracies. The Clayton law itself provides that nothing in it shall alter the law on that point. The reasonable requests of reasonable unions should be arbitrated in the manner of the traction strike. The demands of the four trainmen's unions fall into another class, not according to the litigations against "bad" unions alone, but according to previous arbitrations which have gone over the points of principle now raised.

Just as the traction managers made a mistake in assuming that nothing was settled regarding the recognition of unions, and the subject should be considered afresh from the beginning, so the trainmen's unions now ignore what has been settled in principle regarding their present demands and are trying to start anew as though their demands were made for the first time, and had not been already rejected. When a single class of employés made wage demands upon one-fifth as many railways the dimensions of the demands and the manner of their presentment were made a reason for refusal in part, although with a concession in part, in the manner usual in arbitrations. That puts the trainmen in the wrong in this case, irrespective of their demands. The demands themselves are suitable for arbitration, since they involve no principle. It is a principle that wages should be reasonable, but there is no principle in the question what wages are reasonable. To arbitrate whether wages should be reasonable would be to concede that they might be unreasonable. The unions might demand too much or the managers pay too little. A principle which is submitted to arbitration is surrendered in advance. The situation regarding wages is like that regarding rates. No one ought to be heard on the proposition that they should be unreasonably high or low. But, regarding both wages and rates, nobody has ever succeeded in providing a formula for deciding whether they are reasonable. That is a question of fact, depending upon conditions, and, therefore, peculiarly suitable for arbitration. The unions are as wrong as the traction managers in thinking that they can force a decision to their liking.

The demand for an eight-hour day for all classes of trainmen on all classes of railways has already been decided to be unreasonable in the decision against the standardization of the pay of one class of labor in one district of the United States. The award was based on the principle that "it is impracticable to make the same "rules of compensation for all the "roads, and for all parts of the same "road, when there are differences in "these respects between the different "roads." The board even declined to adjust the pay according to the differences of conditions for each class of service on individual roads, for it was beyond the board's ability within any reasonable time. These reasons are stronger in proportion that the present demands are enlarged, say a thousandfold, or from impracticability to impossibility.

It is impossible to review here all the points which previous arbitrations have rejected and which are included in the present demands. The occasion suggests the question whether whatever unions ask must be considered afresh through endless years, in the manner of recognition of unions. Are there not some things which arbitrations can settle permanently, so that neither side would venture to advance them? Ought there not to be what might be called a common law of arbitrations, in which the results of the awards of disinterested interveners at the invitation of the disputants might be co-ordinated, to the end that there should be a restriction upon disputations, although there can be no end? Ought the railways to submit to arbitration public interests resting upon statutes, and litigated in many courts, so that they may be said to be indisputable? Ought the trainmen to be allowed to raise anew questions which have been arbitrated again and again, and found against them? If everything must be arbitrated, ought not the first arbitration to be about what shall be arbitrated, so that the decision might be upon the merits of arbitrable questions, and not through compromise by surrender of unarbitrable points in deference to threats of unlawful action contrary to public interests?

OHIO SPEAKS AT LAST.

It may be that the Middle West has been misjudged. It may be that its spokesmen have not spoken for it. There always did seem to be something queer about the idea that that section was lacking in Americanism. In times past it has been referred to as the backbone of the nation, in contrast to the effete East. The East, if not acknowledging its effeteness, has been a little apologetic. For two years, however, the spokesmen of the Middle West have given the country to understand that the shoe was on the other foot; that the Middle West was populated by individuals who were afflicted with what a distinguished public man calls "the cowardice of prosperity."

That the spokesmen of the Middle West are so afflicted there is no doubt. They have been willing to surrender every American right that any foreigner might not approve of, to haul down the flag whenever the sight of it was obnoxious to anybody. There have not been many opportunities to learn what the silent vote of the Middle West thought of its spokesmen, but there have been a few. LA FOLLETTE found that truckling to Germany did not get him any votes in Wisconsin, and BRYAN found that the German vote could not save him from defeat in Nebraska. But not until yesterday did we get such complete and satisfactory evidence that the Middle West is all right as was furnished in the results of the Ohio primaries, Republican and Democratic.

On the Democratic side ex-Congressman JOHN J. LENTZ, a Bryan chieftain of former days, ran for the Senate as the hyphen candidate. His issue was that of forbidding the sale of munitions, warning Americans off armed liners, and generally of obeying whatever suggestion might be made in Berlin. On the Republican side HARRY M. DAUGHERTY, one of the best known politicians in the State, ran for the Senate and appealed, like LENTZ, to the German vote. He descended to such tactics as assailing MYRON T. HERRICK, his opponent, for accepting a decoration given by the French Government in acknowledgment of his great work as Ambassador.

The German vote is very strong in Ohio. If DAUGHERTY and LENTZ got all of it, however, it was not enough to pull them through. We prefer to adopt another hypothesis, and believe that the Germans themselves voted as Americans and not as Germans. Whatever the reason, the appeal to the cowardice of prosperity, the issue of taking orders from Berlin, did not win in Ohio. The dispatches say that HERRICK defeated DAUGHERTY by a majority "so decisive as to leave no doubt," and that Senator POMERENE defeated LENTZ "by a vote of two or three to one." If the Middle West has been scandalously misrepresented and it is still sturdily American, the rest of the country will rejoice; and its leaders, who so woefully mistook its spirit, will have reason to tremble for their future.

THE COLONEL RATIFIES.

Mr. ROOSEVELT graciously ratifies his protégé's private and strictly personal constitutional amendment. Pondering, no doubt, the triumphant march of woman suffrage in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Iowa, the Colonel finds the time "ripe for the passage of the amendment." And he paramounts it. When he was making in the Middle West his strong and brilliant speeches, so unlike his present candidate's, on Americanism and preparedness, they were the primary issues. Since then Mexico has been made, or the Republicans have sought to make it, the pre-primary issue. Now the Colonel exhibits the absolute primordial, the arch and overshadowing master issue of 1916:

> The special women's organizations should act in this matter as men (and women) do in the movements for national defense. * * * They should make his [a public man's] attitude on this question the consideration of primary importance.

So in the suffrage States, at least, a deviation from, a direct contradiction of, the Republican national platform, an obiter dictum of Former Justice HUGHES, promoted, to be sure, into an everlasting verity by the Colonel's ratification, a volunteer proposal which the Republicans at Washington regard only as a springe for woodcocks, is to be held the cardinal policy of the campaign.

Nobody can sell gold bricks to the Colonel; he has an overbounding sense of humor and an ancient deep knowledge of the tricks of the political trade. He is enjoying himself, a little cruelly, perhaps. It is not his funeral.

THE MEANING OF GORIZIA.

Not until the war is over, probably, shall we learn certainly who was the master strategist who designed the campaigns of 1916. As long as each of the Entente Allies was going ahead on its own hook, they were all at the mercy of the Central Allies, who were directed from a single point. This disadvantage resulted in the unification of the Entente's disorganized efforts. There is every reason to believe that the supreme directing head now is General JOFFRE; but whoever it may be, the Entente Allies now, like the Central Allies from the beginning of the war, are acting as one.

Their present aim appears to be the destruction of Austria as an opponent. General HAIG has said that "the decision will come in the west," but it seems that the directing mind of the Entente has determined to crush Austria first. BRUSILOFF's campaign is not simply a brilliant dash or a sledge-hammer blow. He dashes and he hammers, but alternately, at different points—wherever, evidently, he can inflict the most damage on Austria. He threatens Lemberg from two points and then descends on it from a third. Italy pushes ahead in the Trentino, and then suddenly delivers her most destructive blow on the Isonzo. With each of these distressing and damaging attacks, Austria loses more of her resisting power. She has not men enough to save any one point from the slugging blow which is delivered here today and there tomorrow. Germany, apparently, cannot reinforce her any further.

Germany sees, of course, that the plan of the Entente chief is the destruction of Austria, but she does not attempt to foil that plan, as she would have done in the early part of the war, because she must hold on desperately to her western lines. Austria must save herself—which she cannot do. When she is gone, Germany knows as well as does HAIG, "the decision will come in the west." She must hold on to the west now, at any cost to Austria. So Gorizia falls today, and Lemberg tomorrow, and Russia and Italy bring the Allies toward the moment of final triumph.

THE MEXICAN COMMISSION.

The authoritative announcement of the appointment of Secretary LANE and Justice BRANDEIS to be members of the Mexican Commission dispels the forebodings aroused by widely circulated rumors touching the composition of that body. Perhaps there was never any real danger that a number of small and vociferous persons were in the way to be chosen by the President to take part in the delicate and trying deliberations of that commission, but with the appointment of Mr. LANE and Justice BRANDEIS assured the character and qualifications of the third member, whose name has not yet been announced, will be of less relative importance. The two men who have been named have abundant judgment and discretion. They possess all the knowledge that will be required for a satisfactory performance of their duties. Mr. LANE, although he has not publicly expressed opinions of the Mexican situation, is known to view our relations with our troubled neighbor sensibly and calmly.

As to the outcome of the sessions of this commission no prediction would be safe. It is another experiment and its value will be learned in time. The matters which CARRANZA seems to regard as the most pressing for consideration seem to most Americans unsuited for treatment in this leisurely and indefinite way. Our troops will be withdrawn from Mexican soil when it is safe to withdraw them, that is to say, when CARRANZA has so placed his forces in Northern Mexico as to protect our border from marauding bands. The commission cannot help him to accomplish that. It can give intelligent consideration, however, to other important matters touching international relations; it can make the disinterested attitude of the Administration clear to the Mexicans; it can advise the de facto Government; it can even go so far as to form plans for the financial relief of Mexico. So far as the United States is concerned, this new stage in the protracted adjustment of international relations is entered upon with a sincere desire to accomplish a good work. The sincerity of the Mexicans need not be doubted until a cause for doubt is developed.

THE END OF A LEGEND.

In each new canto of the Caroliad Mr. HUGHES tears down his own legend. He is "100 per cent. a candidate," as he says; and in Candidate HUGHES who can recognize the HUGHES dignified, judicious, wise, straightforward, that had become a figure in the belief or mythology of so many of us? "I did not desire that nomination"; let us pass over that statement in silence as respectful as we can make it and without a grin. But the martyr to duty and to Mr. CRANE, Mr. HITCHCOCK, and the other rude hands that dragged him from the cloister desires election with a passion that leads him into ludicrous promises. If he is elected, each person whom he appoints to the diplomatic service will be "a "worthy representative to whom the "people whom he is accredited to will "look with respect and esteem, seeing "in him the efficiency of the United "States." The "boys" shiver. The Senate disappears. Politicians wear wings. Music by the Utopian choir. And there is to be no "pork." Congress will feed on ambrosia. Mr. HUGHES has dedicated himself "to the "cause of American government, not "for partisan expediency, not for "friends, not for supporters, but for the "American people solely." In short, Mr. PENROSE and Mr. SMOOT and all the men Mr. HUGHES has to deal with, the party without whose support he will be powerless, are to be changed into "the higher order of seraphim illuminati," so to speak, aureoles of nonpartisan zeal for the general good lighting each lofty brow.

Fine words that can hardly be treated as the gasconade of an innocent recently escaped from claustral seclusion. In view of Mr. HUGHES's inability as Governor of New York to manage or control the politicians and leaders of his party, an ability which a public man in high office must possess or fail of much of his purpose, this proposed excursion into Perfection Land must make the judicious pause. Appointments blocked, recommendations futile, the rosy program of "efficiency" and "co-operation" withered, a party split, are the almost inevitable corollary of Mr. HUGHES's theory. He proposes to supplant party, by personal, government. The road to ruin, no matter how admirable the traveler's intentions.

But what shall be thought of the perfectionist and evangel of a Government from which partisan expediency has been expunged, when these same speeches in which he professes the nonpartisan doctrine are stuffed with the most hunkerish partisanship? Prosperity is Republican, albeit she is temporarily false to her old love. Firmness, courage, wisdom, American purpose and businesslike administration, economy and political economy, are Republican. What shall be thought of the nonpartisanship of the man who said in the city of JAMES R. MANN and LAWRENCE Y. SHERMAN, Republicans who voted in Congress to surrender the rights and permit the murder of Americans on the sea:

> We cannot let the American spirit fall so low that, lapped in the luxury occasioned by a foreign war, we shall see American lives sacrificed without a determination to prevent it and to make the American name honored and respected wherever our flag flies.

"I have respect for facts, and I don't want any hot air in mine," said Mr. HUGHES in one of his classic sentences at Chicago. The patriots who stuffed his trunks with documents when he set out on this Western journey, every day of which brings from his own lips the unconscious, pitiless proof of his decline and fall since he became a candidate, dote on "hot air" and have no use for facts. Secretary REDFIELD has given Mr. HUGHES an opportunity to display his respect for facts and his regret for having mistaken fictions for them. We hope he will not neglect the opportunity, but already it is hopeless to concord his daily output of words with the facts or him with himself or the dreary and painful impression which his speeches are making with the aureate hopes of his promoters. The Republicans were looking for a volcano. They are getting the most gigantic, prolonged cold shower that ever fell.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Our Victory, but Won by the Mayor.

Equal tact and modesty characterized the statement in which Mayor MITCHEL summed up the ending of the street car strike. "It is a great victory," he said, "for the people of the city." As nobody is pained by—as everybody can even rejoice over—a victory of "the people," that was a much more judicious way of describing the outcome of the struggle than it would have been to credit either the men or the companies with having won a triumph or encountered a defeat.

And, of course, the settlement of an enormously inconvenient strike, especially a settlement achieved by agreement more or less voluntary between the contestants, with only a minimum of violence, can properly be called a victory of the people. Most of "the people" realize, however, that the victory was gained by a representative of the people rather than by the people themselves, and most of us, too, very cordially confess that we were more than fortunate to be represented at this crisis by a Mayor with the courage to confront not only what for any man would have been enormous difficulties, but also to ignore what most men who are "in politics" would have considered almost appalling personal risks.

Those risks Mayor MITCHEL took without hesitation, as he has taken like risks before, and with firmness and persistence he exerted a continuous pressure upon both the corporation and the labor officials until he had convinced them all of the necessity to abandon the haughty and unyielding positions and attitudes adopted by them in the beginning. For once, thanks to Mayor MITCHEL, the "third party" to every industrial conflict found itself neither helpless nor inarticulate. Through him it could act and speak, and did.

In saying, as he does, that "the whole thing is settled now," the Mayor is perhaps a bit over-optimistic. The cars are running again, and that's the great immediate desideratum. There are, however, many and large problems still to be solved. But certainly it is no exaggeration to declare that the solution of those problems has been facilitated by what has already been accomplished. Both the companies and their employés have learned that they are not occupying a little world of their own, and that they cannot fight each other as hard and as long as they please, regardless of what happens to the "innocent bystander" and his property.

It Names Only a Symptom.

What common folk are usually content—or discontent, rather—to call "infantile paralysis," the doctors have chosen to give, for use among themselves and in their own publications, the name of "acute anterior poliomyelitis." That is a long and stately designation, and it is certainly better and more distinctive than the popular one, for this particular malady is only one of several infantile paralyses, and though young children form the greater part of its victims, adults are often attacked and it is doubtful if complete immunity is one of the few and poor advantages—all negative, by the way—that old age confers upon its reluctant beneficiaries.

But though "acute anterior poliomyelitis" is a better name than "infantile paralysis," it is far from being ideal. In the first place, and chief ground for criticism, it merely describes and places a symptom, and it doesn't do the placing very definitely, even with the aid of the "anterior." Only by agreement does "poliomyelitis" mean anything except "inflammation of gray marrow," and, for the spinal cord, "marrow" is far from being a perfect appellation. It does well enough, however, and the word "anterior," by implied contrast with "posterior," tells that the scene of injury is in the front, not the back, processes of that great trunk line of the telegraph system constituted by the nerves.

When the doctors get to know more about the malady now causing such grief and anxiety in this part of the country they will find a better name for it than either of those now in use—a name that will deal, not with a symptom, but with causes. It will probably end with "osis" instead of "itis," and that is always something gained—always marks a step in advance.

Innocence Gained Expensively.

Evidently the Senate was not much impressed by the statistics presented to it in support of the contention that children who work in mills are less likely than those who do not to commit the various violations of law making up what is known as juvenile delinquency Yet that strange argument was presented in seeming seriousness by Senator OVERMAN of North Carolina, a man who not infrequently has deserved commendation for achieving the worthy purpose of being a statesman rather than a politician.

Why he could not, or at any rate did not, realize that the claim he made in behalf of mill work for children would have been equally tenable for any other restriction of their natural activities—shutting them up, for instance, in damp cellars with barred windows for an equal number of hours every day—is a mystery which his colleagues evidently did not try to solve. They preferred to let it go, and to pass, by a vote of 52 to 12, the bill which he opposed.

When that bill becomes law, as presumably it soon will, and should it escape the perils foreseen for it in the Supreme Court when its constitutionality is attacked, the evils of child labor will not by any means all vanish. Those evils will still be largely under State control, to be perpetuated or abolished as the States please. But at least there will be ended a discrimination that works an unquestionable hardship against manufacturers in States with advanced child labor laws. They justly complain at having to sell their goods in national and international markets in competition with manufacturers subjected to no such restraints in the choice of workers.

The situation as it is puts a premium on the exploitation of children that would not exist if there were no child labor laws anywhere, and that is well nigh intolerable. To profit by failure to join in general progress toward civilization may be a "State Right," but it is one the exercise of which is deeply disgraceful.

MR. HUGHES TO THE ALIENS.

Detroit Speech as Praise for Wilson Administration.

Office of Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island, Aug. 9, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his Detroit speech of Aug. 7 Mr. Hughes played up the activities of Detroit in the Americanization of the alien. He pointed to Detroit as the one place in the country where a quickening interest had been shown in the development of "training and Americanizing of the aliens who have come to this land." This is rather dangerous ground. It comes too close to praise of President Wilson's administration, which is not in line with Mr. Hughes's carping criticism.

The humanizing of the immigration service and the development of a constructive immigration policy is an achievement of the present Administration, not a promise of the future. Not only Detroit, but over a hundred cities have worked out more or less constructive movements looking to the Americanization of the alien during the last two years. The Secretary of Labor, W. B. Wilson, in his first annual report struck a new note in which he directed all immigration officials that immigrant stations were not to be treated as prisons, or the administration to be conducted along prison lines. For two years the Bureau of Naturalization has been carrying on an active propaganda work all over the country, urging cities and boards of education to adjust their educational programs to the needs of the adult alien and his training in citizenship. Over 500 cities have responded to this suggestion and have opened special classes, organized local committees, and dignified the whole procedure of citizenship making by ceremonies in some public place or courtroom where the newly enfranchised aliens were greeted by officials and addressed upon the meaning of democracy and citizenship.

The Bureau of Education under the present Administration has carried on the same work, looking to a recasting of educational methods for the purpose of meeting the needs of both children and adults, and for working out the illiteracy in our large urban centres. The President himself addressed the first large citizenship meeting in Philadelphia, and spoke inspiringly at that time not only to aliens, but to Americans as well. In this field, which touches 13,000,000 foreign born and 18,000,000 more immediately descended from those of foreign birth, the Wilson Administration has brought about a new spirit and a new concern for humanity. It has been progressive in the best sense. It has thought of immigrants as human beings rather than as something to be exploited.

For the first time, too, a big visioned program of distribution has been worked out. It sprang from the Bureau of Immigration. It looks to the distribution of alien and native-born workers to the land; to finding them employment upon farms, and otherwise relieving the congestion of the cities. This big labor work has been going on for two years, and last year over 60,000 positions were filled through the activities of the representatives of the Department of Labor. This Summer tens of thousands of men have been found temporary employment upon the farms, and a big beginning made toward the creation of a great national clearing house through which the demands of employer and employe can be met with a minimum waste of time and expense. Stations have been opened all over the country for this purpose. And gradually the employer, the farmer, and the worker are coming to look to the Government as an agency for the intelligent vocational guidance of men and women in search of employment.

The alien's attachment to his native country will only be wiped out by a greater attachment to the adopted country. And that is a matter largely of Governmental activity of a democratic and human sort. Just as soon as the alien feels that he is protected by this country of ours, and he sadly needs protection from a great variety of agencies that prey upon him; just as soon as he comes in touch with educational and other agencies that are helpful, constructive, and kindly his thoughts will increasingly turn from the country of his birth to the country of his adoption. And when it is considered that nearly one-third of our population is only a few years separated from Europe, the magnitude of this undertaking and the necessity for its expansion become apparent.

The City of Detroit has made a substantial contribution to the subject, but it is only one of hundreds of cities and communities that have been inspired along these lines by the present Administration at Washington.

FREDERIC C. HOWE,
Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York.

Gaynor Memorial Fountains.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding the article in THE TIMES concerning the delayed Gaynor Memorial, pending an appropriate suggestion, the writer would like to submit the idea that instead of erecting one magnificent structure, several drinking fountains for horses be scattered throughout Manhattan and Brooklyn, to be called the Gaynor Fountains, with probably a suitable motto thereon. A very attractive and unique fountain for this purpose stands midway between Yonkers and Hastings, on Warburton Avenue. S. M. S.

New York, Aug. 8, 1916.

THE WHITE ROAD HOME.

The white road winds through endless twisted pines—
Low woods that stretch away on either side
Into the shifting sands, and clutch
At rocks with gnarled roots to anchor them.
Deep shade and peace it has, lulled by the low-voiced surf
And gentle rustling of the wet sea-breeze
That slowly bends the tree-tops to and fro—
Over my dear road home.

It leads through straggling fields with boulders strewn,
And here and there a little cypress tree,
Past low gray cottages, and flowers
Jealously hedged against the wild north winds.
It links a countryside of kindly souls—
Women with steady eyes and work-worn hands,
Men with an old-time faith that still holds firm,
Where my white road winds home.

* * * *

Long in the stifling room I lay awake
Racked by the maddening noise, above, around.
I rose to watch the night crowd drifting by
Under the flaming sky-signs, and I heard,
From some roof-garden, snatches of a song
That winged toward me on the torrid air,
So bitter sweet, through tears I watched the stars
That light my white road home.

ETHEL WOLFF.

MR. WHITRIDGE'S POSITION

As to the Agreement Said to Have Been Broken by Him.

New York, Aug. 9, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Against Frederick W. Whitridge there has been brought the serious charge that he has broken an agreement made in 1913, namely, that thereafter all differences between the employes of the Yonkers Railway Company and him, as President of the controlling company, the Third Avenue Company, should be arbitrated. Public Service Commissioner Straus first made the charge and it seems to have been adopted generally by the press. I submit that no matter yet published in support of Mr. Straus and his associates shows any such agreement. The following extract from the minutes of the Public Service Commission give the conditions on which the strike of 1913 was brought to an end:

The following is a correct statement of the propositions of the commission:

1. The operation of the road shall be restored immediately under the employment conditions prevailing on Dec. 31, 1912, with all men then employed restored to duty without prejudice to them.

2. That the company and the men shall consider all matters in difference, and that any matters upon which they shall be unable to agree shall be submitted to arbitration by arbitrators selected in the usual manner.

3. If any matters are claimed by either party not to be arbitrable, the question whether such matters are properly the subject of arbitration shall be arbitrated.

"Upon this record and agreement the men returned to work," say the minutes.

Nothing of the preceding quotation shows an arbitration agreement applicable to the future.

Going back to Page 30 of the minutes, the Chairman of the Public Service Commission appears to have recommended:

Immediately upon the resumption of work, that these matters and how the relations between the men and the company are to be carried on in the future, be at once the subject of discussion. You want here a statement that all matters in the future shall be arbitrated. My statement is that you shall take up all these matters and agree upon them yourselves, if possible, because that is the better way, and then if it cannot be accomplished, that the way it shall be handled shall be arbitrated.

If there exists or has existed any standing agreement or arbitration, the terms of it can be found in the report of the "discussion" which we are left to suppose followed the men's "return to work." Until that report and that agreement are produced, and until it is shown that the Yonkers railroad men demanded arbitration, the accusation that Mr. Whitridge is dishonest or forgetful must be looked upon as unfounded, and must retain the aspect of outrage.

PAUL DANA.

Ireland to the United States.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the letter of Mr. Woodlock asking why England cannot rise to the altruistic height of giving Ireland full nationality, permit me to say that there is only one insuperable objection, namely, her geographical position. If Ireland were 300 miles away from our shores instead of 30, we would be only too glad to give her full nationality and wash our hands of the "distressful country" for good and aye, so long as we found some method of compensating the loyal Ulsterites.

The present war proves the menace she would have been to us if she had been a weak little tenth-rate nation which could have been won over by Germany either by force or guile, the latter more probably, for Germany would have fanned the smoldering fires of hatred against us by any kind of specious promises. Remember that your revolution took place nearly 150 years ago and yet there is hardly one of you who really likes us yet; you still have that old feeling deep down in your hearts. How much more would that be the case with the Irish?

A good many years ago, in my salad days, when I had just left Oxford, I wrote an article in, I think, either the Nineteenth Century or the National Review, advocating the offer of Ireland to the United States and expressing the opinion that, though the United States probably did not want her any more than we did, the political influence of the Irish here might be strong enough to force the issue. I was severely castigated by all the newspapers, from THE TIMES down, but I still, after all these years, hold to the same opinion.

J. ACTON LOMAX.

New York, Aug. 7, 1916.

The Nitrogen Plants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of your recent remarks about "nitrate plants," probably few of our people know, (as they all should,) that the whole proposition of a Government nitrate plant does not deserve to be taken seriously. The reason is fully and plainly given in an article published in your Magazine Supplement by Dr. Charles F. McKenna. In this article Dr. McKenna, a chemist of acknowledged authority, points out that only very cheap water power can be economically used to drag the nitrogen of the air into nitrates; that such water powers in this country as may now be available will ultimately, perhaps soon, be more needed for power purposes; that it is worse than foolish to agitate this subject while, as is the fact, nitrogen products far in advance of the country's utmost needs are being constantly wasted because the by-products of the distillation of coal are not saved; that a vast untouched reserve of nitrogen compounds, as well as of fuel, exists in our extensive peat beds.

The agitation and apparent acceptance of the nitrates-from-the-air idea is a curious example of the American—or the human—tendency to reach out for the distant, the spectacular, the partly known, to the neglect of the thing near at hand. And the persistent pouring into the air or the sewer of these valuable products is certainly American in its waste of nature's bounties, though we are slowly learning better.

WILLIAM HALE HERRICK.

New York, Aug. 8, 1916.

Looking After Their Interests.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the letter entitled, "Rule of the 1 Per Cent.," I am indeed surprised that Thomas Cahill should so little realize that the offenders in the proposed railroad tie-up are the controllers thereof. The labor leaders are not conspiring against the Government. They are, and it is high time for it, assisting in looking after the interests of their men, and Mr. Cahill will admit that one must needs look after his interests, or he will be overlooked.

REA WELT.

New York, August 8, 1916.

Democracy's Efficiency.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The communication from Robert Donald on the accomplishments of the British Government in meeting war emergencies is intensely interesting. We have heard a great deal about British "muddling along," and one frequently is told that a democracy is by nature inefficient for joint effort on a large scale. But here is another illustration of how the individual initiative and faculty to learn that a democracy breeds, makes, after all, for efficiency of the highest type.

EL. J. SHRIVER.

New York, Aug. 7, 1916.

Clubs Used Freely.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last Saturday afternoon a small and orderly crowd had gathered at 102d Street and Columbus Avenue waiting to see a car pass. Suddenly two policemen arrived and struck right and left, using their clubs rather freely on innocent bystanders, including children. One unfortunate young man, who did not move quick enough for the officer, was clubbed severely. A lady protested and the officer threatened to strike her. It was, indeed, a deliberate and unnecessary clubbing.

A. W. E.

New York, Aug. 8, 1916.

NEW ENGLAND REALISM.

The Maupassant Influence Seen in Mrs. Freeman's Stories.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since reading Mrs. Katherine Fullerton Gerould's letter in today's TIMES I have reread the interview in THE TIMES Magazine Section for July 23, and find that, while Mrs. Gerould does not say that Mr. Jonathan Sturges told her that his translation of Maupassant's stories started Mrs. Mary E. Wilkins Freeman on her career of short story writing, her interviewer allowed the impression to be given that he did.

It is unfortunate that her qualifying words "slipped out of sight in the record of the interview," as their omission makes all the difference between realism and impressionism. Certainly, other readers than myself so understood, among them Mrs. Freeman herself.

I still adhere to my belief that the influence of Maupassant is seen in Mrs. Freeman's later rather than her earlier work. That the critics are right in thus discerning it is proved by the fact that Mrs. Freeman did not read any of his writings until after she had put forth her early stories. If one compares "A Humble Romance" or "Old Lady Pingree" with the great French writer, one cannot possibly discern the similarity, or even the resemblance, that can be seen when her later work is compared with it. Mrs. Freeman herself has felt that it is a great tribute to the quality of her "Old Woman Magoun" and "The Gold" that they have been likened to Maupassant. My information about Mrs. Freeman's work—other than the fact that before making her acquaintance some eleven years ago I had read nearly every word she ever wrote—is obtained from talks with her during that period.

Having thus explained my right to speak "categorically" about the subject under discussion, I would be pleased to know by what right Mrs. Gerould speaks categorically for Mr. Sturges.

ANNIE WILLIS McCULLOUGH.

Metuchen, N. J., Aug. 5, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I have the space to say in answer to Mrs. Gerould in your column that she has possibly not accurately quoted my brother, the late Jonathan Sturges, as she has not accurately given his name? The name being Sturges, not Sturgis.

Jonathan Sturges, author of "The Moonlighter of County Clare," and translator of Maupassant, had a very brief career as a writer, owing to ill-health. Though born in Paris, he was a New Englander, and his precocious boyhood was passed as much in the New England of Mary E. Wilkins as was his manhood in the France of Maupassant.

An heir to the colonial land of Judge Jonathan Sturges of the Continental Congress, he was well fitted by inheritance and experience to be a critic of New England character studies. He took the keenest interest in the fact that Mary E. Wilkins in portraying New England life had directed her talent toward the school of Maupassant. A school which he thought merited the attention of American writers. "The Odd Number" was an effort in this direction. Surely this is different from imputing to Mrs. Freeman's "a close study of the technique of Maupassant in 'The Odd Number.'" My brother was not conscious of his genius for translation, and would hardly have been likely to suggest that so talented an author as Mrs. Freeman would study the technique of a French author in an English translation. No one who had ever heard his brilliant and penetrating analysis of contemporary literature could quite quote him as Mrs. Gerould has done. Of course he did not live to pass judgment on any of Mrs. Freeman's later works.

MARY STURGES CHALMERS WILSON.

Manchester, Vt., August 4, 1916.

THE FIRST STEAMBOAT.

Many European Inventors Who Preceded Robert Fulton.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "E. G. R.'s" reference to Fletcher's "Steamships and Their Story," and his assertion that John Fitch "did claim to be the first in this country who thought of using steam for transportation, he was the first man to apply this idea in America," leads me to point out that the steamboat is no more the invention of one man than is the invention of the telegraph or telephone, and, therefore, there is no reason for glorifying John Fitch at the expense of his predecessors.

The first American to launch a boat propelled by steam was James Rumsey of Shepherdstown, Va., whose principle was the same as is found nowadays in toy steamboats—the expulsion of steam through a horizontal trunk that opened in the stern. This boat was tried publicly on the Potomac in the presence of George Washington in September, 1784; a private test took place in 1782. John Fitch of Philadelphia navigated the Delaware four years later (1788) with a steamboat worked by twelve vertical paddles, six on each side. In June, 1790, it began to ply as a passenger boat between Philadelphia and Trenton. Its speed was between seven and eight miles an hour.

The next records of steamboat building send us to Great Britain, where Patrick Miller of Dalswinton, Scotland, built a pleasure boat fitted with paddle wheels, (1787,) to which William Symington applied a steam engine in 1788. Eight years later (1796) John Fitch came to New York and launched a steamboat eighteen feet long on Collect Pond, which is believed to have been located near the old Tombs Prison.

According to such data as I have before me, the credit for building the first steamboat is due, if to any one, to Blasco de Garay, a Spanish seaman, who experimented with a steamboat of 200 tons burden of his own invention in the harbor of Barcelona, Spain, in 1543. This boat attained a speed of three miles an hour. (Standard Dictionary.) Next came Denis Papin, a Protestant refugee, who, to escape persecution for his religious beliefs, left France in 1685 to settle in Germany. Papin built a model steamboat, which was successfully tried on the Fulda River in 1707. This boat was destroyed by a number of riotous watermen, who saw in it a dangerous competitor.

The next person who gave his attention to steam navigation was Jonathan Hulls of London, to whom a patent was granted in 1736. He was followed by one of the Bernouillis, probably Daniel, who applied artificial fins to

ENGINEER CONDEMNS RIVERSIDE CHANGES

In Report to Woman's League He Fears More Encroachment by the New York Central.

WATERFRONT WOULD SUFFER

Suggestion Is Made That Tracks Be Lowered Instead of Covered Up.

A report made to the Woman's League for the protection of Riverside Park, on the changes proposed there, has just been made by S. J. Harwi, a consulting engineer. The report was the result of the proposed contract between the city and the New York Central Railroad to use some of the park land to increase its facilities. Concerning the model now on view at the Grand Central Station, showing the changes contemplated, the report says:

"It (the model) is pleasing to look at, especially so when by a stretch of the imagination we conceive many of the hollows east of the tunnel filled up as shown. It shows large areas between Ninety-sixth and Ninety-ninth Streets, and also between Seventy-eighth and Eighty-second Streets, from which it will not be possible to see the river or to enjoy its breezes."

The report says that ever since this park has existed, commercial interests have been ready and willing to despoil it.

"This is evidenced," runs the report, "by the coal pockets and garbage plants within its borders. No wonder New Yorkers have become apprehensive of any and all changes which in any way whatsoever will affect it!

"The New York Central Railroad, whose tracks run through it, along the shore front, for its entire length, now wishes to enter into an agreement with the city whereby it will get permission to encroach with its tracks on considerable park property. The changes called for in the plans are extensive, and it is the purpose of the writer, whose views you have sought in the matter, to point out some of them in so far as they will change the appearance of the park."

Fears Further Encroachments.

Then Mr. Harwi describes the plan to increase the facilities of the railroad by putting in additional tracks and by enlarging its freight yard. He says the roof to cover these changes would extend about three miles and would "hide from view these larger railroad activities, but would form no barrier to further encroachments." The proposed plans would indicate, in the opinion of Mr. Harwi, that they were prepared with additional encroachments in view.

Concerning the cost of restoring the park the report says:

"In the matter of restoring the park, should it be decided to go ahead with this work the total cost based on the cost of performing city work would be approximately $600,000 and for the payment of which only $300,000 is available. This cost could be definitely determined by getting up the necessary plans and specifications and having reputable contractors bid on the work. The least expensive way of doing this work would be for the railroad to perform it under a bond sufficiently large to insure its proper performance."

In the opinion of Mr. Harwi the improvement, when finished, would leave the city with a disfigured park that would resemble a fortification, and with a waterfront bounded by an embankment that would make it practically inaccessible.

"When it becomes apparent," said the report, "that the city is indifferent as to the future of the park, property values in its neighborhood will begin to depreciate."

Cost of Lowering Tracks.

A conservative estimate is given concerning the cost of lowering the track system through the park." The figure is $6,500,000." Then the report says:

"Compared with the assessed valuation of the park, this is a small amount, and, moreover, it would effectually and permanently settle this long-standing park problem. No additional right of way in the park should be granted to the railroad company, for it would only lead to further and larger controversies at some future date. If it is commercially advantageous to the city for the railroad to have more tracks within its borders, it can be accomplished, without ruining any of its parks, by means of tunnels.

"The whole matter should be referred to a board of engineers not connected with the city's political or railroad interests for a careful study and a complete report before it is finally disposed of."

Accompanying this report is another by Isaac Hicks & Son covering the damage the proposed changes would do to the trees, shrubs, and landscape.

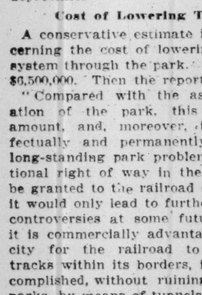
Miss Fleischmann Weds Today.

The marriage of Miss Louise Fleischmann, daughter of Julius Fleischmann, formerly Mayor of Cincinnati, and the President and head of the Fleischmann Company, and Henry Yelser, Jr., son of the President of the Globe-Wernicke Company, will take place today at the city home of Mr. and Mrs. Fleischmann, 515 Park Avenue. It will be a quiet ceremony and the Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, of the First Unitarian Church will officiate. The Fleischmanns have just arrived in their yacht Whirldwind from New London, and after a honeymoon spent in motoring, Mr. and Mrs. Yelser will go to Cincinnati to live.

Miss Hay to Wed J. N .M. Peters.

James R. Hay, of Nutley, N. J., announces the engagement of his daughter Miss Sarah Moyer Hay to John Navarre Malcom Peters. Miss Hay is a great grand-daughter of Col. Samuel Hay, a charter member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and a grand-daughter of the late Rev. Philip Cortlandt Hay of Newark, N. J. Mr. Peters is the son of Thomas Walling Peters, formerly Consul General at Munich, Bavaria. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Dale Fixtures Have Character



Our designs make it possible to carry out the finest details of interior decoration—at a cost 1-8 below retail. Expert Service Free.

Write for New Catalog No. 20, or, better still, call at our showrooms.

Also a full line of Portable Desk, Table and Floor Lamps.

Dale Lighting Fixture Co.
109 West 13th Street, New York.
1 Door West of 6th Ave.

BOLT HITS VENTFORT HALL.

Two Servants Shocked at Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt's Country Place.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 9.—During an electric storm yesterday a bolt of lightning hit Ventfort Hall, the country place of Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, and shocked two servants. Mrs. Vanderbilt and her sons are in the Adirondacks.

Cortlandt F. Bishop was successful today in his fight for a reduction of electric light rates, the new owners of the plant agreeing to a reduction and rebuilding of the plant. Mr. Bishop, representing the cottagers, has had the case before the Public Service Commissioners for a year.

Dr. and Mrs. Henry P. Jaques, who have returned to Lenox from Milton, occupied their new residence in Yokum Street today. Lindsay Fairfax, who has been in Virginia for several months, has joined Mrs. Fairfax at Wayside. Miss Kate Buckingham has issued cards for dinner at Bald Head Farm tomorrow evening.

Mrs. John E. Alexandre will open her villa, Spring Lawn, tomorrow from 10 to 6 o'clock, for a sale for a benefit of the men and women in the devastated districts in France. A collection of wares, sent to this country by Marquise de Fanay, will be sold.

Mrs. T. Tileston Wells and Miss Georgiana Wells are at Purington Inn, Stockbridge.

Harry Douglas has leased his cottage, Doric House, in Great Barrington, to M. A. Howard of Yonkers.

Mr. and Mrs. John Shoemaker Shepard, Jr., and Miss Jeannette Shepard and F. I. Gregory of New York, arrived at Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

George N. Hamlin of New York, touring with Mrs. Waldo Newcomb of Baltimore, and Miss Phillips of Washington arrived at Curtis Hotel.

Mrs. Albert H. Young, Miss J. B. Arents of New York, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. McKenney of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Quick, the Rev. and Mrs. Cyrus Townsend Brady, the Misses Brady, Mrs. S. Rawitser, Miss Teresa Rawitser of New York arrived at Hotel Aspinwall.

Mrs. James Denney entertained Mr. and Mrs. C. Denny Kimball of New York at the Maplewood Inn, Pittsfield.

Miss Alice M. Longfellow, who has been in Lenox several weeks, has gone to Manchester, Vt. Before leaving the Berkshires Miss Longfellow visited the "House of the Old Clock on the Stairs" in Pittsfield, where her father wrote the celebrated poem.

Among those who played over the Lenox links this afternoon were Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Gavin of London, Paul Rainey, Miss Ruth King, Miss Jeanne King, Charles Ludlow Barlow, Miss Teresa Rawitser, Miss M. V. Davidson.

WHITMAN AUTO SMASHED.

Governor's Wife In a Collision in Bellevue Avenue, Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 9.—While Mrs. Whitman, wife of Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York, was motoring back to her home after a game of tennis at the Casino this morning, driving carefully in a runabout automobile along Bellevue Avenue, a much larger car came from a side street, striking the front of Mrs. Whitman's automobile, disabling both front wheels and other parts of the car, rendering it useless. Before Mrs. Whitman could obtain the number of the automobile which ran into her car it quickly speeded out of sight.

Mrs. Whitman had as luncheon guests today Mrs. Preston P. Satterwhite, Mrs. William Disston, Mrs. Alexander Dallas B. Pratt, Mrs. Herbert L. Pell, Jr., Mrs. John Russell Abney, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Mrs. John J. Mason, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Miss Lota Robinson, Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary, and Mrs. James Brown Potter.

Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman give a dinner Saturday night for Miss Ethel Borden Harriman, who will be presented later the same evening at a dance which Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman will give at the Clambake Club.

Captain Henry A. C. Taylor, with Mrs. Taylor, had out for the King's Cup race today on the steam yacht Wanderer, James Stillman, Frank K. Sturgis, Frederick Allen, Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, George B. De Forest, James A. Van Allen, and Moses Taylor.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the tennis player, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Bull and Miss Adele Bull.

Former Congressman Peter G. Gerry entertained a stag party on board he steam yacht Owera for the King's Cup races today. Former Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry assisted his son in welcoming the guests, including Justice Darius Barker, Judge Hugh D. Razer, Perry Belmont, William Grosvenor, John Russell Abney, William H. Thornley, Providence; Judge A. L. Brown of the United States Court at Providence, United States District Attorney Harvey Baker of Providence, and others.

Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane of New York are at Bateman's.

William A. Hazard, Secretary of the Polo Association, who has been a guest of Captain Henry Whiton on the schooner yacht Invader, is at the La Forge cottage.

Preston Gibson was a luncheon host at Bluebird cottage today.

Miss Winifred Whitehouse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Whitehouse, who has been living in England some time, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman De R. Whitehouse at Rock Edge.

Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt of New York is visiting her sister, Mrs. Burke-Roche, at Elm Court.

Mrs. Henry Clews was a luncheon hostess at the Rocks today.

Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice have returned from a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Fitz Eugene Dixon at Pride's Crossing.

Mrs. Clarence Pell and Miss Charlotte L. Pell entertained with a dinner at Beech Lodge today.

John N. Willys of New York and Toledo is at Hill Top Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Iselin of New Rochelle have arrived to remain until October.

Tourists for West Indies.

Some of the passengers booked to leave today for West Indies and Panama on the Almirante are:

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Powers, Chandos St. John Brenon, R. L. Constantine, Mr. and Mrs. J. Barrett, M. E. Smith, Miss F. Calder, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Barber, the Rev. J. Young, the Rev. J. F. Ford, and Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Palmer.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Two Liners—The Departures.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

OSCAR H. (Copenhagen)—Norman Buch, George Beck, Mrs. Harriet Hoskins, Miss Clara Hoskins, Miss Jeannette Hoskins, Miss K. Jenson, Mrs. Carolyn Buch Alfred Bourget, W. K. Bryde, Grant Hammond, Mrs. O. Hill, Axel Holm, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Graham, Ralph Graham, Dr. John R. Mott, John L. Mott, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Pearlman, Dr. Paul Sauer, Herbert Willet, William L. Wallace, Baroness Clara Zwiedinek, Archibald Harte.

DANTE ALIGHIERI (Genoa)—Major Arthur Lacey-Baker, Mrs. Lacey-Baker, Miss Florence Lacey-Baker, Miss Emma C. Lacey-Baker, Miss Artemesia Bowen, Dr. Frederick W. Black, Dr. Warren Palmer, Raymond Harriman, the Rev. Andrew Novak, Vincent Bartuska.

Some of those booked to sail today for Rotterdam via Falmouth on the Noordam are:

Colonel and Mrs. C. Archer, Miss P. Armour, A. T. Armstrong, W. G. Bartholomew, W. F. Balgate, Miss H. Bauer, Mrs. C. A. Boone, R. S. Bosworth, Mr. and Mrs. L. Cliff, J. F. Comins, Mrs. H. Content, W. Dickson, W. M. Donnelly, Mr. and Mrs. R. Douglas, A. Douglas, Mrs. L. C. Follis, Miss R. Hamilton, W. R. Hearst, Irwin Hinds, John F. Huddleston, Assistant Paymaster, U. S. N.; A. R. Jennings, William Kennen, Miss F. D. Kerr, Miss F. Kerr, W. Lamp, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Linn, E. W. Lycett, Sir William and Lady McMillan, H. G. Mackenzie, L. D. Mapes, Miss L. M. Miles, Miss M. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Morling, Mrs. E. F. Osler, Miss Florence Petersen, George P. Putnam, Dr. R. A. Pyne, Mrs. W. G. Reburn, J. Y. Simpson, Mrs. R. E. Swing, Lieutenant and Mrs. L. W. Tale, Mrs. J. Thompson, T. C. Thomsen, Mrs. Mary Walker, Major F. Walty, Frederick A. Williams.

A. B. STICKNEY DIES; RAILWAY FOUNDER

Pioneer of the Chicago Great Western Succumbs at His Home in St. Paul.

BEGAN CAREER AS LAWYER

Constructor of Several Northwestern Lines Also Built Stock Yards and Packing Houses.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 9.—A. B. Stickney, founder of the Chicago Great Western Railroad, died at his home here this morning after an illness of four weeks. He had been in declining health for several years.

Alpheus Beede Stickney was born at Wilton, Me., on June 27, 1840. He lived on a farm in Vermont with his parents, attending a village school until he was 18 years old, and then took up the study of law in the office of Josiah Crosby in Dexter, Me. He was compelled to give up for lack of money and became a country school teacher until he had saved enough money to return to the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1862. He moved to Minnesota, practicing law there until 1869, when he took up his residence in St. Paul.

This was at a time when railroad building was in its early beginnings in the Northwest, and Mr. Stickney's law practice turned in the direction of railroad matters. He soon gave up his practice and engaged in organizing, first, construction companies, and later railroads. His first great undertaking was the St. Paul, Stillwater & Taylor Fall Railway, which he served for several years as Vice President, General Manager, and Chief Counsel. He later superintended the construction of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad. From 1880 to 1881 he was General Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

In 1882 he became Vice President of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad. In 1884 he began the construction of the Minnesota & Northwestern Railroad, which has since developed into the Great Western. He was President of this road until its consolidation with the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City, and then became President of the latter road. He held that office until 1892 when he became Chairman of the Board of Directors. In that capacity he reorganized the company as the Chicago Great Western Railway and continued to act as Chairman of the Board of Directors until 1900. His next connection with that road was in 1908 and 1909, when he became its receiver.

During his railroading career, Mr. Stickney acquired extensive outside interests, one of the chief of which was the St. Paul Union Stockyards and packing houses, which he built in 1882.

In 1909 Mr. Stickney charged that the practice of rebating had been resumed by many railroads under such subterfuges as that of allowing large claims for overcharges and damages presented by favorite shippers. His charges resulted in an investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission, before which Mr. Stickney laid a plan for revising the rate laws to make such practices impossible. Since 1909, Mr. Stickney had been in retirement.

MARRIES MRS. HICHBORN.

Horace Wylie, Just Divorced, Weds Woman with Whom He Eloped.

Announcement has been nmade of the marriage of Mrs. Elinor Hoyt Hichborn and Horace Wylie in Boston on Monday, just two weeks after Mrs. Catherine V. H. Wylie, former wife of the clubman, obtained a divorce in Washington.

The elopement of Mr. Wylie, the son of the late Andrew Wylie, a Justice of the Supreme Court, and Mrs. Hichborn, wife of Philip Hichborn, Jr., in 1910, caused a sensation in Washington society, in which both were prominent. Mr. Wylie returned a year later and became reconciled to his wife, but within a short time they separated again, and he has since lived abroad. They have four children, which were given to the custody of their mother.

Mrs. Wylie is the daughter of the late Henry M. Hoyt of Pennsylvania, a classmate of William H. Taft and a counselor of the State Department in the Taft Administration. She was married in 1906 to Philip Hichborn, the son of Rear Admiral Hichborn, shortly after his graduation from Harvard, and both became favorites in Washington society. Following his wife's elopement, Mr. Hichborn ceased to frequent his clubs and lived very quietly with his daughter at his home in Washington. Friends endeavored to reconcile the couple, but in January, 1912, Mr. Hichborn committed suicide after filing suit for divorce.

FIND HEIRS AFTER 49 YEARS.

Bank Ends Long Search for Kin of Cullen, Drowned in 1867.

A tragedy of the sea of half a century ago was resurrected in the Surrogates' Court yesterday, when letters of administration were applied for on the estate of James Cullen, who went down with the ship Monarch when she sank in mid-ocean in 1867 with all on board. Cullen lived in New York before he went abroad on the ill-fated trip, and while here made a deposit in the Seamen's Bank for Savings, which now amounts to $481.

The officials of the bank have been searching for Cullen's relatives for years and only recently found them. The application for letters was made by Michael Cullen, a nephew, of 122 Sixth Street, South Boston. The facts presented in the petition showed that Cullen came here from County Leitrim, Ireland, in 1852, at the age of 20. He returned in 1866 for a visit and remained until the following March, when he sailed for New York on the Monarch. The only surviving relatives are two nephews in New England and a nephew and niece in Ireland.

EX-SENATOR THURSTON.

Nebraska Representative from 1895 to 1901 Dies of Heat Prostration.

John M. Thurston, United States Senator from Nebraska from 1895 to 1901, died at his home in Omaha yesterday at the age of 69 years. He had been ill four weeks since suffering an attack of heat prostration.

He was born at Montpelier, Vt., in 1847, and studied for awhile at Wayland University and was admitted to the bar in his twenty-second year and went to Omaha, where he started to practice. In 1874 he was elected City Attorney of Omaha, and in 1875 was elected to the Legislature. In 1877 Mr. Thurston joined the legal staff of the Union Pacific Railroad, and later became its general counsel. In 1884 he was delegate to the Republican National Convention and became the temporary presiding officer of the convention. He was Permanent Chairman of the Republican National Convention which nominated William McKinley in 1896.

In 1872 Mr. Thurston was married to Miss Martha Poland, daughter of Colonel Luther Poland of Omaha. She died in 1898, and the next year he was married to Lola, daughter of William J. Furman, former Congressman from Florida, who survives him.

EX-JUSTICE DALY'S FUNERAL

Bar, Church, and Stage Represented in St. Vincent Ferrer Church.

The funeral of ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly at the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer in East Sixty-seventh Street yesterday at 11 A. M. was attended by a large number of prominent representatives of the bar, of the Catholic Church, and of organizations to which the late Justice had belonged. Cardinal Farley, attended by his secretary, Mgr. Thomas G. Carroll, and Vicar General M. J. Lavelle, pronounced the final absolution. The Rev. J. R. Heffernan, Prior of the Dominican Order of Preachers, celebrated a solemn high requiem mass.

The pallbearers were Stephen Farrelly, Edward J. McGuire, Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve, John Drew, Richard Dorney, Stephen H. Olin, Algeron S. Norton, and James O. Wright. The Players was represented by State Commissioner of Education John H. Finley, F. F. Mackay, Howard Kyle, George K. Denny, William Graham, John Blair, Edward Quinn, E. J. Wendell, and Guy Nichols. The Catholic Club was represented by Percy J. King, John D. Crimmins, Stephen Lalor, John F. Cross, Judge Michael J. Mulqueen, Charles Winters, and Michael Connors. J. I. C. Clarke represented the American-Irish Historical Society.

Others in attendance were Mrs. Anna T. Kelly, widow of John Kelly, the Tammany leader; Supreme Court Justices Leonard F. Giegerich and Eugene A. Philbin, and ex-Justice E. E. McCall. The interment was in the Daly mausoleum at Calvary Cemetery.

Captain Simpson Hamburger.

Captain Simpson Hamburger, a civil war veteran and Calendar Clerk in the City Court for thirty years, died on Tuesday at his residence, 214 Audubon Avenue. He was born in Bavaria seventy-four years ago and came to this city at the age of 4 years. He served throughout the civil war as Captain of the Ninety-first New York Regiment. After the war he became a Deputy Sheriff in this city, serving under the late Daniel Sickles when he was Sheriff. Captain Hamburger was a close friend of General Franz Sigel, and he made the presentation speech at the unveiling of the Sigel monument on Riverside Drive. He was Grand Marsha of the parade of the G. A. R. in this city in 1907. Captain Hamburger left three children, Mrs. Alexander Guest, Mrs. Minnie Poucher, and Louis Hamburger.

Obituary Notes.

Captain EDWARD SHERMAN, 74 years old, the oldest lighthouse keeper on Narragansett Bay, died suddenly on Monday at his home at Bristol, R. I. He was a native of New Bedford, Mass., and had been in charge of the Bristol Ferry light for thirty-one years.

C. CRESSON WISTAR, Sr., a retired business man and a member of one of the oldest Philadelphia families, died on Tuesday at his home there. He was connected by marriage with most of the pioneer families of Germantown. His ancestors were members of the Society of Friends, and dated their residence in Philadelphia to the days of Penn. C. Cresson Wistar, Jr., who was in training at the Plattsburg camp, received news of his father's illness too late to reach home before he died.

LOUIS F. SCHUETTE, publisher of The New York Bowling Journal and owner of alleys at Tremont Avenue and Boston Road, is dead at his home, 2,24 Morris Avenue, the Bronx. He was born in Germany in 1864, and came to this city when 14 years old.

GEORGE OSCAR BALLARD WEAVER, sexton of the Hanson Place Baptist Church for twenty-five years, died on Tuesday at his residence, 375 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 58 years. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Founders and Patriots of America.

Mrs. MARGARET DEEGAN BOSSON, wife of Frank Bosson, 164 Guernsey Street, Brooklyn, a playing card maker, died on Monday from blood poisoning in the Eastern District Hospital. Mrs. Bosson was born in New York city thirty years ago.

JOHN J. DRISCOLL, a yacht inspector, who supervised the building of the St. John Floating Hospital and navy yachts and other vessels, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,374 East Twelfth Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Driscoll was born in Ireland seventy years ago, and had been a resident of Brooklyn for fifty years. He is survived by his wife, and a sister, who is a Sister of Charity in this city.

Mrs. ELIZABETH MARIE ENGELHARDT, wife of P. E. Englehardt, who is in the concrete foundation business, died on Tuesday at her home, 1,509 Woodhaven Avenue, Woodhaven, L. I. Mrs. Engelhardt was born in Brooklyn forty-six years ago.

THOMAS A. COLES of Great Neck, L. I., died on Monday in the Nassau Hospital, Mineola. He was born in Glen Cove and is survived by his mother, Mrs. William M. Coles of Lakewood, a brother, and three sisters.

Mrs. MARY LLOYD FILER, wife of Henry Chase Filer, died on Tuesday at her home in Newtown Lane, Easthampton, L. I., in her sixty-third year.

ARCHIBALD D. WHITE, an employe of the Municipal Ferry and formerly an employe of the Broadway and Grand Street Ferry for many years, died on Tuesday at his home, 280 Bleecker Street, Brooklyn. Mr. White was born in this city fifty-nine years ago, and was a member of Court Onward, Foresters of America.

JOHN ALBERTSON, a pioneer shipbuilder, died at his home in Greenpoint, L. I., on Sunday. He was born in Riverhead in 1834 and moved to Greenpoint at the age of 17. He was for many years foreman of Smith & Terry's shipyard, and established the Albertson Construction Company. Mr. Albertson retired from active business at the age of 70.

JAMES TULLY, inspector of boats for the Street Cleaning Department, and one of the oldest members of the Democratic organization in Brooklyn, died at his home, 28 Palmetto Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday. Mr. Tully was born in Brooklyn seventy-six years ago, and during the time of Warden Green's regime as Warden of Kings County Penitentiary he was a keeper in that prison. In the days of the Brooklyn Volunteer Firemen Mr. Tully was a member of the old Continental Engine Company 9.

Mrs. MARY KERR KIMBERLEY, widow of Eli Kimberley, a lumber merchant, died on Monday at her home, 124 Hawthorne Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Kimberley was born in this city seventy years ago, and in recent years had been a resident of Deep River, Conn.

Mrs. WILHELMINA HEENE, 83 years old, widow of Ferdinand Heene, who was for many years head of one of the departments of the Havemeyer Sugar Refinery, died on Tuesday at her home, 587 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Heene was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. She is survived by a son and daughter.

Mrs. CATHARINA FRIEDRICH SKELL, wife of Charles A. Skell, died on Monday at her home, 1,183 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, in her fifty-third year. She was born in this city, and was the daughter of the late Henry Friedrich.

Mrs. SARAH E. SINNIGAR died on Tuesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. E. S. Allen, 13,62 East Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn. She was 61 years old and had lived in Brooklyn during the greater part of her life. Two daughters survive her.

PETER S. MEEKER, 81 years old, Borough Assessor at Roseland, N. J., for the last five years, died on Tuesday at his home in Roseland. He was a member of the old Meeker family which settled in Elizabeth in 1640 and a great-grandson of Timothy Meeker of Meekertown, who fought with his eleven sons, under Washington at the battle of Springfield.

The Rev. PATRICK J. QUINN, rector of St. Mary's Catholic Church at Hackettstown, N. J., died there yesterday. He was 42 years old and had been rector of the church a little more than a year. For eight years he was in charge of a parish at Phillipsburg, N. J.

ALBERT HARVEY FARRINGTON, a retired tea and coffee merchant of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at Millburn, N. J.

MAHLON SMITH, 87 years old, an engineer, who ran the first train from Nolan's Point to High Bridge on May 16, 1881, died yesterday at his home at Lake Hopatcong, N. J.

The Rev. MARTIN D. HANCOX, formerly connected with the Church of the First Born, in Jersey City, died on Monday at his home in Jersey City. In the obituary notice the name of his wife was stated to be Mrs. Antoinette Jackson Hancox. The Rev. Mr. Hancox was the husband of the late Mrs. Catherine Wall Hancox. The Rev. Robert Jackson, founder and pastor of the Church of the First Born, died on April 27 of this year, leaving a widow, Mrs. Antoinette Jackson.

GEORGE WAUGH ARNOLD, a newspaper man, died yesterday at the age of 52 years, at his residence, 282 West 139th Street. His first newspaper employment was on THE NEW YORK TIMES in 1887. He was later employed on The World, Herald, and other newspapers.

Mrs. CAROLINE MANICE GRANT, widow of Dr. Gabriel Grant, a noted surgeon of this city, died yesterday at her residence, the Edgemere Club, Far Rockaway, L. I.

JOHN J. BOUGLER, Jr., a wholesale liquor merchant of New York, died on Tuesday of ptomaine poisoning at his home in New Brunswick, N. J.

WILLIAM E. JOHNSTON, Jr., a traveling auditor for the Public Service Corporation, died on Tuesday at the residence of his father-in-law, Charles W. Leveridge, at Plainfield, N. J.

ISABEL VELEZ, widow of General Calixto Garvia, is dead in Havana at the age of 72 years. She was the mother of Carlos Garcia Velez, the Cuban Minister at London.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

RAPPAPORT.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis S. Rappaport, (nee Pauline Levy,) a daughter, Aug. 9.

WUERTH.—Mr. and Mrs. Gustav C. Wuerth announce the birth of a son Aug. 7, 1916, Montclair, N. J.

Married.

ROBERTSON—WEILER.—At Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio, Miss Rose Weiler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Weiler, to Mr. Louis Carl Robertson, son of Mrs. Mark Shwartz of New York.

WYLIE—HICHBORN.—Elinor Hoyt Hichborn and Horace Wylie, in Boston, Aug. 7, 1916.

Died.

ARNOLD.—George Waugh, son of George W. and the late Mary A. McIntosh Arnold and beloved husband of Carrie Graham Arnold, on Aug. 9, 1916. Funeral services from his late residence, 282 West 137th St., Thursday, Aug. 10, 8 P. M.

BELL.—On Aug. 8, 1916, Albert, son of the late George and Mary Bell. Funeral services at his late residence, 449 West 162d St., Thursday, Aug. 10, at 8 P. M. Interment Woodlawn, private.

CARROLL.—On Aug. 8, 1916, at her residence, 500 West 175th St., Helen T., beloved daughter of Patrick and Margaret Carroll. Funeral from Incarnation Church, West 175th St., Friday, Aug. 11. Solemn requiem mass 10:30 A. M. Interment Calvary.

CLARK.—On Monday, Aug. 7, Donald Clark of York, Yorkshire, England, in his 20th year, at the residence of Richard Greenham, Harrison Av., Ridgewood, N. J. Funeral on Thursday to Woodland at 11 A. M. Kindly omit flowers. England papers please copy.

COHEN.—Jacob, aged 54, husband and father, Aug. 9, 1916, at 1 P. M. Funeral will take place Friday, 9 A. M., sharp, at the deceased's home, 214 Audubon Av. Omit flowers. Burial grounds, Mount Zion Cemetery.

COLLINS.—Suddenly, Wednesday, Aug. 9, at his residence, 227 West 135th St., Charles Elliot Collins, son of the late Dennis D. Collins. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CROSBY.—Captain R. S. Crosby, suddenly, at his home, 1,112 Jackson Av., Bronx, on Tuesday, Aug. 8, beloved husband of Jennie Crosby, nee Nolan, and foster father of Rev. Joseph Crosby Ryan. Solemn high requiem mass Friday morning 10 o'clock, Church St. Augustine, 167th St., Franklin Av. Interment St. Raymond's.

DRISCOLL.—On Tuesday, Aug. 8, 1916, John J., beloved husband of Elizabeth Driscoll. Funeral from his late residence, 1,574 East 12th, St., Brooklyn, on Friday, 9:30 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at Church of St. Brendan at 10 o'clock.

EICHE.—At Atlantic Highlands, N. J., on Aug. 9, 1916, Max Martin Eiche, dearly beloved son of Martin and Augusta Eiche, in the twenty-second year of his age.

FARRAND.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Aug. 9, 1916, Jane B., widow of Joseph Steevens Farrand, in the 71st year of her age. Funeral services at Christ Church, Elizabeth, N. J., Friday, Aug. 11, at 3:30 P. M.

GRANT.—Suddenly, on Aug. 9, at Edgemere Club, CAROLINE MANICE, widow of the late Dr. Gabriel Grant and daughter of the late William de Forest Manice. Notice of funeral service hereafter.

GRAU.—Robert, at 53 Elm Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., aged 55. Funeral at residence, 10 A. M., Friday, Aug. 11.

HAMBURGER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 8, Captain Simpson Hamburger, beloved father of Mrs. Alexander Guest, Mrs. Minnie Poucher, and Louis Hamburger, in his 74th year. Funeral Friday, Aug. 11, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, 214 Audubon Av.

HANNAH.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Aug. 9, John Garrick, beloved husband of Lizzie S. Hannah. Funeral at his late residence, 163 West 76th St., New York City, on Friday, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers. Boston Transcript please copy.

HARRIS.—On Aug. 8 at Roosevelt Hospital, in his 78th year, Arthur Harris, husband of Veronica Strickland and father of Mrs. Ernest E. Johnson of Pelham Manor and Mrs. G. A. Harrison of Edinburgh. Funeral on Thursday at 1 P. M. at Church of the Ascension. Interment private.

HEINRICH.—Max on Aug. 9, at Hotel Berkeley, after a lingering illness; beloved father of Julia, Carl, Edith, Frances, Nesta, Fleming, Emil. Funeral Friday, 11 A. M., Church of the Messiah, 34th St. and Park Av.

HENRY.—Eugene Wallace, son of the late J. Wesley Henry and Ada E. Henry, nee Hamblin, Aug. 8, 1916. Interment Greenwood.

HOGINS.—On Tuesday, Aug. 8, Henry Herbert Hogins, in his 72d year. Funeral services from his late residence, Roslyn, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 10, at 2 P. M. Conveyances will be in waiting to meet 1:08 train leaving Pennsylvania and Flatbush Av. stations at 12:32, reaching Roslyn at 1:38. Interment at convenience of the family.

HUNT.—S. Lilly, on Tuesday, Aug. 8, youngest daughter of the late Eli T. and Hannah M. Hunt, in her 48th year. Funeral services from her late residence, Sheridan Av. and 161st St., Friday, 3 P. M. Interment Harrytown, Saturday morning.

KINEHAN.—P. Charles, suddenly, Aug. 8, 1916.—The brethren of Garfield Lodge, No. 889, F. and A. M., are requested to attend the funeral of our deceased brother on Friday, Aug. 11, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, 787 Prospect Av., Bronx.
GERSON MORDO, Master.
HARRY WERNER, Secretary.

KREAMER.—William, Aug. 8, aged 61. Funeral services at his home, Bellport, L. I., Friday, Aug. 11, at 2:30 P. M.

MARCELLUS.—On Wednesday, Aug. 9, at Mount Vernon Hospital, John Lawrence Marcellus. Notice of funeral hereafter.

PEDRICK.—Loretto M., beloved wife of William J. Pedrick, Jr., and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Drummond. Funeral Saturday, Aug. 12, from the residence of her parents, 423 West 120th St., thence to the Church of Corpus Christi, Broadway and 121st St., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

PETSCHEK.—On Aug. 9, Isidor Petschek, aged 57 years, beloved husband of Rosa Petschek. Funeral private.

PORTER.—At Liberty, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1916, Howard L., beloved son of Sherman C. Porter and Zenara L. Clark, in the 20th year of his age. Funeral services from his late residence, 135 33d St., Woodcliff, N. J., Wednesday, 8 P. M. Interment Evergreen Cemetery, Thursday A. M.

PRESTON.—On Aug. 7, at Roosevelt Hospital, Alice H. Preston. Funeral services Hillside Farm, West Willington, Conn., Thursday afternoon, 4 o'clock.

PULVER.—Catherine Regina, widow of the late Cornelius P. Pulver, on Wednesday, Aug. 9, in her 80th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

RAYNOR.—Died Aug. 9, 1916, Hiram Martling Raynor of New York and Brooklyn, aged 85 years 6 months. Services at Mattituck, L. I.

ROBERTS.—On Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1916, Lillian Clemence Roberts of 580 St. Nicholas Av., beloved daughter of James S. and the late Louise S. Roberts, in her 35th year. Funeral services at Fairchild's Parlors, 86 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 11, at 8 P. M. (Fulton St. elevated to Grand Av. station.)

SCHIFF.—Matilda, wife of the late Dr. H. J. Schiff, beloved mother of Esther and Jacob H., in her 49th year. Interment Mount Hope Cemetery, at the convenience of the family.

SCRANTON.—At Beacon, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1916, Mrs. Celestine W. Scranton, aged 83 years, formerly of Orange, N. J. Funeral services will be held on Friday, Aug. 11, at 3:30 P. M., from the chapel of Greenwood Cemetery.

WEAVER.—Suddenly, Aug. 8, 1916, at his late residence, 375 Cumberland St., Brooklyn, George Oscar Ballard Weaver, beloved husband of Mary Weaver. Funeral services will be held at Hanson Place Baptist Church, Friday, Aug. 11, at 2 P. M. Members of Royal Arcanum Council No. 236 and Court Concord, I. O. F., No. 4,738, are invited to attend. Interment at Evergreen Cemetery, Manchester, N. H., and Baltimore, Md., papers please copy.

WEST.—Aug. 9, 1916, Margaret Lewis, beloved wife of William E. West, at New Brighton, S. I. Notice of funeral later.

WHITE.—Died at Washington, D. C., Aug. 8, 1916, Richard Ratalje, son of Dr. Howell and Elizabeth Cotheal White, aged 28 years. Funeral services will be held Friday, Aug. 11, 1916, at 2:30, from the home of his parents, Fishkill, N. Y. Autos will meet the 1:07 train at Beacon.

WILSON.—Aug. 8, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Joseph Colwell, in Flatbush, William Wilson, aged 78. Funeral services will be held at the home of his daughter, Mrs. S. J. Gaston, 112 7th St., West New York, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 10, at 2 o'clock. Newburg papers please copy.

BLUMRATH.—Emma A., 610 East 84th St., Aug. 7, aged 70. Funeral today, 10

LANE WILL HEAD BOARD FOR MEXICO

Brandeis to be Associated with Him—President Awaits Third Appointee's Acceptance.

TO MEET ON JERSEY SHORE

The Carranza Government Announces Surrender of Former Zapatistas in Morelos.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9. — While formal announcement of the names of the three American members of the proposed Mexican-American Joint International Commission will be withheld until the third member has accepted the appointment, it was learned today that two of the members of the commission, representing the United States, will be Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, who will be the head and Louis D. Brandeis, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. The name of the third member will be made public as soon as the President hears that the appointments has been accepted.

The semi-official announcement today that Secretary Lane and Justice Brandeis would be members of the commission bears out the information published in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Saturday. At that time it was stated that Dr. Henry Allen Tupper, of New York, would be the third member of the commission, but it is now intimated that some one else will serve.

As soon as formal announcement is made of the names of the American members of the commission the Carranza Government will be notified and arrangements will be made without delay for the time of the meeting of the International Commission. The commission is to meet at one of the New Jersey coast resorts.

A complete agreement has been reached between the two Governments regarding the scope of the deliberations of the commission. Señor Arredondo, the Mexican Ambassador Designate, has given assurances that the de facto Government has accepted the suggestion of President Wilson that the scope of the work of the commission be enlarged so as to embrace matters other than the question of the withdrawal of the Pershing expedition and a plan for preventing future border raids.

The members of the commission will not have power to take any action without the approval of their respective Governments. As was the case in the Niagara Falls mediation conference, the Commissioners will be in communication with their Governments during the sessions, and all decisions will be referred back to the Governments for approval.

Ambassador Designate Arredondo today received a telegram from the de facto Government authorities at Mexico City announcing "the surrender of the so-called General Melesio Albarran with his band of 150 malcontents, recently affiliated with the Zapatista movement."

PLAN A 70-MILE HIKE FOR NEW YORK TROOPS

Three Regiments of the Guard Will Make a Circuit Under Heavy Marching Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Aug. 9.—What is expected will be the largest practice movement of New York forces on the border will begin on Tuesday, when three regiments, one from each brigade, will begin a seventy-mile circuit of the country. The march will take about ten days. The units which will make the hike are the Fourteenth Infantry of Brooklyn, commanded by Colonel John H. Foote, from the First Brigade at Mission; the Seventy-first of New York, commanded by Colonel William G. Bates, from the Second Brigade at McAllen, and the Seventy-fourth of Buffalo, commanded by Colonel Nathaniel B. Thurston, from the Third Brigade at Pharr. Brig. Gen. William Wilson, in command at Pharr, will make the hike with the Seventy-fourth Regiment.

Although it had been planned to employ more troops in the movement, the idea had to be abandoned because of scarcity of water in the desert country. General O'Ryan, who went around the circuit with Squadron A a few days ago, found that water holes were few and the water was brackish in places. Consequently the regiments on hike will try to make nightly camps at the headquarters houses of the great ranches in Hidalgo County. There, it is hoped, better water will be found.

Not more than seven miles will be covered in the first day's march, for the men will be marching under heavy field equipment, including ammunition. It is expected that longer distances will be made on other days, while on the last jaunt into camp it is expected that the men will be able to make about sixteen miles, considered a good day's march in this country, even for seasoned troops.

Since the soldiers have no spending money it had been decided that the time of the hike must not interfere with the paydays, either of Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury or of regular army paymasters. An effort will be made to have the three regiments paid before they leave camp.

Although the Seventy-first had been forced to resume the operation of mess tents by companies because the arrival of 400 recruits made the burden for the battalion mess wagons too great, the huge goulash cannon will be dragged along on the 'hike," so that hot food always will be ready for the soldiers.

In discussing the water supply today, General Wilson said that he had ordered the troops of his brigade, the Third, the Twenty-third, and the Seventy-fourth, to boil all drinking water that was not filtered. Although it is required that all the men shall be immunized against typhoid, General Wilson thought it would be better to guard against other diseases that might be transmitted by drinking water.

Several resignations and appointments were announced by General Wilson today. Major William E. Welsh of the Thirtieth Infantry, U. S. A., has been appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-third of Brooklyn, succeeding Lieut. Col. Frederick A. Wells, who resigned. Major Edmund D. McCarthy of Buffalo, Adjutant of the Third Brigade, has resigned because of poor health. General Wilson has accepted the resignation of Lieutenant Lawrence Gardner, who has been an aid on the Third Brigade staff. Major Frederick N. Whitley of the First Battalion, Twenty-second Engineers, forced to decide between military duty and the welfare of his business, has also sent his resignation to General O'Ryan. Three other resignations have been sent in by officers of the Fourteenth Infantry—Captain Howard L. Campion, Company I, has already left for New York, and First Lieut. Arthur B. Chase of Company L and Second Lieut. James F. Curtis, Jr., of Company K, left today, making a total of about seven resignations of officers within a week.

WARN AGAINST FRAUD IN GUARD RELIEF

Organization, Headed by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Says Impostors Are Active.

The Active Service Auxiliary of the National Guard, of which Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt is the head, issued a notice yesterday warning persons interested in the welfare of guardsmen to beware of impostors who say they represent the auxiliary which was organized to aid in caring for the dependents of militiamen now on the border. "Several women, the notice says, are going about the city telling of suffering which they say is due to the calling out of the National Guard. Many of these stories, it is asserted, are untrue. One woman, who looks the part of a mother, who has "given two boys to the army," it is said, has sought assistance from half a dozen societies.

It was intended that the auxiliary should maintain an official clearing office for such of the New York State guardsmen's dependents as might need assistance. It was hoped that by complete co-operation with local committees the guardsmen's families could be cared for without the necessity of their appealing to any charity. To a large extent this co-operation, it is said, has been effected.

Impostors using the dependent-wife-of-a-guardsman story, the auxiliary's notice says, have found it difficult to get money, because most of the societies and committees to which they apply refer them back to the State office of the auxiliary in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. The woman mentioned, however, it is asserted, succeeded in getting several sums from charity organizations and individuals. Among clergymen, she is the wife of a minister. With business men she has been left stranded by her sons' employer, although the promise had been made that the boys' wages would be continued. As a matter of fact, it is said, the investigations of the auxiliary have shown that one of her sons is an officer drawing officer's pay, and that the corporation for which he worked is paying his mother the entire amount of his wages, or about $20 weekly.

Another applicant the auxiliary's notice says, when immediate financial help was refused, said: "I am going to get some money somehow; if you don't give it to me some one else will. The Government has my boy, and I am going to be paid for it." It developed, the auxiliary's warning asserts, that the boy, a lad of seventeen, who enlisted with the Twelfth Regiment, had contributed nothing to his mother's support for almost a year; nor, it is asserted, did she need any part of his earnings, since she had earned enough for her own support, and incidentally had another son of twenty-two, and three working daughters.

"Of course, the number who intentionally misrepresent the facts and go from place to place seeking assistance far beyond their actual needs is comparatively very small," said one of the executives at the auxiliary offices yesterday. "A number of cases have been noted where the earnings of a son or daughter have been concealed in the hope of getting financial aid, but the facts are invariably brought out by the system used by the executive staff of the auxiliary. It has come to light, however, that others do not utilize facilities or expedients necessary for preventing payment of money for relief when it is not needed. Such payments are frequently a contribution to a savings account, which is continually being augmented by appeals based on every new situation where real need and suffering exist."

A woman appeared at the offices yesterday, the auxiliary's warning says, and told a story of lack of money and privation. Her husband had gone with the field artillery. Her boy was eighteen months old, keeping her at home, and she requested money for food and rent. It is asserted that an investigation showed that since the husband went to the border she had been living at the home of her father. The father, it is asserted, said that none of his children ever had worked, and that his daughter would lack nothing while her husband was away.

"That real suffering has existed in many homes of guardsmen is beyond question," the notice of the auxiliary says. "The suddenness of the troops' departure, leaving no time for readjustment of household conditions or preparation for meeting daily needs, left many wives with babies, in some cases with a number of little children, in an absolutely helpless state. The work of the auxiliary, which has been well organized and systematized, will be a valuable foundation for the necessary preparation which the Government unfortunately had not previously made to meet just such an emergency."

The records and investigations of the auxiliary have been placed at the disposal of all organizations and individuals who may be approached by those who say they are dependent upon guardsmen now in active service.

REVISED NEUTRALITY LAWS.

Batch of Bills Offered in House to Increase President's Powers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Representative Hal D. Flood, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, introduced in the House today a batch of bills to strengthen the neutrality laws. Similar measures were offered in the Senate several days ago by Senator Culberson and are understood to have the support of the Administration and particularly the Department of Justice.

Among the Flood bills were these:

Authorizing the seizure, detention, and condemnation of arms and munitions of war in course of exportation when there is cause to believe they are intended to fit out military expeditions or enterprises.

To authorize the President to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to enforce compliance with neutrality obligations.

To prevent and punish conspiracies to injure or destroy property situated within and belonging to a foreign Government with which the United States is at peace.

To restrict aliens, other than diplomatic or consular agents or attachés, from acting in the United States as the agent of a foreign Government unless the prior consent of this Government shall have been obtained.

To prohibit the impersonation of officials of foreign Governments duly accredited to the United States.

To regulate and safeguard the issuance of passports and punish the fraudulent use, transfer, alteration, or forgery thereof.

Providing for additional sworn statements by masters of all vessels leaving the United States, and by all owners and shippers of cargoes, during the pendency of a war in which the United States is neutral. These statements are to be in addition to the manifests and clearances now required and must give complete details regarding the nature and destination of shipments.

To authorize the Collector of Customs during a war between foreign nations to inspect private vessels within the jurisdiction of the United States to ascertain if there is any use, or attempted use, of such vessels for unneutral purposes.

Granting to the President full power to forbid the departure of any vessel from the United States whenever there is reason to believe such vessel is about to carry fuel, arms, ammunition, men, supplies, dispatches, or information to any waiting tender or supply ship of a foreign belligerent nation. It is also made unlawful to send out any armed or equipped vessel to be delivered to a belligerent for war purposes.

DANES MAY RETAIN ISLANDS.

Agitation Against Sale of West Indies Increasing in Force.

COPENHAGEN, VIA LONDON, Aug. 9.—Agitation against the sale of the Danish West Indies is increasing in force, especially in the ranks of the Conservative and Left parties. It is urged that the sale should be postponed until after the elections or a plebiscite.

The National Tidende and other papers print communications from prominent persons inviting the King to refuse to sign the ratification of the sale if it is passed by the Rigsdag, but that the King would so so is unlikely, as according to the parliamentary system, the King is never supposed to refuse his signature to a measure which the Rigsdag adopts.

ACCUSE CUNARD CO. IN LUSITANIA SUITS

Sixteen Actions Filed Demand $1,099,000 in Damages—17 Others Planned.

CALL CAPTAIN NEGLIGENT

Largest Individual Sum Sought Is $300,000 Asked by Solomon Friedman for Loss of Son.

Sixteen suits against the Cunard Steamship Company, Ltd., for damages aggregating $1,099,000, growing out of the loss of the Lusitania, were filed in the Federal District Court yesterday by Hunt, Hill & Betts, representing the plaintiffs. Seventeen more suits are to be filed in a few days. The complaint in each case filed was precisely the same.

Among the plaintiffs in the actions begun yesterday were Solomon Friedman, who sued for $300,000 for the loss of his son, Solomon; Maud R. Thompson of Seymour, Ind., $102,000, for the death of her husband, B. B. Thompson; Peter R. Callan of Chicago, as administrator of the estate of Patrick Callan, $101,000; John H. Hammond and two other executors, $100,000, for the estate of Mary Hammond, and Gertrude Adams, $250,000, for the death of her husband, Henry.

The other plaintiffs, who sued for various amounts from $5,000 to $70,000, were Florence M. Stevens of Cambridge, Mass., for the loss of her husband, Charles; Mary Ann Baker of Duluth, Minn., for the loss of her daughter, Millie A. Baker; Genevieve Cox Bancroft, for the loss of her son, William Blanchard Bancroft; William Crichton of Washington, D. C., for the loss of his wife, Mabel; Virginia Schwabacher of Brooklyn, for the loss of her son, Leo; William Hoes, Public Administrator, for $10,000 each for the deaths of Myles McParthlin, John Vance, and John and Margaret Ferrick.

Isaac Lehman and Dorothy O'Connor sued for $24,000 and $5,000, respectively, for loss of property and personal injuries.

The complaints recited that the Lusitania sailed from this port on May 1, 1915, and that prior to its departure numerous notices appeared in the newspapers that threats had been made that the vessel would be destroyed by German warships. It was also alleged that the presence of submarines in the course of the Lusitania was well known, but that the Cunard commander failed to take proper and necessary precautions to safeguard his vessel and those on board.

It was also alleged that the commander of the ship knew the danger of an attack by a submarine to be real, that such danger could be minimized by at least running at full speed, and that it would be safer to travel at night than during the day. But none of these precautions were taken, the complaints said, and the defendant and the commander of the ship were accused of carelessness and negligence.

When the ship approached the coast of Ireland, the complaints read, she took the "course through the waters known to be infested by submarines, and proceeded along the southern coast at a speed of about seventeen knots per hour, although her full speed was upward of twenty-five knots."

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of May 7, 1915, the vessels was torpedoed by a German submarine within fifteen miles of the coast. The defendant was accused in the suits of having failed promptly and efficiently to launch the lifeboats and of failure properly to organize the crew.

TWELVE KILLED IN A MINE.

Lightning Hits Surface Wires and Causes Explosion in Colliery.

MICHEL, B. C., Aug. 9.—Twelve men are known to be dead today and several are missing as a result of an explosion last night in a mine. Lightning, which struck surface wires conducting power into the mine, is supposed to have caused the explosion.

The explosion was of such force that the buildings were all destroyed as well as the large maintenance cribbings. The condition of the underground workings is such that rapid progress is impossible and but one body has been recovered. All mines here probably will be idle until next Monday.

WILLING TO ADJOURN CONGRESS BY SEPT. 7

Leaders of Both Sides in Senate Start Arranging Details on That Basis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The abandonment for the present session of Congress of the Corrupt Practices bill, of a bill for the benefit of pensioners of the Spanish war, and of a bill granting a pension of $20 a month each to women more than 72 years of age who are widows of civil war soldiers is contemplated in an agreement now in course of negotiation between the Democratic and Republican members of the Senate.

Listless Senators showed something like enthusiasm today when Senator Harding of Ohio for the Republican side suggested to some of the Democratic leaders that it would be agreeable to the Republicans if the Democrats should cut short the session. His tentative proposal was that adjournment be fixed for Aug. 26, two weeks from next Saturday. A meeting of the Democratic Steering Committee was held this afternoon and as a result the Republicans were informed that the Democrats were willing to adjourn the session not later than Sept. 1, details as to the legislation to be acted on within the intervening period to be worked out later.

Informal conferences between leaders of both parties in the Senate resulted in an understanding that the only business that should be transacted should comprise action on the Government Ship Purchase bill, which was taken up for consideration this morning; the Employers' Liability bill, the General Revenue bill, the annual appropriation bills, and conference reports. The Ship Purchase bill, the Employers' Liability bill, the two pension bills mentioned, and the General Revenue bill have been passed by the House. All the annual appropriation bills have been passed by both houses, except the General Deficiency measure, which has not yet been reported to the House. The annual Naval Appropriation bill, the annual District of Columbia Appropriation bill, the Child Labor bill and the bill providing a greater measure of self-government for the Philippine Islands are in the hands of conference committees.

Under the arrangement proposed today the leaders of both parties in the Senate will work out a plan whereby a fixed time will be devoted to the measures that remain on the legislative program. It is probable that five days, including today, will be given for consideration of the Ship Purchase bill. One suggestion under discussion is that the Revenue bill be debated for seven days and that night sessions be held.

Some Senators expressed the opinion today that President Wilson would not agree to the program proposed unless the Corrupt Practices measure should be included in the legislation to be enacted. This bill fixes the amounts that may be spent for campaign purposes by candidates for President and Vice President, and forbids the use of money raised in one State for campaign purposes in another State. The bill was popular in the House, where one argument advanced in its favor was that under its provisions heavy campaign contributions from Wall Street could not be sent out of New York for use in other States.

Senators and Representatives of both parties are anxious to get away from Washington as soon as possible. Some of them are uneasy about the state of their political fences, while others who have no worries of that sort want to do what they can to help the national ticket of the party to which they belong.

TAKES UP SHIPPING BILL.

Senate Republicans Show No Fight and Adoption Is Predicted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—A listless, apparently indifferent Senate—if the collective term may be applied to a few hot, elderly gentlemen in Palm Beach suits and other semi-tropical garb—paid little attention when Senator Simmons of North Carolina arose today and began a discussion of the bill for Government ownership of merchant vessels, known commonly as the Shipping bill. The attendance was so small that the Sergeant-at-Arms was sent out to drum up a quorum, and while this process was in progress Senator Penrose moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. Penrose was induced to withdraw his motion, and Mr. Simmons continued his explanation of the terms of the Administration measure. The North Carolina Senator explained that what he had to say would be largely a repetition of what had been said when the bill was before the Senate last session, and that his feelings would not be hurt if Senators left the chamber. Most of those present took Mr. Simmons at his word, and there was an exodus to cloakrooms.

All of which went to show the state of mind that has become the portion of the upper house of the United States Congress. When the Shipping bill was originally before the Senate it was discussed with spirit, and it was apparent that Senators realized that it embodied an important depature in the Governmental policy. Since then its provisions have been considerably modified, and nobody doubts now that it will be enacted. The Republicans, who are as anxious as the Democrats to get away from Washington and get into the campaign, have agreed to make only a perfunctory opposition to it. They will not attempt to filibuster or delay its passage in any way. No time limit for debate on the measure has been fixed, but it is expected that tomorrow the Democrats and Republicans will agree that a vote be taken after five days of consideration.

King William IV.
V·O·P
Scotch Whisky
Received highest Award of Merit and Gold Medal at San Francisco

SKILLED CHAUFFEURS.
Owners of automobiles may find chauffeurs of experience by consulting the Want columns of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

New Prices August 1, 1916

The following prices for Ford cars will be effective on and after August 1st, 1916

Chassis	$325.00
Runabout	345.00
Touring Car	360.00
Coupelet	505.00
Town Car	595.00
Sedan	645.00

f. o. b. Detroit

These prices are positively guaranteed against any reduction before August 1st, 1917, but there is no guarantee against an advance in price at any time.

OUR BRANCH IN NEW YORK: 1723 Broadway.
LONG ISLAND CITY: 564 Jackson Av.
THE BRONX: 607 Bergen Av.
YONKERS: 219 South Broadway.
BROOKLYN: 1527 Bedford Av.

It doesn't make much difference whether your foot is man's-size or lady's. The step-like heel-rests below the Hupmobile accelerator-pedal, give you perfect driving comfort all day long—and night too!
And how the Hupmobile does respond to a gentle pressure on that accelerator!
Chas. E. Riess

The mark of superior motor car service

Motor performance in the Hupmobile is really *weird*! The motor keeps right on pulling in high—through mud and over hills that *some* machines can't seem to make at all.

It only goes to show that a four-cylinder motor—when it is built right—is the only safe and sane motor.

PHONE CIRCLE 1616

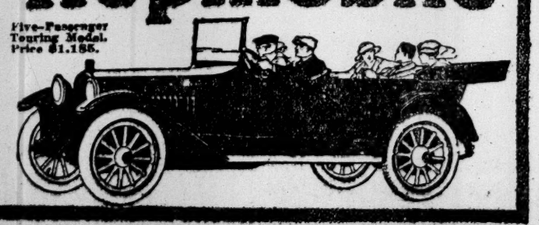
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.
1690 Broadway, at 53d Street

Five-passenger Touring Car, $1,185. Two-passenger Roadster, $1,185. Seven-passenger Touring Car, $1,340. Prices F. O. B. Detroit.

DE COZEN & RIESS
20 Branford Place, Newark, N. J.

Hupmobile

Five-Passenger Touring Model. Price $1,185.



The common sense of temperance
This RHEINAROON now teaches;
He's drinking here mild Rheingold Beer
To practice what he preaches.

Rheingold Beer

Remember that beer, as such, has been the drink of favored nations; that the truest temperance is not abstinence, but moderation; that moderation means beer, and that Rheingold is a delicious beer. Remember also to order a case today.

S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co.

BUY YOUR GASOLINE BY NAME

WHEN you go to a garage, do not ask for "ten gallons of gas"—say "ten gallons of SOCONY" (pronounced So-CO-ny).

Come out good and strong on that second syllable, so that there can be no mistake—so that the dealer cannot, through any trick of his imagination, give you anything but the Standard Oil Company of New York's clean, reliable, powerful motor fuel.

Wherever you see the Red, White and Blue SOCONY sign, you are sure of getting SOCONY Motor Gasoline. It is the sign of a reliable dealer and the world's best gasoline. That is why motorists who know are buying gasoline by name—So-CO-ny.

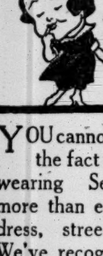
STANDARD OIL CO. *of* NEW YORK

Partnership Dissolution and Liquidation Sale

The partnership of Jos. Rosenberg & Co., consisting of Joseph Rosenberg, Bernard Solomon and William Solomon has been dissolved, and the Messrs. Solomon have withdrawn from the firm. The firm's assets being liquidated, the entire stock of merchandise must be sold. Cotton and Silk Piece Goods, Woolen Serges, Embroideries, Laces, Trimmings, Buttons, etc. Wonderful opportunity for manufacturers, jobbers and retailers. Prices far below market value.

SALE NOW GOING ON
CALL IMMEDIATELY

Joseph Rosenberg & Co.
4th Floor
134 Spring St.



YOU cannot get away from the fact that women are wearing Separate Skirts more than ever before, for dress, street and sports. We've recognized this condition in our Fall display of

STAR SKIRTS

by producing a greater line than ever before, showing more diversity of style and wider variety of materials. See this display at our showrooms.

Star Skirt Co.
15-19 East 26th St., New York

Blanket Robes

$13.50 per dozen

High grade blanket cloths, with bordered front and cuffs. Sizes from 36 to 46, cut full.

Same style in children's robes from 6 to 14,
$8.50 per Dozen.

S. L. & H. Hoffman Co.,
138-144 West 25th St.

Ladies, When You Buy
SNAP FASTENERS
Be Sure to Ask for the Famous
Storm Queen Superior Spring Snap Fasteners

THE LEADER OF THEM ALL

Guaranteed not to rust.
All sizes in white and black. Can be had at all department stores and shops. Best in Quality. Lowest in Price. I. GROSSMANN, INC., Distributors. 320 5th Ave., New York City. Chicago Office—Security Building. St. Louis Office—Silk Exchange Bldg. San Francisco Office—742 Market St.

10,000 SOLD
$3.75 French Serge Dress beautifully tailored—the talk of the town.
Our values in Satin and Serge Dresses, at $3.75 to $10.75, cannot be duplicated by any other manufacturer.
BOOTH, BREGMAN & SUMBERG,
130-133 W. 27th St. Phone Farragut 3496.

SILK DRESSES
25 STYLES AT $7.00.
Satins, Taffetas, Crepe de Chines, Serges and Combinations.
WONDERFUL STYLES AND VALUES.
The present high market price of silks does not affect our prices. Our merchandise is just as low as before the advance on the price of silks.
Immediate Delivery.
TIP-TOP WAIST & DRESS COMPANY,
134 West 37th Street.

The Immediate Delivery Suit House OF
BIG VALUES
$5.75 to $15.00
All Wool Poplin Suits, $7.50.
BENJAMIN MARTIN,
22 WEST 27TH ST.

Suits OF THE BETTER GRADE. PRICES $9.00 TO $16.50. VELOURS, BROADCLOTHS AND GABARDINES.
GUARANTEED AMERICAN WOOLEN POPLINS. $9.00
YARN DYED SATIN.
SCHWARTZ & LEVINE,
152-156 WEST 25TH ST.

WONDER COATS $6.50
Wool mixtures with fur collars.
Coats from $6.50 to $25.
Immediate Delivery.
N. Y. Coat Co., 145 W. 30th St.

SKIRTS Prepared for Action! Come, look and be convinced! Great variety of snappy styles. Good values. Serges, Poplins, Silks & Novelties. $2.25 to $10.00 per garment. Prompt Deliveries.
"Cleverly Tailored." Itzkowitz Bros., 245-7th Ave., Cor. 24th St.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CHARMEUSE, Satin, &c.—Jobs wanted; will pay spot cash. Call 9 to 11 A. M., 6th floor, 30 West 32d.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber placing orders. Call all week, 55 East 11th, 7th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted, who have snappy styles in charmreuse and serge dresses; stock orders placed at once. Call 1178 B'way, corner 28th, fifth floor.

DRESSES.—Ladies, W. A. Weiboldt & Co., Chicago, Ill. New York office 334 4th Av.; Mr. Grossbaum. Ladies' cheap dresses.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on good line of street wear dresses. Majestic Costume and Dress Co., 109 West 27th.

DRESSES—Jobber open for poplin dresses, in large quantity; $4.75 to $6. 130 West 29th St., 1st floor.

DRESSES, serge, at $3.75. Call between 8:30 and 9 o'clock. Younker Bros., 803 5th Av.

FALL COATS, Dresses, Waists, Skirts.—Better grades; jobs; cash. National Ladies' Specialty Corporation, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

JAP SILKS.—Large quantities, 6 to 8 mumme, cash. Schlang Co., 26th St.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Our business is to clean out surplus stocks of merchandise for manufacturers and dealers; prefer large quantities; we need cotton cloths, woolen cloths, worsted cloths, silk cloths, dress goods, sweaters, knit underwear, manufactured merchandise suitable for men, women, and children; can turn your surplus stocks into cash on short notice; our commission charges are very reasonable; some lots we may buy; send samples of your offerings; keep track of our advertisements. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, 72 Leonard St., New York City. 'Phone Franklin 1358. Also Amsterdam, New York.

PIECE GOODS.—Will buy kerseys, coatings, and suitings from manufacturers; pay cash. Martimer Co., 200 5th Av., Room 1,171.

POPLINS.—Cotton warp poplins, in black only; open for quantity. Tel. Stuy. 3410.

SERGE.—Amoskeag; want quantity 6301, 7301, shades 783, 793. 'Phone 1858 Spring.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing large orders on smart suits and coats; all prices. 32 West 27th St., 10th floor.

SUITS AND COATS wanted. Call with samples all day, 11th floor, 145 West 30th.

THREAD wanted; all numbers, any quantity. G 329 Times Downtown.

WALLPAPER.—Any quantity, from 50 to 100,000 rolls. Victor Goldman, 308 Broome St.

WEARING APPAREL. — Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovits, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BROADCLOTH.—American, 45813 black wool plush; American 12033, all shades. M 19 Times.

BRONZE.—Real bronze book ends, vases, lamps, etc. Griffoul, 225 Fifth Av. (304.)

CLOTHING.—$100,000 worth of men's, young men's, and boys' light and heavyweight clothing in lots to suit purchasers, below market prices. A. Schaap & Sons, 894 Broadway, New York City.

COATS.—Knitted Angora Sport Coats, plain and striped effects. Wonderful sellers, $8 and $10 each. Patchogue Knitting Mills, 1265 Broadway, New York.

COATS.—We have wonderful novelties in better grade coats; also plushes at popular prices; styles which will surprise you. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers, call to see six good numbers at $6.75, of exceptional value. Alex Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS—400 all wool velour checked coats to close out at $3. Louis Noschkes, 37 W. 28th St.

COATS.—Plush coats on hand; $10.50 up. Morris Jaffe, 40 West 25th St.

COATS, cloth and plush, on hand, $2.25 up. Rineberg, 38 West 18th St.

COATS.—Plush coats, fur trimmed, $10.50 up. S. Neumans, 11 W. 20th.

COATS, SUITS.—Fall line ready! smart styles; popular prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

CREPE DE CHINE and satin stripe waists at $18 per dozen; also jobs in silk and cotton to close out from $4.50 up. La Rose Waist Co., 31 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Have 300 high-class cotton dresses to close at a price. Greeley Dress Co., 501 8th Av.

DRESSES,—300 wash, 100 crepe, to close. E. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESS FASTENERS, all sizes, on card and bulk; immediate delivery. Mad. Sq. 3358.

FASTENERS.—For sale, imported dress fasteners, German make; 150 great gross No. 0, 50 great gross No. 1 for immediate delivery. Telephone Beekman 2253.

FURNITURE UPHOLSTERY GOODS, various patterns, just imported, 46c. to $1.50 per yard. Italian Bedspread Co., 12 Astor Pl.

FUR TRIMMINGS and edgings, for cloak, dress and millinery trade. Herman J. Goldman's "Little Fur Shop", 8 West 29th St.

GEORGETTES.—Taffetas, Gros de Londres; immediate delivery. Sohland, 19 Madison Av.

HOUSE DRESSES.—Quitting business, H. Ettelson Co., 119 W. 23d. Dispose large stock.

MEN'S NECKWEAR.—Bargains. Gold, 703 Broadway.

MOHAIR.—Navy and gray mohair cloth for sale; also a job of raincoats to close out very reasonably. Model Raincoat Co., 135 West 26th St.

PETTICOATS.—Silk and cotton; latest designs at lowest prices. Samuel Corn, 152 West 25th.

PLUSH COATS.—At our uptown showroom, 45 West 34th St., Room 701A, we are showing a plush coat, fur-trimmed collar, cuffs, and bottom, for $10.50. Ackerman Cloak Co. Factory, 10, 12, and 14 East 12th.

POPLIN.—Heavy silk and wool poplin, all colors, for sale, cheap. Tenth floor, 6 West 32d St.

SATIN.—Piece dye satins in all colors for sale at 47½ cents. I. Arbus & Sons, 158 West 27th.

SERGES.—For sale, the following: Juilliard, 54270; Gera Mill, 787; Am. Woolen, 90808; W. S., 235; also all grades of poplins and gabardine, all colors. J 177 Times.

SERGES.—French, 7,122, wine, brown, nuns veiling, tan, Copenhagen, half wool, all shades. Telephone Spring 3083. Solomon, 136 Spring St.

SERGES.—Poplins, amoskeags, juilliards, cheap for cash. Madison Square 6777.

SILKS.—100 pieces of Jap silk, 10 mumy, natural, to close out at a price. Phone Chelsea—8718.

SKIRTS, 500; serges, mixtures, checks, also discarded samples, at $1.25 net. H. B. Schwartz, 13-15 West 20th.

SKIRTS.—Awning stripe and white, at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 86th.

SNAP FASTENERS, Rubber Bathing Caps, Toothbrushes; spot delivery. Burnstine & Nachman, 442 Broadway.

SPORT COATS, silk jersey, to close out. Daily Waist Co., 8 West 19th St.

SUITS.—Fall and Winter suits, coats, and dresses for women, misses, and children; also silk and cotton waists, dresses, and petticoats; complete stock to close out. Samples at Room 1,110, 49 East 21st St.

SUITS.—See our all-wool poplin and gabardine suits, satin lined, $8.75. Meyer Loeb Co., 13 East 30th St.

SUITS.—All wool poplin suits, $8.75. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Specializing from $7.50 to $13.50. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

SUITS AND COATS.—5,000 for immediate delivery. Suits, $6.75 up; silk plush coats, $8.25 up. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 20th. Madison Square 9136.

Help and Situations Wanted.

BUYER.—Concern running chain of stores on the Coast desires to hire experienced dress and waist buyer to take charge of the N. Y. office. Apply Room 600, 45 West 34th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..8⅜@4 per. cent for the best names.
Tuesday....8⅜@4 " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Crude Rubber Prices Firmer.

Under the influence of a firmer tone at London prices in the local crude rubber market are somewhat firmer. Trading is far from active. The manufacturers are showing very little interest in the market, and the business that is being done is almost entirely between dealers. London quoted 27¼d. on pale crepe yesterday, while in this market the spot price was 58½ cents. The local figure on spot smoked sheets was 57¼ cents, while the cables said that 27d. was being asked for it in the English market. Up-river fine was held here at 55 cents a pound, spot, with up-river coarse and upper Caucho ball both quoted at 39 cents. There is some question here as to just how long these prices can be sustained in the face of the present lack of buying interest.

Spring Shoes to Cost More.

Large manufacturers who are now figuring on samples for next Spring find that the actual rise in the leather used in men's popular-priced shoes is 75 cents a pair for black and $1 a pair for tans. According to a trade authority, there is no chance for any great decrease in prices for a long time, if ever, for statistics show a greater shortage of leather in Europe than in this country. Should the war stop soon, it is said, Europe would draw on this market for finished leather, and perhaps send in return hides that take a long time to tan. As long as the war continues, however, there will be real shortages of colt, calf and kid skins. For this reason, shoes made of any of these leathers will cost more at wholesale for Spring, though footwear made of domestic hides may remain at present prices.

Drug Prices Are Steadier.

Weekly Drug Markets will say today that a slow buying movement and an absence of speculative operations brought few developments of special interest in the drug and chemical markets during the last week. Price fluctuations, on the whole, have narrowed, helped by prospects of a renewal of business in the near future. A further decline was reported in glycerin, particularly chemically pure, owing to more sales pressure. Most makers have virtually withdrawn prices on dynamite glycerin because of the small demand and increased competition. Carbolic, sulphuric, citric, and muriatic acids also showed losses in price. Menthol advanced rapidly under an improved demand and bullish reports from Japan. Opium fell off 10 cents a pound, while mercury declined $3 per flask of 75 pounds.

Hard Coal Market Improves.

Weak spots in the anthracite market are gradually disappearing, as the demand becomes more evenly distributed among the various sizes. The line trade is now calling for more chestnut and pea coal, while shippers who were behind on their orders for egg are beginning to get caught up. The two first-named sizes have been weak at tidewater all Summer, but with a better outlet in other directions there is less necessity for forcing the local market. Discounts of from 10 to 20 cents are all that can be obtained in the way of bargains in chestnut coal at the piers, while the better grades of pea coal are being held within about 10 cents of circular prices by individual shippers. The Coal Trade Journal says a feature of the bituminous trade that demands special mention is the growing car shortage. Unless there is a change for the better soon, this condition will mean higher prices.

A New System of Reward.

What is said to be the largest sweater mill in Greater New York has just announced to its employes a system of rewards for continued service that differs somewhat from those given by other concerns in the business world. It is a combination of the life insurance and pension ideas, and it affects all of the mill's 250 employes. After being employed for one year, they receive life insurance for $500. At the completion of five years they receive $1,000 worth of insurance, and $500 more for every additional five years of service. At the age of 60 employes will get a fully paid-up insurance policy for the amount due under the arrangement outlined above, or its face value in cash. Employes who have been five years with the mill but who leave before the age of 60 will receive a corresponding reward at the time of leaving. In the case of girls who leave to get married, the five-year employment rule is waived, and they receive the full benefit of the plan at the time they stop work.

How Yankee Thrift Works Out.

A special agent of the Treasury Department was directed to visit a Vermont munitions factory in response to a letter from the firm running it which said that it wanted to get a drawback allowance. He left this city with visions of the kinds of products likely to figure in the application. He had in his mind such things as rifles, cannon, shells, powder, and an endless variety of death-dealing missiles. He walked into the factory office, introduced himself, and asked what lines were to figure in the drawback allowance. The reply was that the only concession asked for was an allowance on ammunition boxes. It appeared that the boxes in question had partitions made of imported hardwood lumber, on which duty had been paid. "If that wasn't a real case of Yankee thrift, I never heard of one," commented the agent yesterday when he got back to the Custom House.

Getting some 'Unearned Increment.'

The recent rise in the price of printcloths and other gray cottons has not only helped to increase the profits of the mills, but it has aided the brokers in their fight with the increasing cost of living. It is a kind of "unearned increment" for them, but an increase in earnings that is highly satisfying. An example of how it works out was cited yesterday, and it ran about like this: For 38½-inch 60-48s 5 cents is now being paid. On this basis a sale of 10,000 pieces, approximately 600,000 yards, would bring the mill about $30,000. The broker's commission on such a sale, at the Eastern mills' rate of 1 per cent., would be about $300. At this time a year ago the same goods were selling at 3¼ cents a yard, which means that on a 10,000-piece sale the mill would have got but $19,500, and the broker at the same commission rate would have got $195. Thus, through more favorable circumstances, the broker would get in a case like this one $105 more for his efforts this year than he would have got for an approximately similar expenditure of energy early in August, 1915.

Gray Goods Trading Lighter.

Trading was not as active in the local gray goods market yesterday as it was on Tuesday, for which the high prices reached and the unwillingness of some mills to trade very far ahead in the face of the rise in cotton were held jointly responsible. The day's feature in the printcloth end was the selling of 39-inch 80 squares at 7⅞ cents for delivery in September, October, and November. Only the day before these goods were moving at an eighth less. Other printcloth business included sales of Eastern 39-inch 56-44s, for nearby shipment, at 4¾ cents, and sales of 38½-inch 60-48s at 5 cents for September-December delivery. While there were inquiries in the market for large quantities of bag sheetings, it was said that little business resulted. From all appearances these inquiries were only "feelers," and were not backed up very much by actual bids for goods. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-83s	7¾c	38½-inch, 64-60s	*6c
39-inch, 72-76s	*7¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	.5¾c
39-inch, 64-72s	6¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	.5¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	*4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	.6c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6¼c	27-inch, 64-60c	.4c

*Asked.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill Co.; J. I. Garvin, notions, hosiery; 37 W. 26th.

ALEXANDRIA, La.—Mayer & Sons; S. Mayer, clothing, dry goods; Wallick.

ALTOONA, Penn.—Schwartz Bros.; L. Schwartz, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 16 E. 33d, sixth floor.

ATLANTA — Chamberlain - Johnson - Dubose Co.; Miss M. McDonald, millinery; 20 E. 46th; Collingwood.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; B. Davison, merchandise manager; 1,140 B'way; Woodward.

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Fair; S. Saul, cloaks, suits, millinery; Hermitage.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss F. Adler, representing; Miss J. M. Armstrong, gowns, dresses; Miss S. Rafelman, representing; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss A. Brauer, millinery, flowers, feathers; 18 W. 35th.

BELLINGHAM, Wash.—Bon Ton Millinery Co.; F. F. Berger, women's coats, suits, dresses; 110 West 34th.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Swartz Co.; A. R. Swartz, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.

BLOOMFIELD, Iowa—Davies Dry Goods Co.; Mr. Sprowls, ready-to-wear; 1,182 Broadway.

BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; F. A. Jury, inexpensive dresses; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Smith-Blair Co.; Mrs. M. F. Withers, waists, corsets, neckwear, vellings; Miss S. Marshall, corsets, brassieres; Prince George.

BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Kaleski, neckwear; Miss Reddington, misses' waists; Miss Griffin, ladies' waists; Miss Cotter, gift shop specialties; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON, Mass.—Conrad & Co.; Miss D. Killeen, low-priced dresses; 15 E. 26th.

BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. Stearns Co.; C. W. Conklin, cloaks, suits, skirts, costumes, waists, furs; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss F. E. Thompson, ladies' suits; Miss K. E. Kane, misses' coats, suits, dresses; 25 West 33d.

BOSTON, Mass.—Magrane-Houston Co.; C. E. Restall, domestics, linens, linings, white goods; Miss B. A. Vorbeau, cloaks, suits, skirts; Great Northern.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; F. W. Phillips, china; S. Hirsch, mdse. manager; Miss S. Kraus, wash dresses; 1,133 B'way.

BOSTON—Magrane, Houston Co.; C. A. Magrone, representing; Great Northern.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; C. J. Brady, floor coverings; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; G. W. Little, floor coverings; J. A. Belyet, women's neckwear; 432 4th Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; Miss P. Simon, misses', infants' wear; 75 Spring.

BUFFALO—I. Golden, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—M. J. Donovan, housefurnishing goods; Great Northern.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—"Hamlins"; S. Strum, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—William Hengerer Co.; O. J. Dietsche, toys; Miss S. Gray, Corsets; L. J. Stegmaier, notions, leather goods; 18 West 35th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adams Co.; W. A. Brost, Miss A. De Temple, notions, leather, toilet goods; Miss E. Magny, waists; 18 West 35th.

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Abney-Barnes Co.; J. S. Dana, mdse. mgr.; 75 Leonard.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Belk Bros.; G. H. McDonald, dry goods, notions, women's ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—The Model Store; M. Fold, dry goods, millinery, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way; Herald Square.

CHICAGO—I. Bezark; L. Cohen, Fall suits; 803 5th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Montgomery Ward Co.; W. L. Pearson, J. J. Rogers, clothing; 43 W. 23d.

CHICAGO, Ill.—De Rose Shop; Mr. and Mrs. De Rose, millinery; Savoy.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; W. S. Grant, upholstery goods; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO — Marshall Field & Co.; W. R. Bettcher, silks, velvets; Miss M. Halberg, women's costumes; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—L. Klein, Inc.; A. Immekus, linens, wash goods; H. Michaelson, silks, dress goods; 31 Union Square.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Greene's; B. Greene, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Mandel Bros.; Miss C. Connelly, infants' wear; 13 East 22d.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; R. G. Rundquist, children's dresses, ladies' house dresses; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; Miss Bee, skirts, waists; 40 East 22d.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; E. A. Kettlewell, men's clothing, furs; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; B. E. Gill, gloves; 115 Worth.

CHILE, S. A.—A. Dehond, jewelry, vanity cases; 33 Union Square, Roob 73.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—H. & S. Dogue Co.; Miss M. Whitaker, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 200 5th Av.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—McAlpin Co.; Miss Laura Warner, millinery; Miss E. Gilsey, notions, ribbons; 23 East 26th.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Fair Store Co.; Miss K. Krager, wrappers, aprons, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 23 East 26th.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—J. Shillito Co.; E. T. Hoppe, leather goods, toys; Miss A. B. Campbell, infants' wear, misses' wear, underwear, wa'sts, kimonos; B. Norris, men's furnishing goods, underwear, neckwear, hosiery, gloves; 432 4th Av.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—McAlpin Co.; H. B. Biggins, furn. goods; Miss M. C. Stalb, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 23 East 26th.

CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; Miss K. Loveman, stationery; 220 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Miss Vincent, cotton waists; 72 Madison Av.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—J. L. Tapp Co.; J. E. Morris, dry goods, notions, millinery; general merchandise; New Strand.

COLUMBIA, Tenn.—Maury D. G. Co.; J. T. Wooten, general mdse.; Breslin.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Lazarus Co.; Miss A. K. Smith, waists, dresses; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.

DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; Mrs. L. Herman Schmitt, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—Bon Ton Millinery Co.; S. Langheim, Mrs. S. Langheim, millinery; Prince George.

DECATUR, Ill.—W. Gushard D. G. Co.; H. C. Hill, notions, fancy, toilet, leather goods, jewelry, laces, hdkfs.; 334 4th Av.

DENISON, Iowa—G. Menagh & Co.; J. Menagh, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

DENVER, Col.—Joslyn D. G. Co.; S. L. Todd, jewelry, leather goods; 23 East 26th.

DENVER, Col.—Joslin D. G. Co.; R. J. Shadford, domestics, linens, wash goods, blankets; 23 E. 26th; Woodward.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; Miss E. M. Payton, leather goods; 303 5th Av.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Millinery Fashion Co.; M. O. Kahn, millinery; Prince George.

DETROIT, Mich.—Crowley Bros.; J. C. Long, dress goods; 48 Leonard.

DUBUQUE, Iowa—Roshek Bros. Co.; Miss M. McHugh, millinery; 1,133 B'way.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis.—Rosenthal & Caplan Co.; R. Rosenthal, genl. mdse.; 334 4th Av.

ELBERTON, Ga.—T. C. Tabor & Son; J. E. Tabor, dry goods, notions, general merchandise; J. H. Tabor, dry goods, notions, general merchandise; Imperial.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo.—Flanders D. G. Co.; Mrs. Flanders, ready-to-wear; 334 4th Av.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn.—The Leader Department Store; Mr. Donohau, ready-to-wear; 45 West 34th.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Tepper Bros. Mercantile Co.; J. Tepper, dry goods, millinery, ready-to-wear, general merchandise; Latham.

FORT WORTH, Texas—H. Segal, women's ready-to-wear, underwear, hosiery, millinery; 39 W. 32d; Albert.

GLACE BAY, N. S.—Mr. Sidersky, Fall suits; 1,270 B'way, Room 416.

HELENA, Ark.—Conditt-Harr Co.; C. A. Conditt, dry goods, men's furn., clothing, women's ready-to-wear; 23 E. 26th.

HONESDALE, Penn.—Katz Underwear Co.; J. Katz, E. Katz, I. Katz, underwear; 1,150 B'way.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Sample Cloak Co.; J. M. Hermanson, women's, children's ready-to-wear, millinery; McAlpin.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Efroymson & Wolff; L. G. Wolff, notions, gloves, laces, ribbons; 43 Leonard.

IOLA, Kan.—J. A. Richardson, dry goods, ready-to-wear; Flanders.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Cohen Bros.; M. P. Cohn, dry goods; 225 5th Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Store Co.; W. B. Silberman, ready-to-wear, waists; 23 E. 26th.

KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; A. P. Ferguson, millinery; Miss Russell, dress trimmings, buttons; 25 Madison Av.

KOKOMO, Ind.—W. H. Turner Co.; W. H. Deitemeyer, domestics, linens, silks, dress goods, notions, men's furnishing goods, laces, white goods; Flanders.

KOKOMO, Ind.—Thalman & Levi; S. Thalman, notions, fancy goods, jewelry; 334 4th Av.

LACROSSE, Wis.—Wm. Doerflinger Co.; A. Dusty, dress goods, silks; Gregorian.

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Loeb & Hene Co.; S. Loeb, dry goods, notions, millinery, ready-to-wear; 334 4th Av.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; T. S. Travis, clothing; C. G. Watt, men's furn. goods, gloves, hdkfs., hosiery; 432 4th Av.

LAWRENCE, Kan.—A. D. Weaver Co.; A. D. Weaver, general mdse.; Miss Carl, ready-to-wear; 1,239 Broadway.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan.—Ettenson-Winnig Dry Goods Co.; S. Ettenson, laces, hdkfs., toilet articles, stationery; 200 5th Av.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Wolf, Wile & Co.; Miss B. Bartol, muslin underwear, corsets; 120 W. 32d.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Herpolsheimer Co.; N. N. Martin, hosiery, underwear, bathrobes, gents' furnishing goods, gloves; 39 Union Square, store floor.

LOS ANGELES—J. W. Robinson Co.; Miss E. Hunter, perfumes, toilet goods; 111 5th Av.

LOS ANGELES, Cal. — Jacoby Bros.; B. Strauss women's ready-to-wear; 1,182 B'way.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—The Style Shop; A. M. Scheuel, ready-to-wear; 38 W. 33d; Grand.

MACON, Ga.—Burden, Smith & Co.; W. J. Barnes, domestics, white goods, linens, flannels, housefurnishing goods; 1,150 Broadway; Arlington.

MARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; J. T. McWeeney, general mdse. manager; 75 Spring.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—S. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; Miss R. Volpi, millinery; 148 W. 23d.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—L. Lowenstein & Bros.; F. C. Paraski, hosiery, knit underwear, sweaters; 22 East 17th; Park Avenue.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Spear Bros.; Mr. Hoy, coats, suits; 1,270 B'way, Room 416.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Espenhain Dry Goods Co.; C. A. Neidhoifer, carpets, rugs, draperies, novelty furniture, beds; J. Peck, domestics, linens, art department; Cumberland.

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Milwaukee Apparel Co.; Miss Kettelhohn, suits; Miss Weyker, suits, furs; Miss Reigel, dresses, costumes; Miss Bauernfeind, coats; L. Elsas, children's wear; 364 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; J. A. Perlee, notions, silks; Miss Bena, Miss B. Wachter, waists; 1,170 B'way.

MINNEAPOLIS—E. E. Atkinson & Co.; Miss M. C. Van Gent, ladies' waists; 11 W. 25th.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Minneapolis D. G. Co.; J. Langefeld, toilet leather goods, blankets; A. D. Bernard, silks, dress goods; Prince George; Miss S. Marks, gloves; McAlpin; Miss F. Zimmerman, laces, embroideries, neckwear; Mrs. E. F. Mitchell, art goods; 432 4th Av.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; A. A. Breton, housefurn. goods; 75 Spring.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Maison Blanche Co.; Miss K. Connelly, stationery, books, pictures; 116 W. 32d.

NORFOLK, Va.—Watt, Fettew & Clay; Miss V. Dern, children's wear; 23 East 26th.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash.—Rhodes Bros.; A. R. Kramer, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway; Collingwood.

OGDEN, Utah—W. H. Wright & Sons Co.; P. Wright, dress goods, silks, laces, embroideries; 1,170 Broadway; Cumberland.

OMAHA, Neb.—J. L. Brandeis & Son; W. E. Reidy, domestics, flannels, blankets; 1,261 Broadway.

PETOSKEY, Mich.—S. Rosenthal & Sons; S. Rosenthal, ready-to-wear; 334 4th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; C. Silverman, waists, dresses; 18 W. 27th.

PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; Miss M. McMahon, misses' coats, suits; A. G. Cressman, muslin underwear, infants' wear, corsets; B'way and 10th.

PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; Miss D. M. Tedroe, leather goods, jewelry, silverware; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss G. Hofmehl, crede de chine, muslin underwear, petticoats; 1,140 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; J. Glaser, shoes; 1,261 B'way.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Pittsburgh Dry Goods Co.; E. Edsall, upholstery goods; 43 Leonard; Brotzell.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss C. Gottschall, laces, embroideries, vellings, women's neckwear; 120 West 32d; Collingwood.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; L. L. Kaufman, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; 95 Madison Av.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—England Bros.; W. L. Noble, general mdse.; 315 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Lando & Co.; D. Goldman, woolens; Breslin.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss Ratsky, gowns, dresses; Miss Anderson, furs; Miss Poppert, Miss J. O'Malley, representing, 1,140 B'way.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Allen & Co.; W. C. Allen, clothing, furnishing goods; Algonquin.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—Anderson Bros. Co.; Miss S. Furner, millinery; 315 5th Av.

PUEBLO, Col.—Crews-Boggs Co.; L. H. Van Orsdale, ladies' underwear, infants' wear; 220 5th Av.

READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; Miss A. Bloomfield, ladies' gloves; 220 5th Av.

READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; L. Eschweyer, women's ready-to-wear, children's wear; 220 5th Av.; Gregorian.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Stein-Bloch Co.; C. T. Scott, piece goods; 200 5th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Rosenberg Bros. & Co.; M. H. Lane, clothing; 200 5th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy, Powers Co.; J. B. Mortimer, laces, embroideries, vellings, neckwear, handkerchiefs, ribbons, trimmings, buttons; 23 East 26th; St. Denis.

SALEM, Mass.—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; A. F. Ellis, china, glassware, house furnishing goods, toys; 230 5th Av.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Keith-O'Brien Co.; A. H. Rauhoff, linens, cotton goods, men's furn. goods, boys' clothing; 116 W. 32d.

SANTA FE, N. M.—Seligman Bros. Co.; Mrs. Louise R. Roy, ready-to-wear, general merchandise; McAlpin.

SAPULPA, Okla.—Katz Department Store; L. J. Katz, dry goods, ready-to-wear; Wellington.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—Sell Bros. Co.; F. H. Sell, cloaks, suits, waists, carpets; Miss A. Boockmeier, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.; Cumberland.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—Edward Wren Co.; Mr. Shaw, silks; Mr. Clancy, shoes; Miss Le Verrier, art needlework, draperies; 353 4th Av.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—E. Wren Co.; M. F. Tucker, cloaks, suits, furs, shawls; 353 4th Av.; Murray Hill.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Schaper Stores Co.; W. Schaper, notions, leather goods, jewelry; Miss Kennedy, waists; A. Krueger, domestics, linens; 1,150 B'way.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Schaper Stores Co.; Miss J. Kennedy, waists, children's coats, dresses; A. Krueger, cotton fabrics, sheets, pillow cases; W. Schaoer, dry goods, &c.; 1,170 B'way.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Famous & Barr Co.; Miss L. Rubenstein, waists, petticoats, sweaters; 37 West 26th.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Schultz Garment Co.; S. Schultz, women's, misses', and children's ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

ST. PAUL—Golden Rule; Miss L. Renard, fancy goods, 1,261 B'way.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Field, Schlick & Co.; A. Sudor, linens, white goods; 31 Union Sq.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Leader Millinery Co.; L. Oesterreicher, millinery; Prince George.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Golden Rule; C. H. Brown, silks; 1,261 B'way; Brotzell.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Schuneman & Evans; W. T. Daly, man's furnishing goods, umbrellas; 220 5th Av.; Brotzell.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Mannheimer Bros.; J. H. Overman, gen'l manager; 353 4th Av.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—H

A Strong Short Time Investment

Yielding about 5.35%

We offer at 99 and interest a very limited amount of three-year 5% Gold Notes of the Union Railway, Gas & Electric Co.

Send for circular No. A-84, which describes fully this desirable investment.

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co
Incorporated
Securities for Investment
14 Wall Street, New York

First Mortgage R. R. Bonds

Yielding 5.30%

Absolute First Mortgage.

Company owns or controls valuable terminals in practically every city and town served.

Owns 99% of right-of-way.

Net earnings largely exceed double interest charges.

Serial maturities assure increasing equity.

Send for descriptive circular AG-25

N.W. Halsey & Co
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Boston Baltimore Cleveland

City of Albany, New York,
Registered 4½s
City of Rochester, New York,
Registered 4½s—4½s
City of San Francisco, California,
4½s
City of Houston, Texas,
5s
E. H. ROLLINS & SONS,
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston Chicago San Francisco

Second Edition
THE INVESTORS
A. B. C.
on
BONDS
And Their Terms
Investors may obtain a copy upon request
Liggett, Hichborn & Co
Incorporated
61 Broadway, New York
BOSTON BUFFALO

United States Bonds
and other choice
Investment Securities
Harvey Fisk & Sons
62 Cedar St. 15 East 45th St.
New York

August Bond Circular
A comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.
Send for Circular 90
Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

United States Rubber Co.
6% Coll. Trust Bonds
Due December, 1918
To Yield 5%
Curtis & Sanger
Members
New York, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges.
40 WALL STREET
Boston New York Chicago

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Rise Vigorously on Mediation in Railway Dispute—the Talked-of British Credit.

What the stock market did yesterday proved pretty conclusively that there were a great many traders who had not believed those who from the beginning of the railroad labor controversy had insisted that when it came to the issue representatives of the brotherhoods would not refuse mediation and arbitration as an alternative to a countrywide strike. Yesterday the representatives of the engineers and trainmen formally accepted the proffered interposition of the Federal Mediation Board which had been appealed to by the railroad managers, and the result was a vigorous advance in the stock market.

Even before that, however, the market had been more active and stronger. While the grain market by its violent advance was showing that the Government's crop report, supplemented by the unfavorable news in the weekly weather report, had taken the grain trade by surprise, the stock market was showing improvement. The news that the railway men had accepted mediation proved enough to turn this improvement into a very active and rather excitedly strong market.

The impulse came from professional traders who had been bearishly inclined and many of whom had sold stocks short. The buying did not seem to be confined to that quarter exclusively, but short covering probably played the larger share in lifting the market to its new level. And it was among traders rather than with the public at large that disbelief had existed in a friendly settlement of the railroad controversy. It was very easy to believe in the avoidance of a strike and disbelieving in it required a good deal of imagination of a pessimistic sort, but in the stock market of late there has been more imagination of that sort than of the other. Those who were short of stocks paid the penalty for that yesterday.

Had the trading position been neutral instead of showing a probably considerable balance on the short side the good news of the acceptance of mediation in the railroad dispute might have been offset by the bad news of the crop report, but as the market stood yesterday the good news was the news which exerted influence upon trading. Many speculators had been of the belief that a market which had refused to go up on good news might yet be made to go down on bad news, and they sold in anticipation of some news that did come and of other news which did not. Yesterday the market, thanks very largely to the unwilling support extended by the short interest, resisted the bad news and responded vigorously to the good news.

There is another consideration which has to do probably more with the market of the future than with the market of the present, but which may have had some effect in increasing the force of the factors which were uplifting prices. This is the probability of a great British credit based on the pledge of American collateral which might easily be construed by the market as relieving it of the probability of further sales of American securities for some time to come. Inasmuch as foreign selling has been an important if not the main factor offsetting the natural effect of the many favorable factors bearing on prices, the suspension of this selling might well be a most important market development.

It would not be necessary that formal announcement be made of the suspension of this foreign selling. It would probably suffice that the credit be arranged on terms which would use the British-owned securities as collateral instead of holding them for sale from day to day. The eventual supply of securities might not thereby be decreased, but the present supply could be greatly diminished. No loan has yet been agreed upon and it does not necessarily follow from the willingness of our bankers to arrange such a credit that the British Government is ready to enter into an arrangement of this sort at this time. It is one of the market possibilities, however, which must needs be borne in mind. If the credit is arranged on the basis which is now being talked of in banking circles the loan will tap larger supplies of funds than were available for any of the foreign loans which have so far been placed in this market.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond	4	4	4	4½
Atlanta	4	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	3	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4	4	4½
Dallas	4	4½	4½	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	
Cleveland	5	3½	3½	3½
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	3½	3½	3½
St. Louis	5	3		
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3½
Dallas	4½	4	4	4
San Francisco	5½	3½	3½	3

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2⅜
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....2⅝@3

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2	2¼	2

TIME.

60 days	2¾@3
90 days	3
4 months	3¼@3½
5 months	3¾@4
6 months	3¾@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3½@3¾
4 to 6 months	3¾@4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	4 @4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.75⅝	4.75⅜	4.75⅜	
Cables	4.76½	4.76⅜	4.76⅜	—.00⅛
Francs—				
Demand	5.91½	5.91⅝	5.91¼	—.00⅛
Cables	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.90¼	—.00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	72.00	71.93¾	71.93¾	+.12½
Cables	72.06¼	72.00	72.00	+.12½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand on Check.	Close Cable.
4.8065 London	4.75⅝	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.91½	5.90⅝
95.28 Berlin	71.93¾	72.00
5.1826 Switzerland	5.29½	5.28⅜
19.295 Greece	19.87	19.45
51.45 Russia	30.40	30.45
5.1826 Italy	6.48	6.47½
20.26 Austria	12.90	12.35
26.73 Scandinavia	28.70	28.75
19.20 Spain	20.15	20.20
40.19 Holland	41.37½	41.37½
China—		
Hongkong	51.75	51.85
Shanghai	72.00	71.00
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.87½	50.50
49.84 Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	41.37	41.43
42.44 Rio	24.42	24.51

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71⅛	$4.69½	$4.70⅞	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $376,890,402; balance, $31,177,607; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $904,250.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premiuc; Montreal, $1.875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31½d, up ¼d; in New York, 66⅞c, up ½c; Mexican dollars, 51½@55½c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 9, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	579,030
Same day last year	945,733
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed
Year to date	96,439,537
Same period last year	83,274,911
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
63	65	100	Ajax Rubber	65	65	65	65	+1⅛
17⅝	18	400	Alaska Gold Mines	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17½	+ ⅛
22⅜	22½	900	Allis-Chalm. Mfg.	21½	22⅜	21½	22⅜	+ ¾
74½	75½	1,100	Allis-Chalm. pf.	74½	75	74½	75	+ ¾
73⅞	74	1,600	Am. Agri. Chem.	72½	74¾	72½	74½	+ 2
80⅝	80¾	7,000	Am. Beet Sugar	87½	89½	87	89¼	+ 2
100	106½	100	Am. Br. Shoe & F.	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¼	+ 2
100	106½	80	Do., odd lot	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	+2¾
165	195	100	Do., odd lot pf.t.r.	195	195	195	195	...
50¾	56½	3,000	American Can	55⅝	56⅝	55¼	56⅝	+1
110	111	200	American Can pf.	110¼	110½	110¼	110½	+ ½
58⅜	60	1,500	Am. Car & F'dry	58½	59	58½	59	+ ⅞
115	115¼	200	Am. Car & F. pf.	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	+ ⅝
143	144	400	Am. Coal Products	143	143¾	143	143¾	+ ⅝
57	57½	1,200	Am. Hide & Leath.	10¾	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
27¼	28	300	Am. Hide & L. pf.	56½	57¼	56½	57¼	+ ⅝
19	19½	50	Am. Ice Securities	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+1½
71¼	71¾	13,400	Am. Linseed	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27½	+ ⅛
102	102½	100	Am. Locomotive	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
7⅞	8¼	400	Am. Locotive pf.	69¾	71¼	69¾	71¼	+2¼
94½	95	1,900	American Malt	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ¼
51⅛	52	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	8	8½	8	8⅜	+ ⅛
106⅜	110½	500	Am. Steel F'dries	93⅞	95	93⅞	95	+1½
118⅜	120	100	Am. Sugar Ref.	51½	51½	51½	51½	+ ⅝
120⅞	130⅛	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	110	110	100⅜	100⅞	+ ⅞
43	44	400	Am. Tel. & Teleg.	119	119	119	119	+1
27⅜	28	2,900	Am. Woolen	129⅜	130	129⅜	130	+ ⅜
35½	34½	400	Am. Writing P. pf.	43½	43⅝	43½	43⅝	+1¼
63⅛	64½	100	Am. Zinc L. & S.	28½	28½	27½	28	— ⅛
81½	81⅝	10,700	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf.	32½	33	32½	33	+1
102⅜	103	12,700	Anaconda Copper	64	64	63	64	— ⅞
98⅞	99	300	At., Top. & S. F.	80½	81½	80¼	81½	+1
65⅝	66¼	4,700	At., Top. & S. F. pf.	102	103	101⅞	103	+1
62½	64¼	700	At., Gulf & W. I.	90	99	99	99	...
72¼	72½	5,100	At., G. & W. I. pf.	64⅜	66¾	64¼	66	+1½
86⅛	86¼	11,000	Baldwin Loco.	64	64¼	63⅞	64	...
73	74	800	Balt. & Ohio	72	73	71½	72⅞	+1⅜
		10	Balt. & Ohio pf.	84⅞	86	84⅜	86¼	+1½
84⅞	85	100	Bank of Commerce	73⅝	73⅝	73	73½	— ⅛
		10	B'klyn Rap. Trans.	171	171	171	171	+1
66¼	66⅝	1,000	Burns Brothers	85	85	85	85	...
28½	29¾	200	Butte & Superior	68	68	68	68	...
45	46	100	Butterick Co.	64¾	66¼	64¾	66¼	+1½
176¾	177	1,700	Cal. Petroleum pf.	20	20	20	20	+½
55½	55⅝	2,700	Canadian Pacific	45¼	45½	45¼	45½	+ ⅛
111	112	100	Cent. Leather Co.	176¼	177	175½	177	+1½
111	112	50	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	55	55⅞	55	55½	+ ⅝
104	105	50	Do., odd lot	111¾	111¾	111¼	111¼	...
62	62¼	9,200	Chandler Motor	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	...
12⅜	13	2,100	Chesa. & Ohio	104	104	104	104	...
36½	37	200	Chi. Great West.	60¾	62	60¾	62	+1⅝
96⅛	96⅝	700	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	12⅜	12⅝	12½	12½	+ ⅛
127	127½	2,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	35⅞	36½	35½	36½	+1
104	104½	100	Chi. & N'western	95	96⅜	94½	96½	+1½
20	20½	2,400	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	126⅜	126⅞	126⅜	126⅞	+ ¼
48½	48¾	600	Chile Copper	18¾	19⅛	18¾	19⅛	+1
50	53½	900	Chino Copper	20	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
70½		100	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	48	48⅝	48	48⅝	+ ⅛
44½	45	90	Clev. & Pitts.	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼	+ ⅛
45	46	3,900	Colo. Fuel & Iron	81¾	82	81¾	82	+1⅛
138¼	139	100	Colo. So. 1st pf.	93	93	93	93	...
95	98	900	Consol. Gas, ex. d.	139¼	139¼	138¾	138¾	— ⅛
14	14⅝	100	Continental Can	96	96	96	96	+2
87	90	2,400	Corn Prod. Ref.	13½	14	13½	14	+ ⅛
33	34	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	+2
71	71½	9,200	Cripple Cr. Cent.	32	32	32	32	—1⅝
116	116½	200	Crucible Steel	71	71	68½	68½	+3
57	57½	5,700	Crucible Steel pf.	115½	116	115½	116	...
93¾	94¼	600	Cuba Cane Sugar	56¾	57¼	56	57¼	+1¼
92	92	100	Cuba Cane Sug. pf.	94¼	94¼	94	94	...
151	153	100	Deere & Co.	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	34⅞	1,400	Del. & Hudson	151⅜	151⅜	151⅜	151⅜	+ ⅛
118½	120	400	Denver & Rio G. pf.	34	34⅝	34	34⅝	+ ⅛
45¼	45½	1,700	Detroit United Ry.	119¾	119¾	118	118	+ ⅛
25¾	26	500	Distillers Securities	43¾	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅛
67⅞	68	700	Dome Mines	25¼	26	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
38¾	39	10,600	Elec. Storage Bat.	68	68¼	67⅞	68¼	+1⅛
54	54½	1,300	Erie	55⅜	56⅜	55¼	56⅜	+ ⅛
169¾	169¾	600	Erie 1st pf.	54	54	52⅝	54	+1
115½	115¾	300	General Electric	169	169½	169	169½	+ ¼
72¾	72½	1,300	Gen. Motors pf.	115	115	115	115	+ ½
118	118	1,600	Goodrich (B. F.)	71½	72¼	71⅝	72¼	+ ⅛
38	38¾	2,000	Gt. Northern pf.	117	117⅝	116⅞	117⅛	+ ⅛
46¾	47	400	G. N. Ctfs. for O. P.	36	36	35	36	+1⅛
92	96	100	Greene-Cananea	46¾	46¾	46¼	46¾	+ ⅛
81	83	200	Gulf S. Steel 1st pf.	95¼	95¼	95	95¼	+ ⅛
102	103	800	Gulf S. Steel 2d pf.	80¾	81	80¼	81	+1
40¾	40¾	5,100	Illinois Central	102¾	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ⅛
16¾	16⅞	2,200	Inspiration Copper	49	49¼	48¾	48¾	+ ⅛
73⅝	73⅞	300	Interboro Consol.	16⅜	16⅜	16	16	+ ⅛
27⅝	27⅞	18,300	Interboro Cons. pf.	74	74	74	74	+ ¼
94½	94⅝	45,700	Int. Mer. M. tr r.	27⅞	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
44¾	44¾	1,400	Int. Mer. M. pf. t. r.	94	95½	94	94	+ ⅛
16⅞	16¾	6,020	Int. Nickel	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ⅛
82	82	2,400	Int. Paper	16	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅛
23⅜	23½	25	Int. Paper pf.	72½	73	72½	72½	+ ⅛
70¼	71½	400	Jewel Tea	83	83	83	83	+ ⅛
47¾	47¾	200	Kan. City South.	25¼	25¼	24¾	25¼	+ ⅝
127	127½	6,900	Kelly Spring Tire	71	71¾	70¾	71¾	+ ⅝
127	127½	300	Kennecott Copper	47	47¾	47	47¾	+1⅛
71⅞	72	25	Kings Co. El. L.&P.	127	127	127	127	+ ¼
20	21	1,100	Do., odd lot	127¼	127½	127¼	127½	+ ¼
44¼	44½	400	Lacka. Steel	71	72¼	70½	72¼	+1¼
76¼	79½	700	Lake Erie & West.	20¾	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
128	130	1,500	Lee Rubber & Tire.	42⅜	44⅜	42⅜	44⅜	+1½
66	67	100	Lehigh Valley	77¼	79¼	77¼	79¼	+1½
82¼	82½	16,300	Loulsv. & Nashv.	129½	129½	129½	129½	+1⅝
55¼	55⅜	200	Manhattan Shirt	67	67	67	67	+1
98⅝	98⅞	4,000	Maxwell Motors	79⅝	82¼	79⅝	82¼	+1⅝
80	90¼	100	Do., 2d pf.	55	55⅝	55	55⅝	+1½
34	34½	900	Mexican Petroleum	97⅜	99	97	98½	+1⅝
123⅜	124¼	800	Mexican Petrol. pf.	90	90	90	90	...
4⅜	4⅝	1,800	Miami Copper ($5)	33¾	34	33¾	34	+1
4¼	4⅜	1,900	M. St. P. & S. M.	122½	123⅞	122½	123⅞	+1⅜
90¾	91½	100	Missouri Pacific	4⅜	4⅜	4	4⅜	+ ⅜
23¾	24	800	Do., tr. rcts.	91½	91½	91½	91½	+ ⅜
17¼	17⅜	600	Montana Power	23¾	24	23¾	24	+1
129	130	800	Nat. Enam. & Stpg.	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
105¼	105⅜	11,000	Nat. Consol. Cop.	127½	130	127½	130	+1½
59¾	60	7,100	Do., odd lot	106¼	106⅝	106¼	106⅝	+1¼
		2,900	N. Y. Air Brake	58¾	60	58¾	60	+2¼
27	27½	500	N. Y. Central	106¼	106⅝	103½	105⅝	+1½
130⅝	130⅞	2,000	N. Y., N. H. & H.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	+1
91½	92	100	Do., odd lot	40	40	40	40	...
23⅜	24	800	N. Y. Ont. & W.	26¾	27	26¾	27	+1
17¼	17⅜	600	Norfolk & Western	130⅜	130⅜	129¼	130⅜	+2
7⅛	7⅜	1,200	Nor. Ohio Tr. & Lt.	90½	90½	90½	90½	+1
200	210	2,300	Northern Pacific	111¼	111¾	110¾	111¾	+1⅛
20½	21	100	Ontario Mining	67¾	71	67¾	71	+3
56¼	56¼	2,300	Pacific Mail	20⅜	21	20⅜	21	+⅝
		100	Penna. R. R.	56	56¼	55⅞	56¼	+⅜
39¾	40½	500	People's Gas, Chi.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	— ⅜
78	80	200	Philа. Co., C. & T.	39½	40	39½	40	— ⅜
49¼	50	1,300	Pittsb., C., C. & St. L.	81	82	81	82	+ ⅝
160½	162	100	Pressed Steel Car	49	49½	48¾	49¼	+ ⅜
160½	162	100	Pullman Co.	161	161	161	161	...
44	44½	900	Do., odd lots	160½	160½	160½	160½	...
23¾	23½	1,900	Railway Stl. Spring	44	44½	44	44½	+ ½
101¼	101¼	67,000	Ray Cons. Copper	23¾	23¾	23	23½	+ ½
45¾	47	300	Reading	99¾	101½	94¾	101½	+1⅝
47⅝	47¾	2,000	Do. 2d pf.	44¾	46	44¾	46	+1⅝
110½	111	100	Republic Ir. & Stl.	46	47¾	46	47¾	+1⅝
16	16¼	400	Do. pf.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	+1⅝
16¼	16½	700	St. L. & S. F., w. i.	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
199¾	201	1,000	Seaboard Air Line	15¼	16¼	15¼	16¼	+ ⅛
27	27½	300	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	199½	200	199½	199½	+ ¾
44	45	100	Shattuck-Arizona	26¾	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
98¼	98⅝	8,600	Sloss-Shef. Stl. & Ir.	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¾	+ ⅛
24	24¼	4,500	Southern Pacific	97½	98½	97½	98½	+ ⅝
67¾	68	200	Southern Railway	23¾	24	23	24	+ ⅛
129⅞	129⅝	19,500	Do., pf.	67¼	68	67⅛	68	+ ⅝
109	110½	100	Studebaker Co.	125¾	126⅞	125¾	126⅝	+ ⅝
25¾	26	100	Do., pf.	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	+ ⅛
193	193	600	Tennessee Copper	25½	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
8	8¼	4,400	Texas Co.	192½	193	190⅝	193	+ ½
44	45½	500	Third Avenue	64½	64¾	64½	64¾	+ ⅛
140⅞	141	26,800	Union Bag & Paper	7⅝	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
82½	82¾	900	Do., pf.	45¼	45¼	45	45	+ ⅛
45	48	100	Union Pacific	138¾	141	138¾	141	+2½
104⅞	104⅞	6,425	Do., pf.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	+ ⅛
116	121¼	100	United Cigar Mfrs.	47½	47½	47½	47½	+ ⅛
161	161⅝	4,100	United Cigar Stores	102¾	103¼	102¾	104½	+2⅝
	8	400	Do., pf.	120	120	120	120	+1
18	19	1,100	United Fruit	161½	162	161	161⅜	— ⅛
20	20	2,100	United Rys. Inv.	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
54	54⅛	5,300	Do., pf.	20	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
108⅛	110	200	U. S. Cast I. P. & F.	107½	111½	107½	111½	+4
69⅜	70	33,000	U. S. Indus. Alcohol	53⅞	54¼	53⅞	54¼	+ ⅛
51	52½	100	U. S. Rubber	100	100	100	100	...
87	88⅝	92,300	Do., 1st pf.	68	69⅞	68	69⅞	+ ⅝
118½	119	1,000	U. S. Steel	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	+2
78½	78⅞	2,600	Do., pf.	87	88⅞	86⅝	88⅝	+1⅜
16⅜	17	100	Utah Copper	78½	78½	78½	78½	+ ⅛
40	40⅞	500	Utah Securities	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
13¼	14	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical	40	40⅞	40	40⅞	+ ⅛
50⅝	51	2,400	Wabash	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
27⅝	27⅞	2,500	Do., pf. A	50⅝	50⅞	50	50⅞	+ ⅝
28½	29	1,000	Do., pf. B	27	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ⅛
19¾	20	18,300	Western Maryland	27¾	28¼	27¾	28¼	+1⅛
94⅝	94⅝	45,700	Do., odd lot	20	29	29	29	...
44¾	45	1,400	West. Union Tel.	97	97⅜	94	97⅜	+ ⅛
16⅝	16⅞	6,020	West'house E. & M.	57¼	58½	57¼	58½	+ ⅝
2,400			Willys-Overland	53¾	54¾	52	54¾	+1⅝
			Do., pf.	104	104	104	104	...
			Wisconsin Central	51	51½	51	51½	— ⅛
			Woolworth (F. W.)	137	137	137	137	— ⅛

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Money Is Easy and Discount Rates Are Steady.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Money was easy and discount rates were steady today. The stock market had a good tone, but operations were small. Gilt-edged securities were harder and showed signs of recovering from the effects of yesterday's colonial bond issue. Shipping shares were firm and the low-priced issues advanced. Diamond mines and Kaffirs were in request, and meat and certain industrials finished strong, oils firm, and rubbers quiet. American securities were steady.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Niles-Bement-Pond Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. on its common stock, placing the issue on a 10 per cent. basis. The company has been paying dividends at the annual rate of 6 per cent. Dividend is payable September 20 to stock of record of September 6. The regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock has also been declared, payable August 15 to stock of record August 9.

The board of directors of the Youngstown Iron & Steel Co. has organized by the election of the following officers: President and General Manager, John O. Pew; First Vice-President, Henry W. Heedy; Second Vice-President and Secretary, C. A. Cochran.

The Shawmut Steamship Company of Boston has declared an initial dividend of 49 per cent. on the common stock, payable not later than October 1, to stock of record August 20. This is in the nature of interim dividend from a portion of the profits during the war.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	79.74	78.49	79.71	+1.35
25 industrials	91.57	90.40	91.47	+1.10
50 stocks	85.65	84.44	85.59	+1.23

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
Aug. 9	85.65	84.44	85.59	+1.23
Aug. 8	84.59	84.08	84.36	+ .26
Aug. 7	84.19	83.92	84.10	+ .19
Aug. 5	83.93	83.79	83.91	+ .05
Aug. 4	84.10	83.68	83.86	+ .08
Aug. 3	84.05	83.45	83.78	+ .18
Aug. 2	84.82	83.89	83.96	— .93
Aug. 1	85.14	84.62	84.89	+ .51
July 31	84.54	84.06	84.38	+ .28
July 29	84.18	84.00	84.10	+ .09
July 28	84.23	83.73	84.01	+ .21
July 27	84.07	83.54	83.80	— .32

MONTHLY

Illinois Central Railway Co.

1st Mortgage Sterling 4s

Due July 1951

Principal and Interest Payable in New York City

Hartshorne & Battelle

Members New York Stock Exchange

25 Broad Street, New York City

Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. R.

We have just had a report made of this property by a well known Railroad man giving his opinion as to its physical condition, earning power and future prospects.

We will be pleased to give an opinion of the various bonds to the holders of same.

W. C. Langley & Co.

Investments

115 Broadway, New York City

100 Share Lots
Odd Lots
Investing
Trading

We Issue Odd Lot Booklet E-1 on Request

HARTSHORNE AND PICABIA

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange

7 Wall St. Tel. 4590 Rector

An exceptional stock—

Dayton Power & Light Preferred

1—Listed on N. Y. Stock Exchange
2—Tax exempt in N. Y. State
3—Dividends earned about 3 times
4—Over $100 tangible property value back of every share

Price to yield 6¼ %

Send for Circular No. 48

Robert C. Mayer & Co.

Investment Securities

Equitable Bldg., New York

Tel. Rector 6770.

Russian Government

Internal 5½% Bonds

Due February 14, 1926.

We shall be glad to furnish full particulars on request.

Glidden, Lyon & Co.

5 Nassau St., New York

50 Congress St. Boston. 252 Genesee St. Utica.

Municipals

$50,000 Kansas City, Kan., 5s, 1919-21
100,000 Dayton, Ohio, 4½s, 1936-46
100,000 Cleveland, Ohio, 4½s, 1944

Other high-grade bonds legal for savings banks, etc.

List and price on application.

Cummings, Prudden & Co.

111 Broadway, New York

Telephone Rector 5452.

Dayton Power & Lt. Co.

Preferred Stock

Presents an Investment Opportunity

Write for Circular T-84

John Nickerson, Jr.

61 Broadway New York 300 N. Broadway Saint Louis

A. E. Fitkin & Co.

141 Broadway Tel. 7305 Cort.

Helena Light & Ry. 1st 5s
Republic Iron & Steel 1st 5s
Atlantic & Yadkin 1st 4s

Wm. A. Read & Co.

Investment Bonds

Nassau & Cedar Sts., New York.

Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

WANTED

Imperial Oil Co. of Canada

Pouch & Co. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 14 Wall St., N. Y.

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin

NOBLE & CORWIN

25 Broad St. New York

Chase Nat'l Bank Equitable Trust

Telephone 5262 Broad

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Improvement in Prices on Increased Trading — Bonds Also Active and Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 350,964 shares of stocks and $551,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 70,980; oils, 59,817, and mining, 220,687. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,000	‡Aetna Expl...	9⅝	10⅛	9⅛	9⅞
100	Br.-A. T. Co., ordinary	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
700	Br.-A. T. Co., pearer..	18¾	19	18¾	19
100	‡Butler Cherm....	4	4	4	4
1,300	‡Canada Steel.	54½	54⅝	54⅛	54⅜
700	Can. N. G. C..	1	1¼	1	1¼
3,000	‡Car. Lt. & P.	3⅝	4	3⅝	4
1,200	Char. Iron Co. of Am.	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞	6
1,000	Char. Iron Co. of Am. pf...	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
2,900	Chev. Motor..	199	205	195	205
1,900	Corp. of R.-H.	5	5	5	5
285	Driggs-Seab...	95	95	92	93
900	‡Emerson Mot.	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
335	Emerson Phon.	10	10⅛	10	10⅛
3,000	‡Flem.-L. Ph.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
700	Grant Motor...	8	8¼	8	8¼
1,950	‡Hall Signal..	7	12	5	9½
200	Hartman Corp.	72	72	71⅛	71⅜
525	‡Haskell & Bar. Car Co.....	34½	35	34½	35
25	Holly Sugar C.	44½	44½	44½	44½
1,600	Hupp Motors..	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6½
200	‡Jöplin Ore S. (new stock).	40	40	40	40
200	Lake T. B....	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
2,200	Man. Transit..	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
300	‡Maxim Muni.	4½	4½	4½	4½
500	‡Metrop. Mots.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
4,800	‡Midvale Steel.	61¼	62⅛	61¼	62⅛
1,000	‡Mo. Pac., w.i.	22	22⅛	22	22⅛
240	‡Mullman V. C.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
470	‡P'lm'n V.C.pf	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
100	‡Saxon M.C.Co.	70	70	70	70
20	Sp'gf'd B.Co.pf.	116½	116½	116½	116½
400	‡St. Jos. Lead.	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
4,700	‡Stu'mberg Carb	42¼	43⅛	42¼	43⅛
600	Stutz Motor...	64⅛	65¼	64⅛	65
600	Submarine Boat, v. t. cfs....	33	33⅛	33	33⅛
9,000	‡Tob Products.	44½	47⅛	44½	47
300	U.S. St'ship Co	5⅝	6¼	5⅝	6⅛
11,200	‡Un. Motors...	65¼	67⅜	65¼	67⅜
1,500	Un. Pr. Shaf..	1	1	1	1
200	U. S. L. & H.	2½	2½	2½	2½
100	‡W.-P.Ter.,w.i.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
30	‡W.-P.T.,w.i.pf	49	49	49	49
1,200	White Mot. Co.	51⅞	52	51⅛	52
500	World Film C., v. t. cfs....	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	‡Zinc Con. Co..	3⅞	4	3⅞	4

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
140	Ill. Pipe Line..	165	158½	165	+ 2
118	Ohio Oil	224	222	224	+ 1
27	Southern P. L.	202	200	200	+ 2
35	Std. Oil, Cal...	261	259	261	— 4

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
750	††Albta. Pet., Ltd., (pros.).	56	56	56	56
900	‡Barnett O.&G.	2½	2½	2½	2½
400	‡Cos.&Co.,(ref.)	13⅜	14⅛	13⅜	14⅛
3,100	‡Cos. O. & G.,	10⅝	11⅞	10⅝	11⅞
100	Cos.O. & G.pf.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
7,500	‡Federal Oil...	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,800	Kenova, (pros.)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
600	‡Keystone,N.Y.	78	78	78	78
7,000	‡Midwest Oil..	43	44	43	44
2,000	††Midwest pf..	84	85	84	85
1,300	‡Muskogee Ref.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
700	‡N. Y.-Okla...	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
6,000	‡Okla. Oil	10	10	10	10
2,000	Okla. P. & R..	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
10,500	‡Omar O. & G.	75	80	75	79
1,600	‡Sapulpa O.&R.	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝
3,700	‡Sinclair Oil...	36¼	36¾	36¼	36¾
5,250	††Tex.-Mex	85	85	84	85
4,000	‡UnitedWestern	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
1,400	‡Victoria Oil...	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
400	Wayi'd O.& G.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
400	‡Ala.-Br. Col. Met. (a pros.)	57	58	57	58
3,000	††Alaska-Mex.	10	10	9½	10
500	‡Adanac Silver	60	60	60	60
11,000	††Alaska-West.	½	½	½	½
9,000	††Ariz. Copfd.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
6,100	Big L. Cop..	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
1,000	‡Beaver Cons..	38	38	38	38
2,000	‡Big Cottonw.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,000	Bos. & Mont..	⅛	⅞	⅛	⅞
700	Buffalo Mines.	1	1	1	1
800	Butte & Z. v. t. cfs....	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,000	Butte & N. Y.	1½	1½	1½	1½
200	‡Cal. Copper..	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
32,500	Caledonia	63	65	58	58
1,100	Can. Copper...	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
210	‡Hall Sig. pf..	23	25	23	25
3,700	‡Cash Boy....	5	5	4	4
2,200	Con. Ar. Sm..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	‡Cons.-Home..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Con. Nev.-U..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Dun.-Ar. Cop. (a prospect).	1½	1½	1½	1½
6,300	††Emma Cop..	54	55	54	55
200	First Nat....	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,450	††Florence Sil.	*75	*75	73	73
2,700	‡Goldfield Con.	83	83	82	83
4,000	‡Gold. Mer..	8	8	8	8
9,800	‡Greenm. Min.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
857	‡Hecla Mining.	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
8,600	††Insp. N. Cop. (a pros.)	73	75	70	74
500	‡Iron Blossom.	1½	1½	1½	1½
6,000	‡Jer. V. (pros.)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
7,300	‡J.Vic. E. (pr.)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
450	Howe Sound...	4½	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜
2,500	††Jim Butler..	90	90	88	88
7,800	‡Jumbo Ext...	71	67	66	66
4,600	††Kewanas	11¼	12⅛	11¼	11⅝
300	‡Louis. Cons..	18	18	18	18
3,500	††Marsh Min..	11	11	10	11
5,000	††McK.-Dar.	60	60	60	60
14,300	††M. G. & M.	54	58	54	56
1,700	‡Moj. Tung...	3⅜	3⅜	3	3⅜
100	††Mont. G. M.	99	100	99	100
100	Monitor Sil. ..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
12,000	††Moth. Lode..	31	31	30	30
6,500	††Newray M..	46	47	46	47
220	N. Y. & Hon. Ros. M. Co..	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾
800	Nip. Mines Co.	6⅝	7	6⅝	7
1,750	Oat. B. Jim..	85	87	85	87
500	‡O. Lex. (a pr.)	63	63	63	63
5,000	††Rex. Con. M.	19	20	19	20
1,700	††Rech. Mines..	60	60	59	59
100	††Round Mtn..	47	47	47	47
2,000	‡San Toy	14½	14½	14	14
800	‡S. C. Z. & L.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3,000	††Silver Pick..	11	11	11	11
500	St. Sil.-Ad....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
17,500	††Success M..	39	40	37	39
1,000	††Temiskaming	63	63	63	63
250	Tono. Min....	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Tri-Bullion ..	2	2	2	2
50	United East..	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
5,000	††U. S. C. M.	7	7	7	7
1,900	††Un. V. Ext..	32	32¼	31½	32
750	††W. E. Cons..	82	83	81	81
500	††Wettlaufer ..	18	18	18	18
100	Unity G.M.Co.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
600	‡Wh. O. Min..	5½	5½	5⅛	5½
800	‡Tuscaran C..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$500,000	‡‡L. M. M. 6s, w. i.	96½	97	96¼	96¾
5,000	‡Mid. St. 5s.	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
40,000	M. P. 4s,w.i.	64⅝	65	64⅝	64⅞
3,000	‡Russ. Govt. 6½s, w. i.100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
2,000	Sinc. Oil 6s.	97½	97½	97½	97½
1,000	‡S. & S.Co.6s	99	99	99	99

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Essex Motors	74	77	74	77
Gaston, W. & W..	39½	40½	39½	40½
Hupp Motor Car..	6½	6⅞	6½	6⅞
Holly Sugar pf..	94½	96	94½	96
Int.-Cont. Rubber	13	14	12	13
Kano Mfg.	5	5½	5	5½
Kath. Bronze pf..	18½	19½	18½	19½
Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf.	8½	9½	8½	9½
Marconi of America.	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
Mo. Pac. pf., w. i....	48½	50¼	48½	51
Motor Products	58	60	60	70
Peerless Tr. & Motor	21	22	21	22
Poole Eng. & Mach...	90	98	90	98
Princess Motors	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Standard Motors	5¼	6	5¾	6½
Scripps-Booth	45	51	49	51
Standard Motors	5½	6	5½	6
United Drug	69	71	69	71
United Drug 1st pf..	49¼	50½	49¼	50½
United Drug 2d pf....	89	91	89	91

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil	14	16	14	16
Pan-Am. Petrol. pf..	87	89	87	88
Pierce Oil	10½	11	10½	11
Savoy	9½	10½	9½	10½

MINING STOCKS.

Booth	13	14	13	14
Bingham M.	9⅝	10¼	9⅝	10¼

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	80	82	80	82

.

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	55	65	55	65
American Brass	270	280	275	280
Atlas Powder	180	190	180	190
Atlas Powder pf....	98	101	98	101
Babcock & Wilcox...	123	128	123	125
Bliss (E. W.).....	545	565	545	565
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	85	75	85
Can. Pdy. & Powg...	180	200	180	200
Canadian Explosives.	320	400	320	400
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	810	830	810	830
Du Pont Powd., new.	275	290	275	290
Du Pont Powd. deb..	100	104	100	104
Hercules Powder	310	320	310	320
Hercules Powder pf..	112	116	112	116
International Arms...	14	18	14	18
Niles-Bement-Pond...	162	180	155	165
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Scovill Mfg. Co....	550	565	550	565
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1,250	1,500	1,250	1,500

OPEN MARKET.

The Open Security Market of The Annalist brings together buyers and sellers of unlisted bonds and stocks. Every Monday. 10 cents—$4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb..5	May,	1926	97	98¼	5.20
Argen. Govt..6	Dec.15,'16		100	100⅛	4.60
Argen. Govt. Disc.	Feb.21,'17		99⅝	99⅞	6.50
Argen Govt..6	Dec.15,'17		100	100⅛	5.40
Argen. Govt...6	May15,'20		99⅜	100⅛	5.95
City of Mont.5	May,	1918	99½	100¼	4.75
City of Mont.5	Dec.,	1917	99½	100½	4.85
City of Q'bec.5	Apr.,	1920	99½	100½	4.90
Prov.of Q'bec.5	Apr.,	1920	99½	100⅜	4.80
Dom. of Can..5	Aug.,	1917	100⅜	100⅞	4.05
Dom. of Can..5	Apr. 1,	'21	99½	99⅞	5.00
Italian Govt..6	Oct. 15,'16		99⅞	100⅛	5.40
Prov. of Man.5	Feb.,	1920	99	99½	5.15
Norweg. Govt.6	Feb.,	1923	105½	107	4.73
Norweg. Govt.6	Oct.15,'16		100⅜	101⅛	1.50
Norweg. Govt.6	Oct.,	1917	101½	103	3.75
Prov. of Ont..5	Feb.,	1920	99	100¼	4.85
Prov. of N. B.5	Dec.,	1919	99½	100¼	4.90
G. of N. F...5	July,	1919	98	99⅝	5.10
Prov. of Sask.5	Feb.,	1918	99	99⅜	5.00
Swedish Govt.6	Dec.,	1918	100½	101¼	2.55
Swiss Govt..5	Mar.,	1918	98⅝	99⅛	5.15
Swiss Govt..5	Mar.,	1920	98⅝	99⅛	5.10

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June, 1917	4.00		4.00
4½s	1918-1928	4.05	3.90	4.05	3.90
4½s	1924-1930	4.10		4.10	4.00
3½s	1950-1954	4.00	3.95	4.00	3.93
3½s	1940-1950	4.00	3.95	4.00	3.95
3½s	1930-1940	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.93
3½s	1924-1930	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1918-1924	4.00		4.00	
3½s	1916-1918	4.00		4.00	
3s	1918-1925	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3s	1916-1918	4.05	3.95	4.00	

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	118	123	118	120
American Cigar pf...	98½	99½	98½	99½
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf.....	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M...	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F...	170	175	170	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob..	250	260	245	255
R. J. Reynolds Tob...	505	515	505	515
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf..	121	123	121	123

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The market on the Consolidated Exchange closed in a burst of activity, with the railroad issues leading in the strong upward movement which marked the final dealings. A well-distributed business in odd lots was the day's special feature.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alaska Gold...	17½	17½	17½	17½
170	Allis-Chalmers.	21⅝	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛
70	Am. Ag. Chem.	74	74	74	74½
640	Am. Beet Sugar	87⅝	89¼	87¼	89
240	American Can.	56⅛	56⅝	55⅝	55¾
70	Am. Car & F.	58½	59¼	58½	59
80	Am. H. & L.pf	56½	57⅝	56½	57⅝
60	American Ice..	27¼	27½	27¼	27¼
1,510	Am.Locomotive	70	71¼	69⅝	71⅛
50	American Malt	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
420	Am. Smelting.	93⅝	95⅞	93⅝	95
40	Am. Steel F...	51½	51½	51½	51½
50	Am. Woolen...	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
1,510	Anaconda Cop.	80⅜	81⅞	80⅜	81⅞
165	A., T. & S. F.	102	103	102	103
40	A., G. & W. I.	66⅜	68¾	66¼	66½
480	Baldwin Loco..	72	72½	71½	71⅝
190	Balt. & Ohio..	85½	86⅛	85	86⅛
10	Balt. & Ohio pf	73½	73½	73½	73½
100	Butte & Sup.	64⅜	66	64⅜	66
250	Cent. Leather..	55	55½	55	55½
82	Ches. & Ohio..	60⅜	61½	60⅜	61½
170	C., M. & St. P.	95½	96⅝	95¼	96⅝
98	C., R. I. & P.	18⅞	20	18⅞	20
10	Chino Copper..	48⅜	48⅜	48⅛	48⅜
1,410	Col. Fuel & I..	44¼	44⅝	43¾	44⅛
60	Consol. Gas ..	138⅜	139	139	139
40	Corn Products.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13¾
1,400	Crucible Steel..	68⅜	70⅞	68⅜	70⅝
70	Cuba Sugar...	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
20	Den. & R. G.pf	54½	54½	54½	54½
90	Dist. Securities	45½	45½	45	45⅛
40	Dome Mines..	25⅜	25⅜	25¼	25⅜
810	Erie	35½	36⅜	35½	36⅛
40	Erie 1st pf....	52⅜	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝
60	Goodrich Co..	71⅞	72	71⅞	72
30	Gt. North'n ore	34⅜	36	34⅜	36
320	Inspirat'n Cop.	49	49⅜	48⅞	49⅜
10	Interboro Con..	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
420	Int. Mer. Mar..	28	28⅜	27⅞	27⅞
8,920	Int. Mer. M. pf	93⅞	95¾	93⅜	93⅝
40	Int. Nickel....	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
270	Int. Paper.....	15⅞	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛
250	Int. Paper pf..	72⅞	74⅛	72⅞	73⅝
30	Kan. City So..	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
420	Kennecutt Cop.	46⅞	47⅝	46⅝	47⅜
120	Lack Steel	70⅜	71⅜	70⅜	71⅛
120	Lehigh Valley..	77⅛	78⅜	77⅛	78⅜
1,280	Maxwell M....	79⅝	82¼	79⅝	82¼
890	Mexican Pet....	97⅛	98⅝	96⅞	98⅛
20	Miami Cop....	34	34	34	34
204	N. Y. Central..	103⅝	105¾	103⅝	105⅝
40	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	58⅜	60	58⅜	60
40	Northern Pac..	111	111	111	111
140	Ontario Min....	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
50	Ry. Steel Spg..	44⅞	44⅞	44⅛	44⅛
40	Ray Copper....	23⅛	23¼	23⅛	23¼
7,350	Reading	99¾	101⅝	99¾	101⅝
30	Rep. I. & S....	47	47⅜	47	47⅜
20	Shattuck Cop..	26	26	26	26
50	Southern Pac..	98	98	98	98
1,350	Studebaker	120½	120½	120⅜	120½
40	Tenn. Copper..	25⅝	25⅝	25¾	25⅝
50	Texas Oil	193	193	193	193
40	Union Bag	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
16	Union Bag pf..	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
320	United Fruit...	161¼	162½	160¾	161⅝
8,560	Union Pacific..	138⅜	141⅛	138⅜	141⅛
50	Un. Rys., P....	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
70	U. S. C. I. P..	194	194	194	194
600	U. S. Ind. Alc.	108	111½	107½	111⅛
160	U. S. Rubber..	84⅛	84⅝	84	84⅜
7,350	U. S. Steel....	87	88⅝	86⅝	88⅛
100	Utah Copper...	78¼	78¾	78¼	78¾
140	Va.-Car. Chem.	40	40⅜	40	40⅜
320	West. Elec....	57⅜	58⅝	57⅜	58⅛
570	Willys Overl'd.	53¼	54½	52	54½

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10¾
500	Gold. Mesper..	.08½	.08½	.08½	.08½
200	Iron Blossom.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
200	Jim Butler....	.88	.88	.88	.88
300	Jumbo Ext....	.71	.71	.71	.71
1,800	Kewanas	.11½	.12	.11½	.12
300	Lone Star	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03¾
400	Montana	.27	.27	.27	.27
1,000	Standstorm K..	.04	.04	.04	.04
400	Tonopah Ext..	5.87½	5.87½	5.87½	5.87½
500	West End	.83	.83	.83	.83

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic C. L....	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.45	4.25
Balt. & Ohio....	1916-'26	4½	4.45	4.30
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4 @5	4.62	4.30
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'28	4½	4.62	4.40
Ches. & Ohio....	1916-'26	4½	4.60	4.40
Chicago & N. W..	1916-'23	4½	4.38	4.25
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.30	4.70
Chi., S. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.65	4.35
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.88	4.50
Delaware & Hud..	1922	4½	4.33	4.13
Erie Railroad....	1916-'28	4½@5	4.65	4.40
Hocking Valley...	1916-'23	4 @5	4.60	4.35
Illinois Central..	1916-'26	4½@5	4.45	4.25
Louisv. & Nash..	1916-'23	5	4.40	4.20
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.90	5.00
Missouri Pacific.	1916-'22	5	5.90	5.00
N. Y. Central L..	1916-'28	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Norfolk & West...	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.75	4.40
Penn. Gen. Fr...	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.58	4.12
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.80	4.60
Seaboard A. L....	1916-'26	5	4.75	4.45
Southern Pacific.	1916-'26	4½	4.40	4.20
Southern Ry.....	1916-'26	4½@5	4.70	4.40

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	Ahmeek	95	95	94¾	95
90	Alaska Gold...	17	17	17	17
290	Allouez	60	61½	60	61¼
780	Am

ADVANCE IN COTTON ON WEATHER REPORT

New High Levels Established, but Reaction Leaves Undertone Barely Steady.

PLUNGING ELEMENT BUYS

The Market Shows Rise of More Than $7 a Bale Since Publication of Government Estimate.

Cotton yesterday went through its accustomed daily performance of establishing new high levels, although a reaction in the last few moments of trading prevented a maintenance of the maximum advance and left the undertone barely steady. The character of the trading also underwent a perceptible change. The buying was chiefly for the account of the plunging element, including the so-called Waldorf crowd and certain Western operators, who have been credited with taking down large profits in wheat. Selling was chiefly by Liverpool during the early trading, and later by important spot interests, together with some profit taking by early buyers at the close. Around the high levels of the day the market had registered an advance of more than $7 per bale since the publication of the Government estimate barely ten days ago.

Liverpool was somewhat disappointing, but the local market ignored this showing, and, after opening at a decline to 7 to 12 points, soon gathered steadiness. The real advance of the day, however, did not come until after the publication of the weekly weather report at noon. Although this was believed to be practically neutral in its conclusions, the bulls laid emphasis on the continued drought in Oklahoma, and the statement that dry weather had retarded the growth of cotton in the Western part of Texas. The report stated that the crop was growing and fruiting well in Tennessee and Mississippi, and improvement was also reported in the Carolinas, with a slight improvement in Alabama.

Bulls did the market up rapidly after the publication of the daily weather report for Oklahoma, showing maximum temperatures of 101 to 109 degrees at all weather stations. New high levels were then established, but a reaction toward the close resulted in leaving prices unchanged to 2 points net higher.

Theodore H. Price, in this week's issue of Commerce and Finance, says: "At 14 cents a pound cotton is not cheap, and while it is quite possible that a further advance may be established during the next thirty days, if the cheerful assassins who practice the 'gentle art of crop killing' shall be unopposed, we prefer to await some more concrete evidence of the decreased supply and increased demand upon which the present buying is predicted."

Market closed barely steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug	..	..	14.22 B	14.21@14.23	
Oct	14.28	14.48	14.20	14.37@14.39	14.36@14.38
Dec	14.47	14.72	14.42	14.59@14.61	14.58@14.59
Jan	14.60	14.78	14.50	14.69@14.70	14.66@14.68
Mch	14.74	14.90	14.64	14.82@14.83	14.82@14.83
May	14.89	15.00	14.75	14.94@14.96	14.94@14.95

The local market for spot cotton was steady at 5 points advance; middling at 14.45. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were steady, unchanged to 15 points higher. New Orleans, 13.94c; Galveston, 14.05c; Savannah, 14c; Memphis, 14c; Augusta, 13.94c; Houston, 14.75c. New Orleans market closed barely steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct	14.12	14.33	14.05	14.19@14.21	14.23@14.24
Dec	14.35	14.53	14.25	14.39@14.41	14.42@14.43
Jan	14.47	14.63	14.35	14.49@14.53	14.52@14.53
Mch	14.64	14.79	14.53	14.65@14.69	14.69@14.70
May	14.86	14.92	14.74	14.81@14.85	14.85@14.87

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a fair business in spot cotton with middling 2 points higher at 8.71d. Sales, 6,000 bales; receipts, 10,000, including 9,000 American. Closed barely steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct-Nov	8.52	8.55	8.51	8.50	8.47½
Jan-Feb	8.49	8.52	8.47	8.46	8.43½
Mar-Apr	8.50	8.52	8.47	8.46½	8.44
May-June	8.50	8.50	8.48	8.45½	8.43

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: August, 14.18c; October, 14.33c; January, 14.62c; March, 14.75c; May, 14.87c. The market there was due to open today 2 to 3½ points higher.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,507	1,873	62,513	112,042
New Orleans	1,733	274	118,076	129,510
Mobile	637	2	14,751	2,232
Savannah	1,214	512	60,591	59,846
Charleston	200	44	20,917	43,075
Wilmington	1,099	162	46,914	37,627
Norfolk	1,132	554	30,223	45,181

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	62	81	40,355	68,744
Memphis	28	55	52,805	73,509
St. Louis	150	206	7,015	14,778
Houston	2,653	910	19,133	45,754

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,300 to 1,500	2,813	1,644
New Orleans	500 to 1,000	2,641	150

Exports yesterday were 28,579 bales. Total thus far for this season, 93,767 bales. Total last season 44,691 bales.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The Government report threw foreign buyers and speculative shorts into something of a panic yesterday, and in one of the biggest markets in some years prices scored a sensational advance of practically 12 cents per bushel, closing 11 to 11⅜c net higher. The opening was so excited that first sales on September ranged from $1.38⅜ to $1.41 and December from $1.42 to $1.45 in different parts of the pit, followed by a further advance during the day to $1.44⅜ and $1.48⅜, respectively, while May jumped to $1.53¼. The cash market here was strong, with futures. No. 1 durum being quoted at $1.54½; No. 2 hard, $1.37; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.65; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.65, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
September	1.44⅜	1.38½	1.44⅜	1.38⅜	1.00⅝
December	1.48¾	1.42	1.48¾	1.37	1.09⅛
May	1.53½	1.46¾	1.53	1.41¾	1.13⅛

CORN.

While weather and crop conditions were far from satisfactory, the corn market owed most of its advance of 1⅞ to 2½c yesterday to the great strength in wheat. The bullish Government report also accounted for some of the buying, and Liverpool was firm, but the high price restricted bull speculation to some extent. Cash corn was strong here, with No. 2 yellow quoted at 97½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
September	84½	82	82½	82	75⅝
December	75	71½	72⅝	70¾	64¾
May	76½	75	76⅜	74¼	66⅛

OATS.

There was an advance of 1 to 1⅛c net in the oats market, following other grains and on an active demand from commission houses and shorts, together with further bull news from the Northwest. Hedge selling was well absorbed, and the close was near best point of the day. Cash oats advanced again locally, No. 3 white being quoted at 50@52½c; No. 4 white, 49@49¼c; fancy clipped white, 51@52½c; ordinary clipped white, 49¼@51½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
September	45	44¼	44⅝	43⅞	47
December	48	47⅛	47¾	46¾	40¾
May	50⅞	50¼	50⅝	49⅝	43⅝

PROVISIONS.

The big grain advance caused more or less buying of provisions yesterday and, while somewhat irregular, prices were generally higher. Receipts were 26,000 at Chicago, with 22,000 estimated for Thursday. Kansas City had 14,000 and Omaha 2,300 hogs. The hog market was firmer, with cash demand of fair volume.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	13.25	13.15	13.2	13.12	8.02
October	13.27	13.15	13.20	13.12	8.07
Ribs—					
September	14.02	13.90	14.00	13.97	9.15
October	13.80	13.62	13.72	13.72	9.07
Pork—					
September	26.05	25.80	26.00	25.82	13.02
October	25.00	24.70	25.00	25.05	13.92

COTTONSEED OIL.

There was a strong advance in the market for cottonseed oil early in the session, with prices up about 23 points at one time on near positions. Heavy realizing occurred on the advance, however, and the market turned weak late in the day under selling by refiners, and at the close was irregular, with prices 12 points lower to 7 net higher for leading positions. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	9.20	9.30
August	9.40	9.35	9.34@9.35	9.28
September	9.55	9.35	9.44@9.45	9.32
October	9.12	8.91	8.98@8.99	8.97
December	8.80	8.60	8.67@8.69	8.71
January	8.80	8.61	8.67@8.69	8.72
February	..	..	8.68@8.80	8.74
March	..	..	8.75@8.85	8.76

COFFEE.

There was a further advance in the coffee market during yesterday's early trading, but increased offerings were encountered around 8.68c for September contracts and above 9c for May, while the buying seemed to be less urgent, and prices eased off in the late trading. The close was net unchanged to 4 points lower. Sales for the day were 45,250 bags, including exchanges. The local spot market was steady on a fair demand, with Rio 7s quoted at 9½c and Santos 4s at 10⅝@10¾c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	8.66@8.68	8.60
September	8.68	8.60	8.61@8.62	8.64
October	..	..	8.63@8.65	8.67
November	..	..	8.66@8.68	8.70
December	8.76	8.76	8.69@8.71	8.72
January	..	..	8.74@8.76	8.77
February	..	..	8.79@8.81	8.82
March	8.93	8.85	8.85@8.86	8.88
April	..	..	8.90@8.91	8.92
May	9.02	8.95	8.95@8.96	8.96
June	..	..	9.00@9.01	9.00
July	..	..	9.05@9.06	9.05

SUGAR.

The sugar futures market was unsettled, due to lower spot markets and further irregularity in refined sugar. After opening 3 points lower to 4 higher, the market had sharp declines on liquidation by a leading commission house, the decline catching stop orders, and selling became more or less general, only to rally again, but later showing further declines, the close being 7 to 17 points net lower, with sales for the day 21,450 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	4.75@4.80	4.88
September	4.93	4.76	4.83@4.85	4.92
October	4.90	4.78	4.76@4.80	4.90
November	4.78	4.78	4.04@4.06	4.81
December	4.61	4.43	4.45@4.47	4.61
January	..	..	4.20@4.25	4.27
February	4.05	3.95	3.94@3.97	4.02
March	4.10	4.08	3.98@4.00	4.06
April	..	..	4.01@4.03	4.08
May	..	..	4.03@4.05	4.11
June	..	..	4.06@4.08	4.14
July	..	..	4.10@4.12	4.17

The local market for refined sugar was unsettled again, and one leading refiner reduced prices 10 points on all grades, with all refiners now listing on the basis of 7.25c for fine. There was very little business reported, as buyers were inclined to hold off and await developments, owing to the lower ruling of the market for raw sugar. Raw sugar closed weak and depressed, and during the day sales of 23,000 bags Cubas in port were reported made to a local refiner at 4¾c, cost and freight, equal to 5.77c delivered. There was also a sale of 30,000 bags Porto Ricos in port at the same price. Quotations follow: Centrifugal, 5.77c; molasses, 5c, and cost and freight 4¾c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 18,938 packages. Supplies of high grade table butter are short and prices advanced fully ½c, with a firm feeling at the close. Secondary grades are sharing somewhat in the improvement. Creamery extras, (92 score,) per pound, 30½c; higher scoring lots, 31@31½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 28½@30c; seconds, (88 to 87 score,) 26@28c; thirds, 25@25½c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 31@31½c; higher scoring, 32@32½c; firsts, 29@30½c; seconds, 26½@28½c; State, dairy tubs, finest, 29@30c; good to prime, 27@28½c; common to fair, 25@26½c; renovated, extras, 27@27½c; firsts, 26@26c; lower grades, 23@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 26@26½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 24½c; seconds, 23½c; lower, 22@22c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 23½c; No. 2, 22½@23c; lower grades, 20@22c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 19,705 cases. Offerings largely of undergrades, more or less seriously affected by heat. Fancy fresh very scarce, and such hold firm, though the stringency is being relieved by an extending use of fine storage eggs, which are fair better than average good fresh gathered. Values show the same wide range as lately quoted, with the bulk of supply offering from 26c down to 20c; some very poor lower qualities range upward, but there are comparatively few of them. Storage eggs steady. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 32@33c; extra firsts, 30@31c; firsts, 27@29c; seconds, 24@26c; thirds and poorer, 19@23c; fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1, 22@22½c; No. 2, 14@21½c; fresh gathered, checks, good to choice, dry, 20@21c; undergrades, 14@18c; refrigerator, special marks, first storage and insurance paid, 28c; firsts, 26½@27½c; seconds, 25@26c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 39@40c; ordinary to good, 36@38c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 28@37c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 26@33c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 34@36c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 27@35c.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Frederik VIII., at Copenhagen, Aug. 10.
SS Moncenisio, at Genoa, July 27.
SS Majoren, at Lisbon, July 29.
SS Jungshoved, at Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 8.
SS Deli, at Nagasaki, Aug. 5.
SS Minas Gereas, at Fernamouco, Aug. 7.
SS Lepanto, at Hull, Aug. 9.
SS Elizabeth Maersk, at Bordeaux, Aug. 4.
SS Santa Barbara, at Montevideo, Aug. 8.
SS Franklyn, at Marseilles, Aug. 7.
SS Montaro, at Panama, Aug. 9.
SS Colon, at Colon, Aug. 9.
SS Hokata Maru, at Colon, Aug. 8.

Sailed.

SS Pythia, from Birkenhead, Aug. 9.
SS Atlanta, from Naples, Aug. 7.
SS Muncaster Castle, from Yokohama, Aug. 7.
SS Chimu, from Guayaquil, Aug. 7.
SS Falernian, from Port Natal, Aug. 5.
SS Kansas City, from Swansea, Aug. 9.
SS Principessa Laetitia, from Gibraltar, Aug. 7.
SS Stella, from Colon, Aug. 9.
SS Panaman, from Buenos Aires, Aug. 8.

Passed.

SS Manin, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., AUG. 9.

SS Duca d'Aosta, Naples to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 12th, forenoon. Italian Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Maracaibo, La Guayra to New York, was 941 miles S. at 7 P. M. 8th.
SS Philadelphia, La Guayra to New York, was 18 miles N. of Porto Bello at 8 P. M. 8th.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 431 miles S. at noon.
SS Standard, Tuxpam to New York, was 97 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 230 miles S. at noon.
SS Charles E. Harwood, Tampico to New York, was 330 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Iadiant, Tampico to New York, was 218 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 730 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 391 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Matinicock, Buenos Aires to New York, was 144 miles S. at noon.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 198 miles S. of Sandy Hook at 7 P. M.
SS Starlight, Montreal to New York, was 51 miles E. of Nantucket at noon.

Transatlantic Mails.

Netherlands and Switzerland, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) at 7:30 A. M., (supplementary, 9 A. M.)—Noordam.Aug. 10
Great Britain, Ireland, (letter mail only,) and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Tuqkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Cedric .....Aug. 10
Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Piraeus, at 12:30 P. M.—Ioannina .....Aug. 10
Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Re d'Italia....Aug. 12
Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, via Cadiz, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Buenos Aires.....Aug. 12
France, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post) —Chicago .....Aug. 12
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, (specially addressed only,) via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.) —Ordunа .....Aug. 12

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 14, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 12, SS Chicago.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 10, SS Ioannina.
Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. Aug. 28, SS Canopic.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 17, SS Oscar II.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 9, SS Verona, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 12, SS Re d'Italia.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sierra.....Aug. 10
New York, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via San Francisco)—Maitai.....Aug. 11
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle) —Hawaii Maru.....Aug. 13
Hongkong and Dutch East Indies, (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Karimoon .....Aug. 16
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina .....Aug. 18

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..5:00|Sun sets..7:02|Moon sets.1:12

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:21	4:53	10:32	11:28
Governors Island	4:36	5:11	11:01	12:00
Hell Gate	6:42	7:17	12:41	1:40

Arrived—Wednesday, Aug. 9.

SS Dante Alighieri, Fayal, Aug. 1.
SS Oscar II., Christiansand, July 28.
SS City of Memphis, Genoa, July 20.
SS Strathalbyn, St. Nazaire, July 25.
SS Port Antonio, Jamaica, Aug. 4.
SS Clare, Ponce, Aug. 4.
SS Kiev, Glasgow, July 20.
SS Jose, Philadelphia, Aug. 8.
SS Athoil, Norfolk, Aug. 8.
SS San Marcos, Galveston, Aug. 2.
SS Alfianca, Cristobal, Aug. 3.
SS Munsomo, Calbarien, Aug. 2.
SS Nicholas Michalos, Newport News, Aug. 7.
SS El Sud, Galveston, Aug. 8.
SS El Mar, Galveston, Aug. 2.
SS Nordanen, Oran, July 21.
SS Bogstad, Norfolk, Aug. 8.
SS Lovstakken, Charleston, Aug. 5.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, Aug. 8.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Chicago	Bordeaux	July 30
Frederick Luckenbach	Gibraltar	July 22
Charilaos	Oran	July 17
Cairnhill	Havre	July 21
Cadiz	Las Palmas	July 28
Belgian Prince	La Pallice	July 23
Cuthbert	Liverpool	July 28
Palacine	Havre	July 26
Zacapa	Cristobal	Aug. 3
Maracaibo	San Juan	Aug. 5
Niagara	Havre	July 26
Yildum	Kirkwall	July 26
Montserrat	Havana	Aug. 6
Stephano	St. John's	Aug. 5
Proteus	New Orleans	Aug. 5

DUE TOMORROW.

*Philadelphia	Liverpool	Aug. 4
Buenos Aires	P'to Mexico	Aug. 4
Manchuria	London	Aug. 1
Alamo	Key West	Aug. 5
Concho	Galveston	Aug. 8
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Aug. 9
El Norte	Galveston	Aug. 5
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 8

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	Aug. 5
*Lapland	Liverpool	Aug. 5
*Duca d'Aosta	Genoa	July 28
Kilpatrick	Cristobal	Aug. 4
Calabria	Genoa	July 27
Andijk	Rotterdam	July 28
Barita	Plymouth	July 30
Purus	Victoria	July 25

DUE SUNDAY.

Sommerstad	Shields	July 29
Ballfrid	Androssan	July 29
Morro Castle	Havana	Aug. 10
Remler	Porto Ferrajo	July 25
Luise	Spain	July 23
Neroedal	Gibraltar	July 26
Apache	Jacksonville	Aug. 10

DUE MONDAY.

Celtic	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Tuscania	Liverpool	Aug. 5
San Juan	San Juan	Aug. 5
Collingham	St. Nazaire	July 21
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 12
Calamares	Havana	Aug. 11
Trontpool	Gibraltar	July 29
Africanic	Cape Town	July 11
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 11

DUE TUESDAY.

Alaunia	London	Aug. 4
Mexico	Havana	Aug. 12
Touraine	Bordeaux	Aug. 5
Marchioness of Bute	La Pallice	July 31
Medina	Galveston	Aug. 9
Sabine	Mobile	Aug. 8
Lenape	Jacksonville	Aug. 12

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Noordam, Rotterdam	7:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cedric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ioannina, Piraeus	7:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Mayaro, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prinz Willem I., Haiti	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Tivives, Santiago	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bayamo, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
El Dia, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Orduna, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Re d'Italia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Byron, Barbados	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Pastores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
American, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. John's	6:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Buenos Aires, Cadiz	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Port Antonio, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Montevideo, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Andania, London	——	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Philadelphia, Liverpool	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Vasilefs Constantinos, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Kroonland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Buenos Aires, Cadiz	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Acre, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Zacapa, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Turks Island	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Andijk, Rotterdam	——	12:00 M.
Munsomo, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Santa Clara, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

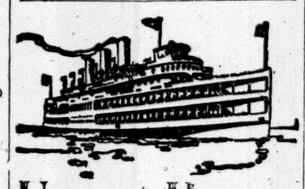
SAIL THURSDAY.

Lapland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II., Christians'd	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Allegheny, Bocas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Atahualpa, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, July 15; Kobe, July 22, and Yokohama, July 23—which arrived per steamer Ixion, were dispatched east from Seattle on Aug. 6, and are due in New York tomorrow morning.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, July 7; Manila, July 10; Yokohama, July 20 and July 27, and Honolulu, July 31—which arrived at San Francisco per steamers Persia and Siberia Maru, were dispatched east on Aug. 7. These mails are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, Aug. 12.



UP THE HUDSON BY DAYLIGHT

All Service Daily Except Sunday.

Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.

Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Hendrick Hudson" leaves Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.

Also Str. "Robert Fulton" leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie and return.

Special Trips Every Saturday to Kingston Point, Malden, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany, leaving Desbrosses St., 12:30; W. 42d St., 1:00; W. 129th St., 1:20; Yonkers, 1:45 P.M. Arriving Albany 10:45 P.M.

Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Tel. 4141 Spring.

AFTERNOON BOAT

for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. This steamer affords delightful afternoon outing to BEAR MOUNTAIN or CORNWALL, returning on Str. "Robert Fulton," arriving in New York 8:40 P. M.

Hudson River

Day Line

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Leaves daily, except Sunday, foot of Christopher St., 6; W. 129th St., 6:30; Yonkers, 7 P. M., for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1607 Spring.

UNDER THE AMERICAN FLAG
TO LIVERPOOL
American Steamers 22,000 Tons Displ't 12,241 Tons Reg.
"KROONLAND" Tues. Aug. 15, at 12 noon
"FINLAND" Wed. Aug. 23
From Pier 61, North River, New York
AMERICAN LINE, 9 Broadway, New York

EXCURSIONS
Lake Hopatcong $1
NEXT SUNDAY also every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St., 8.50; Liberty St., 9.00 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.30 a.m.
Mauch Chunk $1.50
NEXT SUNDAY
Lv. W. 23d St., 8.20; Liberty St., 8.30 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.47 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.15 a.m.
HARD COAL — NO SMOKE — COMFORT
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

CUNARD
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
ORDUNA.....SAT., AUG. 12, 5 P.M.
*TUSCANIA.....SAT., AUG. 19, NOON
SAXONIA.....SAT., AUG. 26, 5 P.M.
CARPATHIA.....SAT., SEPT. 2, 5 P.M.
*CAMERONIA.....SAT., SEPT. 9, NOON
*To Liverpool and Glasgow.
NEW YORK-FALMOUTH-LONDON
ANDANIA.....SAT., AUG. 12, 5 P.M.
ALAUNIA.....MON., AUG. 21, NOON
PANNONIA.....SAT., SEPT. 16, 5 P.M.
21 State St., New York. Tel. 3300 Broad.

AUSTRALIA
Honolulu, Suva, New Zealand
THE PALATIAL PASSENGER STEAMERS
R.M.S. "NIAGARA" (20,000 tons) R.M.S. "MAKURA" (13,500 tons)
Sail from VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 30, Sept. 27, Oct. 25. For rates, etc., apply Canadian Pacific Railway, 1231 Broadway, New York, or to the Canadian Australasian Royal Mail Line, 449 Seymour Street, Vancouver, B. C.

TOURS TO THE GREAT WEST
ALASKA, Etc. Tours de Luxe All Season.
THOS. COOK & SON, 245 Broadway.

Eastern Steamship Lines
All-the-Way-by-Water
Cooling, Refreshing & Invigorating
TO BOSTON
Via Long Island Sound, Beautiful Buzzards Bay and the
CAPE COD CANAL
METROPOLITAN LINE
ALWAYS IN SIGHT OF LAND
Music on Each Steamer
Superb Steel Steamships MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL. Splendid Appointments. Main Deck Dining Rooms. Excellent Service. Upper Deck Cafe. Fare $1.00. Inside Rooms with Electric Fans $1.00. Outside $2.00. Oil Fuel. Wireless Telegraph. Every Provision for Safety and Comfort. 13½ hours between Cities.
Leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Murray St., New York. Week Days and Sundays at 6 P. M. Due Boston 7:30 A. M. Same service returning.
Tickets and information at pier; also at New York Transfer Co. offices and various Tourist Agencies.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
Providence Line for Providence, Boston and points East. Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., week days only, at 6 P. M.
New London Line, Str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.
New Bedford Line—Strs. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M.
New Haven Line, Str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days only, 2:00 P. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 2:15 P. M.
Bridgeport Line, (week days only,) Str. lv. Pier 27, E. R., at 3 P. M.; Pier 70, E. 22d St., at 3:15 P. M.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.95
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.90
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. From Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.80 BOSTON $2.80
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.50
Worcester, $2.85; Providence direct, $1.75
Staterooms, $1.00, $1.50 & $2.00
Daily, Including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, B'way & 23d St.

GLEN ISLANDS
New boat service from Battery—To-day, 9:30, 10 A. M., and 1:30, 3 & 5:30 P. M. E. 24 St. 30 mins. later.

ROUND TRIP RED BANK LINE 40 CENTS For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Lv. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m.; 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m.; SUNDAYS, Lv. Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:25 a. m.

Hartford Line
From New Pier 20, East River, foot Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Fare $1.75.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND & SAG HARBOR.
Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s

ARGENTINA CHARGES TRADE LAXITY HERE

American Exporters Accused of Breaking Business Agreements and Contracts.

INDUSTRIAL UNION OBJECTS

National City Bank Receives Complaint from the Manager of Its Branch in Buenos Aires.

Serious charges against the business honesty of exporters in this country who have sought business in Latin-America have been lodged with the United States Consul General at Buenos Aires and forwarded to New York by cable. The complaint consisted of a formal communication from the Industrial Union of Argentina, an association including the most prominent manufacturers, and, as received by the National City Bank yesterday from the manager of the branch at Buenos Aires, alleged noncompliance by American manufacturers with the terms of business agreements and contracts.

The protest was all the stronger, according to the bank manager, for its dignified and moderate terms, but it states without qualification that after making all reasonable allowances for abnormal conditions in the United States the practices complained of cannot be considered other than breaches of business confidence and the plain word of contract.

The protest has been published by the Argentine newspapers, and has resulted in the creation of a serious, if not critical, situation in the development of trade between the United States and Argentina. Prominent merchants hitherto kindly disposed toward the United States have expressed a feeling of general criticism because of multiplying incidents of which they complain.

Officers of the National City Bank immediately advised the branch bank management yesterday to assist the Consul General with his good offices in every way consistent with his obligations, and to confer with business organizations of Argentina assurance that the bank was using all of its influence to obtain among American business houses recognition of the importance of stretching every point in the direction of fulfilling even the implied obligations of business negotiations in the international trade.

Bank Issues a Statement.

The bank, through Vice President W. S. Kies, made the following statement on the situation:

"The National City Bank has been called upon, within the past year, to mediate in many complaints and misunderstandings between customers in this country and customers in South America. There have been some instances where it seemed that the South American customer was not warranted in his complaint, either because he was looking for treatment exactly like that to which he had been accustomed, without being justified by definite agreement in thinking that the American exporters were careless or inconsiderate in method, or because it was not plain that specified samples had not been followed in shipments. There have been some evident misunderstandings between both well-meaning sides to business disputes, but we are forced to say in justice to our Argentine customers that there has been enough evidence of laxity, even of direct neglect of business agreements, shown in the bank's experience, to warrant giving very respectful attention to the protest of this important organization of Argentine business men.

"It will certainly be an unpalatable development in American business if this country finds as a result of its experience in the campaign for foreign trade that America has deserved the reputation of not fulfilling its obligations scrupulously in dealings with foreign customers.

"The National City Bank went into an expensive system of extension of facilities for American banking in foreign countries, in response to a strong appeal from American business men that the services of American banks were needed to build up the country's trade. It has found reason for justifying its faith that American business interests will find good dependable, paying markets abroad and that foreign merchants will deal honorably with us in trade relationships.

Business Laxity Seen Here.

"In by far the largest part of the trade complaints coming to the bank's notice it has been a case of applying to foreign business laxities of method that are tolerated among business men here on the excuse of reasonableness. We in this country do not think harshly of a man who goes after business so energetically that he gets more than he can handle and then expects customers whom he can't supply to make new arrangements. We do not insist that he shall fulfill every business engagement short of hard and fast contracts, even if it is not a case of reasonable about cancellations by sellers and buyers both, because our business community has become accustomed to them, our facilities are such as to minimize inconvenience, and we overlook them. But foreign trade must be conducted on the plane of scrupulous fulfillment of obligations, with the foreign customer's situation always in mind.

"That some American business houses, if even only a few, have failed to carry out plain obligations on the ground of expedience has been evident. Such practice is of great injury to the United States and its relations of every kind abroad, and whatever can be made for it, and it would be well if responsible associations of manufacturers, trade organizations, &c., could inaugurate some combined effort to reach the delinquents, whose practices injure the business interests of this country far out of proportion to their comparative number and importance in our business community."

Exporters in the United States are charged, among other things, with having shipped to South America goods much inferior to samples submitted, with having ignored specifications in order to work off unsalable stock, with raising the price of goods in transit and with failure to live up to their promises as to deliveries. The most general evil alleged is careless packing, causing great damage to goods en route.

ADVANCE IN STEEL PRICES.

Increased Cost of Bars, Plates, and Wire May Cut Production.

The advance of bar, plate, and wire prices have attracted more interest in the steel trade this week than any other development. The Iron Age says:

Manufacturing consumers of steel are facing smaller demand for their products, in view of high prices. Implement makers count on a 25 per cent. falling off in their sales and possibly more. They contend that bars should be reduced rather than advanced. It is understood that recent contracts for bars for Europe provide that the full tonnage must be taken out, if not in bars, then in plates, shapes, or other products. A non-cancellation proviso is also been inserted in certain contracts with buyers at home. The greater part of the forgings and bars required for the large shell contracts recently placed with five important companies—amounting to nearly $100,000,000—has been bought, but Europe is still asking for steel for this year's delivery, which few mills are able to take on.

The Iron Trade Review says:

It is noteworthy that home users now are offering to pay prices which a few weeks ago were not interesting to them. There are various indications that the market is moving toward another general buying movement for requirements to the mid-year of 1917. Pig iron continues to display a slightly better tone, with a modest enlargement of domestic buying. Foreign demands for iron keep to a large volume.

TO DISTRIBUTE THE DYES.

Germans Reveal Extent of Deutschland's Cargo and Quote Prices.

Some of the secrecy which has surrounded the cargo of dyestuffs brought to this country by the German submarine Deutschland was dissipated yesterday when the Customs officials in this city received samples of the colors. Deputy George W. Wolf said the dyestuffs, which had been lying in what is known as "general order" in the custody of the Baltimore Customs officials, had been withdrawn by Schumacher & Co., the consignees, and formally entered at the Baltimore Custom House.

This action was understood here to mean that a distribution of the Deutschland's cargo among the six leading handlers of German dyes in this city would be made at once. Coincident with the development at Baltimore was the appearance of a circular letter sent out to the trade by the Badische Company, American representatives of the great Badische chemical firm in Germany, giving a summary of the dyes brought over by the undersea boat and the prices at which they would be offered to the trade.

This statement showed that the Deutschland brought 200 tons of highly concentrated colors, and not 750 tons as at first believed. Some of the concentrates, however, run as high as twelve times their normal strength.

Most of the colors listed by the Badische Company in its confidential letter to the trade are rare shades, or the rare colors from anthracene and alizarin, not yet made in this country. Customers will have to pay "war" prices for the colors. The cheapest color quoted is "indigo white, 80 per cent.," at $4.50 a pound, while the top price of $70 a pound is asked for indanthrene violet, listed as "R. R. extra powder, patented (12½ pounds equals 100 paste)." One of the indanthrene blues has a selling price of $56 a pound.

As nearly as could be learned yesterday, the Deutschland's cargo will be apportioned among the following New York representatives of the German color manufacturers: Cassella Color Company, Kalle & Meer Company, Farberke-Hoechst Company, Badische Company, Berlin Aniline Works, and Bayer & Co.

PAN AMERICA TRADE GROWS.

City Bank Statement Shows It Totaled $1,150,000,000 in Year.

The extent to which the European war has stimulated trade with Latin America was shown in a statement issued yesterday by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank of New York. According to the bank's compilation, the commerce of the United States with Latin America was more than $1,000,000,000 in the fiscal year ended June 30 last. The term "Latin America" as used in the statement includes the twenty American republics lying south of the United States, Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Mexico, the six republics of Central America, and the ten republics of South America.

The bank computed the fiscal year's commerce between the United States and Latin America to have a value of $1,150,000,000, compared with $766,000,000 under normal trade conditions in 1913. The present extraordinary trade was emphasized in the statement that, in 1906, commerce of this kind amounted to $503,000,000, while in 1900 its value was only $278,000,000.

Exports to the twenty republics in the fiscal year approximated $410,000,000, against $324,000,000 in 1913, $209,000,000 in 1906, and $111,000,000 in 1900. From this it appeared that American outward shipments practically had quadrupled since 1900. Imports from these countries were in 1916 about $750,000,000, against $442,000,000 in 1913, $294,000,000 in 1906, and $167,000,000 in 1900.

The trade with Cuba, Argentina, and Brazil showed the most striking gains. From Cuba the imports of 1916 were approximately $225,000,000, compared with about $81,000,000 in 1900, while exports to the island in 1916 ran close to $128,000,000, against $26,000,000 in 1900. From Argentina the imports of 1916 were approximately $100,000,000, against $8,000,000 in 1900, while exports to that country in the fiscal year recently ended reached $65,000,000, against $11,000,000 in 1900.

From Brazil the imports of 1916 were $133,000,000, against $58,000,000 in 1900, and exports thereto $41,000,000, compared with $11,000,000 in 1900. Exports to Mexico in the fiscal year amounted to $50,000,000, or $16,000,000 less than those of 1907. Mexican imports here in the fiscal year 1916 were set down at $100,000,000. In 1907 such imports had a value of $28,000,000.

Rock Island Notes Extended.

William A. Read & Co., it was announced yesterday, have arranged another extension of the $7,500,000 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific collateral notes for six months from Aug. 16, 1916, at 6 per cent. These notes were dated Feb. 16, 1914, and matured two years later. They are secured by the deposit of $9,989,000 Rock Island first and refunding 4s, $1,780,000 St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line first 4½s, and $1,965,000 Rock Island, Arkansas & Louisiana first 4½s, the security having a present market value in excess of $9,500,000. At maturity they were assumed by the receiver and extended for six months through William A. Read & Co., who now grant a second extension of the same length of time.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Twenty-nine corporations having aggregate capitalization of $2,998,000 were chartered today. They include:

Republic Motor Truck Co., Inc., motor vehicles, parts, and accessories, 72,500 shares, 62,500 of which are of no par value, 10,000 of $100 each, carry on business with $1,312,500, (tax paid, $3,625); H. W. Smith, E. C. King, C. C. Bellows, Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills.

Enterprise Brewery, Inc., Esopus, brewing, distilling beers, ales, porters, whiskies, non-alcoholic beverages, $1,270,000; R. Gibson, F. Hancock St., Brooklyn.

The Wisconsin Exploration Corp., mining, quarrying, silver, gold, copper, coal oil, ores, metals, minerals, $150,000; J. J. Jansen, Jr., H. S. Perrigo, S. C. T. Dodd, 204 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

Warren Textile Mills, Inc., $125,000; M. Blumberg, C. and H. B. Loewenstein, 44 East 23d St.

The Syracuse Candy Works, Inc., Syracuse, $25,000; W. H., G. J. and J. J. Moses, Syracuse.

Dale Mutual Service, Inc., Lackawanna, storage, marketing farm, orchard, dairy products, $25,000; G. G. Evans, F. A. Tucker, S. W. Scutt, Buffalo.

Edward Bahrenburg Co., Inc., merchant, buying, selling fruits, produce, $20,000; C. R. Frazer, A. J. Lemkan, S. E. Hunter, 101 Murray St.

French Metal Label Mfg. Co., Inc., advertising matter, novelties, printing, $10,000; C. Welshaupt, M. J. Jost, W. Gunther, 1,944 President St., Brooklyn.

Jamaica Auto Garage, Inc., Queens, $10,000; L. Lowy, F. Miller, J. Levy, 277 Albany Av., Brooklyn.

Thames Lunch Co., Inc., restaurant, lunch room, dairy, cafe, lunch, $10,000; B. Drachenberg, Jr., —Lieberman, M. Schneider, 1,438 46th St., Brooklyn.

Reo Cloak and Suit Company, Inc., ladies' apparel, agency, jobbing, commission, $7,000; T. Press, F. Dorf, S. Simon, 1,485 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

T. J. Murphy Co., Inc., contracting, $5,000; M. A. Fuller, E. J. Kelly, T. J. Murphy, 61b West 176th St.

Charles W. Mahoney Agency, Inc., Brooklyn, general underwriters, brokers, $5,000; H. J. Homeyer, E. J. Duncan, C. W. Mahoney, 245 75th St., Brooklyn.

Luigi D'Onofrio & Co., Inc., confetti, candy, chocolates, pastry, $5,000; G. Acierno, L. D'Onofrio, A. Greco, 1,754 60th St.

Martin Goodfriend Co., Inc., machinery, merchandise, personal property, patent rights, inventions, $5,000; M. Schroder, O. A. Martin, F. Goodfriend, 404 Ocean Av., Brooklyn.

Colonial Construction Co., Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, managerial, $5,000; I. Vollfahrt, B. W. and W. Goldberg, 209 Broadway.

J. H. Pennock & Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, personal property, articles of trade and commerce, devices, machinery, $5,000; C. H. Humphreys, P. J. Schlenker, J. F. Pennock, 132 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Monarch Storage and Warehouse Co., Inc., Buffalo, $5,000; L. A. Shisler, E. J. and G. W. Tucker, Buffalo.

The Netherlands American Trading Co., Inc., agency in connection with importations, exportations, $1,000; H. Kohn, S. Gross, 38 De Loenw, 215 West 23d St.

Capital Increases.

Evans Addressing Machine Co., Inc., Buffalo, $20,000 to $50,000; D. & C. Distributing Co., Inc., Manhattan, $300,000 to $2,500,000.

Capital reduction: **The Adams Mining Machinery Co., Manhattan, $35,000 to $10,000.**

WHEAT UP 11 CENTS IN EXCITED MARKET

Crop Report, Indicating Heavy Losses, Causes Almost a Panic in Chicago.

BEARS ARE BADLY PUNISHED

Big Foreign Buying Movement Has Much to Do with the Extreme Prices.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Heavy crop losses in the United States and Canada sent the wheat market today nearly straight skyward. At one time the ascent of prices amounted to 11¾ cents a bushel. Trading closed in a whirl of excitement, showing net gains of 10⅝ to 11⅝, with the September option at $1.44¼ to $1.44½ and with December at $1.48 to $1.42⅝.

Something of the strain involved and of the far reaching consequences may be realized from the fact that, according to the United States Government crop report, which was the principal causes of today's excitement, the domestic yield of wheat for 1916 will be 358,000,000 bushels smaller than the production last year. No such shortage had been foreseen by even the gloomiest prophets. Black rust spreading in Canada, and indicating that the crop there would be cut down 136,000,000 bushels from the 1915 total, made the situation still more acute. Canada and the United States have been furnishing six-sevenths of the world's breadstuff supplies to the countries that in the face of war difficulties have been able to import.

The biggest jump in prices today came right at the outset. Strenuous efforts to buy cleared the market at intervals almost completely out of offerings and forced the prices higher and higher until the May delivery had touched $1.53¾, a price just 13¾c under the topmost level on record in the violent fluctuations of the first year of the European war.

Foreign buying on a high scale apparently had much to do with the extreme prices in the last hour of today's session. It was estimated that export business today totaled $1,500,000 bushels for immediate shipment, not including big purchases made of options on future deliveries. The late buying also seemed to make clear that many bearish speculators who had attempted to capitalize the chance of a downward immediate swing in prices were badly punished for their temerity, and had practically decided to accept heavy losses rather than to risk waiting for possibly better or worse fortune tomorrow.

Gossip of big individual profits gained by the sudden rise in the market were extremely indefinite. The only ground for guesses was the circumstance that since July 31 the principal options of wheat here have risen more than 23 cents a bushel.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 9.—Minneapolis September wheat showed an advance of over 6¼ cents today from the previous close, on the Government crop report. The Winnipeg market for December wheat was up 10 cents a bushel.

The unfavorable crop report made public Tuesday afternoon brought about a sensational advance in wheat prices on the New York Produce Exchange. The Government report surprised traders who had discounted part of the damage as reported from unofficial sources. There were also sharp advances in the corn quotations early in the session.

It is estimated that even with the carry over of 162,000,000 bushels of wheat from last year the United States will not be able to export more than 100,000,000 bushels this year to meet Europe's demands. Of the last crops 280,000,000 bushels and in 1914 340,000,000 bushels were exported. The problem of supplying the countries at war is much more serious than at any time previous. The situation as regards Europe's needs was reflected by a big advance in the Liverpool market.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Entered Prices on British Hosiery Held by Appraisers to be Low.

In a reappraisement made yesterday by Judge Howell, sitting as a reviewing officer for the Board of General Appraisers, it was decided that the local customs officials were justified in not accepting values put on hosiery by importers here. The goods were from J. & R. Morley, Nottingham, and included silk and wool socks, silk and wool hose, and misses' and children's hosiery of different kinds. Appraiser Sague held the goods to be below prevailing English market prices at the date of shipment, and raised values. The Collector took duty on the higher basis, the New York representatives of the Nottingham firm appealing for a review. Judge Howell, after hearing the evidence submitted by both sides, decided that the goods were properly dutiable at prices ranging from 1 to 3 shillings per dozen above the entered prices.

Robert J. Caldwell, Buffalo, objected to the action of the Collector in assessing duty on woolen cloth. The cloth was brought into this country by a citizen of the United States returning from a trip to Canada. Mr. Caldwell claimed free entry, as personal effects, but the Collector took the regular 35 per cent. duty on woolen cloth. The Collector reported to the board that free entry was not allowed because it was not shown that the protestant did not travel to Canada especially to bring the cloth in, he having been there but one day. The protest was submitted on the official papers and without evidence. Judge Hay said in his decision that there was nothing upon which to base a finding, as facts stated in the protest cannot be taken to be true unless established by competent testimony. The claim was overruled, but without judicial approval of the reasons given by the Collector.

The Mesta Machine Company, New York, imported a large steel crankshaft in a knocked-down condition. It consisted of two comparatively short shafts, which were intended to be coupled together with a centring plate by the use of bolts and nuts. The centring plate, bolts and nuts came with the two shafts, the whole being treated by the Collector as an entirety. He levied duty at 20 per cent. as manufactures of metal not specially provided for. The importers claimed that the bolts and nuts should have been separated from the other parts and held dutiable at the rate of 10 per cent. under the specific provision in the tariff law for "bolts and nuts." Judge Fischer overruled the protest.

The American and European Forwarding Company, Inc., New York, protested the Collector's assessment of 60 per cent. on curtains composed in chief value of silk and made in part of trimmings. The importers claimed lower rates, but none of the claims in the appraisers' opinions were applicable to the merchandise.

INDICTED IN FRAUD INQUIRY.

Lawyer Named in Five Charges by Jury Investigating Damage Claims.

Five additional indictments, two on a charge of attempted grand larceny and three on champerty, were returned yesterday by the Grand Jury which is investigating alleged accident damage claim swindlers against Benjamin Gunner, a lawyer of 261 Broadway, said to be head of a "ring" which has cost railroads and insurance companies many thousands of dollars.

The swindlers employed women "patients," whose duties, it is charged, were to fall and suffer "injuries" on street cars and in hallways of various apartment houses. Indictments against four other lawyers and several physicians are expected to follow today.

LAUD CHILD LABOR LAW.

Leaders of Movement Here Delighted by Act of Congress.

The news of the passage of the Child Labor act by Congress delighted New York advocates of protection for children, and the law as passed was everywhere commended yesterday as a strong, effective measure. Officials of the National Child Labor Committee, 105 East Twenty-second Street, who have been largely instrumental in keeping the measure before the public, despite the reverses it has met in past sessions of Congress, were deeply gratified with their newly-won success.

Miss Florence I. Taylor, Publication Secretary of the committee, made a statement yesterday in behalf of the organization. "We consider the measure thoroughly satisfactory, both in its scope and in the means for enforcing its provisions," said Miss Taylor.

"Now that we have secured the Federal measure, we shall continue to fight for more powerful State legislation. There are certain classes of labor, such as night messenger work, which are under State jurisdiction, and we intend to fight for regulation of these during the coming year.

"At present we are particularly interested in the relation between agriculture and school attendance. We have been conducting an investigation of conditions in the Colorado sugar beet fields, and an investigation of conditions on the Kentucky farms is under way. Another subject for inquiry is the habit acquired by certain classes of immigrants of going south to the gulf coast canneries in the Winter, and then gradually working their way north as the weather becomes warmer. They reach the Carolinas in the Spring, and Delaware and New Jersey with the berry and tomato seasons.

"Of course, their children are with them, and we want to find out whether these youngsters get any education at all. There are many such problems which will require regulation under State law. On the wisdom and statesmanship of the Federal law in itself, however, the leaders of the movement in Congress are greatly to be congratulated, and we believe the widespread improvement in the conditions of American children in factory districts will soon fully justify its passage."

Commission Houses Not Disturbed.

The announcement of the passage of the Child Labor bill by the Senate on Tuesday did not cause the comment in the local cotton goods trade yesterday that might have been expected in view of the opposition to the measure on the part of certain Democratic Senators. While members of firms that sell the products of Southern cotton mills would not go into details regarding the possible effects of the bill becoming a law it was said in one instance that child labor is not now the factor in Southern mills that it was ten or fifteen years ago. Another commission house executive asserted that in a recent trip through the mills represented by his firm the only child workers he saw were boys who worked around the spinning frames as "doffers." Their duties consist of taking bobbins off the frames as they fill up and getting them to the looms for weaving. In certain anti-Democratic quarters the efforts of the President to have the bill passed at this session of Congress was regarded as "an attempt to make political capital."

WOOL MARKET IS QUIET.

Firm Undertone Prevails, with an Upward Tendency.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"The wool market has been quiet for the last week, but a firm undertone prevails, with an upward tendency. It is anticipated that buyers will give big orders in the woolen goods market when they have prices where they want them. This will necessitate purchasing much wool on the part of manufacturers.

"The domestic clip will be needed more than ever. There is hardly any likelihood of obtaining wool from Australia for months to come. This puts the American trade very largely dependent on its own clip, and for this reason it is stated that high prices will have to be paid for it. Sales for the week were some 3,000,000 pounds, in the proportion of two to one for domestic and foreign wool, respectively.

"The woolen goods market has improved somewhat, but buying is still of a rather conservative character, due to the high prices. There is no great supply of goods among manufacturers nor among buyers. Manufacturers predict that higher prices will prevail in the near future.

"The cotton goods market has shown more activity, and there is every indication that buyers need merchandise, and that the purchasing will continue to increase. The demand is large enough to keep mills sold ahead, and it is quite likely that today's quotation will be considered low inside of a number of months."

RUSH APPORTIONMENT SUIT.

Supreme Court Paves Way for Highest Tribunal to Act Quickly.

The Court of Appeals is expected to sit shortly in special session to pass on the suit brought by William L. Rathbone to set aside the legislative reapportionment of 1907, which he pressed to trial after the highest court had vacated the apportionment of 1916 and accordingly reinstated the districting of the State made in 1907.

This became apparent yesterday when counsel in the proceeding, after arguing the case before Supreme Court Justice Tierney, agreed that an order denying the petition to set aside the apportionment is to be signed at once in order that the case may be rushed to the highest court.

If the Court of Appeals follows the rule laid down in the 1916 proceeding, and sets aside the 1907 act because of the inequality of population in adjoining Senatorial districts in Brooklyn, the apportionment made in 1894 will have to be followed at the coming election unless Governor Whitman calls a special session of the Legislature to draw up a new act.

The argument before Justice Tierney was conducted by Frank K. Johnston for Mr. Rathbone, and Deputy Attorney General Lewis in behalf of the State officials named as defendants. Mr. Johnston said that while the cost of calling a special session of the Legislature would be $50,000, the work could be performed in ample time for the November elections. He pointed out that the act of 1907 was passed by a special session called by Governor Hughes to correct inequalities in the apportionment of 1906.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; light winds.

Ga. and Fla.—Rain Thurs. and probably Fri.; light winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Scattered showers and thunder storms Thurs. and probably Fri.; light winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Thurs. Fri. partly cloudy, probably showers.

Ohio—Fair Thurs. Fri. partly cloudy and warmer; light winds.

Ind.—Fair Thurs. Fri. probably showers; moderate s. winds.

S. Mich.—Fair and warmer Thurs. Fri. showers; moderate s. e. winds.

U. Mich.—Probably showers Thurs. and Fri.; moderate to fresh s. e. winds.

Okla. and W. Texas—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

La. and E. Texas—Thurs. and Fri., partly cloudy, probably showers near coast.

Ark.—Thurs. showers. Fri. partly cloudy.

Ill.—Fair and warmer Thurs.; Fri. showers, followed by cooler.

Mo.—Fair Thurs., slightly warmer in e.; Fri. showers, followed by cooler.

Wis.—Partly cloudy Thurs., with showers in w. and n.; warmer in e.; Fri. showers and cooler.

Minn.—Showers Thurs., followed by cooler; Fri. partly cloudy, cooler in e.

Iowa—Partly cloudy and warm Thurs., followed by showers and cooler in afternoon or night; partly cloudy and warmer, probably showers in e.

N. Dak.—Showers and cooler Thurs.; Fri. fair and warmer.

S. Dak.—Showers and cooler Thurs.; Fri. fair and somewhat warmer in n. and w.

Neb.—Showers and cooler Thurs.; Fri. probably fair; cooler in s. and warmer in n.

Kan.—Fair and warm Thurs., followed by unsettled and cooler and probably thunder showers Thur. night or Fri.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.

Re Cabuta.
Re Haritakis.
H. Ward Leonard, Inc <Maxwell Motor Sales Co.
Bump<Compagnie Generale Trans.
Rice<Crescent Sand & Gravel Co.
Monserratt<Aktien Tr Motor Ship Co.
Autopiano Co<Simplex Player Action Co.
Emerson<Hubbard.
Cent R R of N J<Steam tug Auburn.
Inventions Corp<Hobbs.
Autopiano Co<American Player Action Co.
Same<Story & Clark Piano Co. (2.)
Same<Am Player Action Co.
Re McConnon.
Fed Forwarding Co<Luckenbach S S Co., Inc.
Embaso Sales Co<Lipalus.
Domestic Vacuum Cleaning Co<Bissell Carpet Sweeper Co.
Nat Sweeper Co<same.
M. S. Wright<same.
Kemelhor<N Y Rys.
Chadeloid Chem Co<H. B. Chalmers (2.)
H. Ward Leonard, Inc <Maxwell Motor Sales Co.
Re Alsey.
Vidal<So Am Sec Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Holzrichter<Davis.
Re Perot, (McQuaide)
Eckerson<Burch.
Klaw<Strasbourger.
Stein<Mollenhauer Sugar Ref Co.
Entin<Seaman, Jr.
Avery<Baum, (3.)
Nourse<Nourse.
Shiman<Karasinsky.
Bollog<Manney.
Pioneer Barber Towel Co<Bruny.
Hageman<Hageman.
Lippe<Lippe.
Rosenfeld<Rosenfeld.
Momand<Landers.
O'Neill<B. F. Keith's N Y Theatres.
Struthers<N Y Hospital.
Youngerman<Gruher.
Adler<Dolroczinski.
Helvitz<Balshofer.
Honercamp<Honercamp.
Vogel<Rosenberg.
Edwards<Cuneo Imp Co., (2.)
Lawton<Mooney.
Maurer<Hindmarsh.
Feigl<Dalley.
Re Sinsheimer.
Meyer<H. B. Claflin Corp.
Carolina<Neurad.
Disepio<Savignano.
Watkins<Watkins.
Marks<Mills.
Assoc Lozier Purchasers, Inc<Harry S. Haupt, Inc., (2.)
Purcell<Tbach.
Locke<McAvoy.
Bernstein<Mayer.
CNYCL I Time Table Dist Co.
Scouras<Scouras.
Storm King Stone Co<Hayes Const Co, Inc
Schaeffer<Donlon.
Parker<May.

PART II.—Finch, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

Re Frank.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess until Oct. 2.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Julia McGarr, Mary Kinsella, Paul Nagel, Joseph E. Middle.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Falkenbach Mfg Co<Bimberg.
Fein<Weinstein.
Keller<Klug.
Beith & Reilly<Werner.
Smith<Williams.
Leiter<De Marinus.
Phillips<Schultze.
Sedikon<Crenson.
Cohen<same.
Title Guar and Trust Co<St. John.
Thau<Duffy.
Reiter<Scher.
Solomon<Lerner.
Weitza<Reingold.
Brawnstein<Wexler.
Northern Bank<Monaghan.
Lapf<Fidelity & Casualty Co.
Re Economics Corp<Rothbaum.
Antonelli<Sorocco.
Siegel<Bandler.
Bernstein<Borgenicht & Sons Co.
Cohn<Cohn (2.)
Mackintosh<Hudson & Man RR (2.)
Bopp<same (2.)
Brunner<Brunner.
Scranton & Leh Coal Co<Conrad Realty.
Barnes<Midland R Term Co.

PART I.—Cropsey, J.—Motions at 9:30 A. M.

CNY<Woodhaven Gas Light Co.
Slackman<Kaufman.

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Edward Rielly,
Mary Bailey,
Valeria Gastiger,
Cornelius R Hood,
Hannah F Layng.
Administration of:
John Noon.
Accounting of:
Selina Cocks,
Sarah E Clark,
Joseph Wetterer,
William Maass,
Juliet Durand,
Lena Settig,
Christina B Suttmeier.
Estates of:
Mary Caulfield,
Nathan Rosenberg.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

The Travelers Ins Co <King (2.)
Vossnack<Vossnack.
Richards<Richards.
Re Ready Elev Co (The Monok Co.) (2)
Donohue<Peppard.
Maloon<Oberlander.
Scranton<Goot.
Keim<I R T.
Neary<same.
V M Downing<same.
P G Downing<same.
Lord<same.
MacRea<same.
Cross<same.
Maxwell<same.
Hale<B H RR.
Bernstein<Borgenicht & Sons Co.
Cohn<Cohn (2.)
Mackintosh<Hudson & Man RR (2.)
Bopp<same (2.)
Brunner<Brunner.
Scranton & Leh Coal Co<Conrad Realty.
Barnes<Midland R Term Co.

PART I.—Motions at 9:30 A. M.

Slackman<Kaufman.

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Edward Rielly,
Mary Bailey,
Valeria Gastiger,
Cornelius R Hood,
Hannah F Layng.
Administration of:
John Noon.
Accounting of:
Selina Cocks,
Sarah E Clark,
Joseph Wetterer,
William Maass,
Juliet Durand,
Lena Settig,
Christina B Suttmeier.
Estates of:
Mary Caulfield,
Nathan Rosenberg.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Jewish Congregation Buys West Eighty-eighth Street Plot for New Home—Private House Sales—Bible Institute Takes Title to Adjoining Plot—Suburban Buyers.

After several weeks of negotiations the Congregation of Bnai Jeshurun, which recently sold its synagogue on Madison Avenue adjoining the southwest corner of Sixty-fifth Street, has purchased for its new home a large plot on West Eighty-eighth Street. The property acquired includes the five residences at 257 to 265 West Eighty-eighth Street, between Broadway and West End Avenue. The respective sellers were: Sarah A. De Lacy of 257, Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum of 259 and 261, Emma P. Wright of 263 and Kate Payne of 265. They form a plot fronting 80 feet by 100.8.

The property was purchased by Herman Levy, President of the Bnai Jeshurun congregation, which was represented by Stroock & Stroock as attorneys. Maurice Runkle was the broker in the realty transaction. The consideration is said to have been about $180,000. Plans are being made to erect on the site a large synagogue.

The old building of the congregation on Madison Avenue has been vacant since its sale a few months ago. With its distinct Moorish type of architecture it has long been an interesting landmark on that thoroughfare, but it will soon be replaced for business uses.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

John Vesey sold to Henry W. Bull a four-story four-family house at 171 East Sixty-second Street, on a plot 24.6 by 102. The buyer will alter the house into a private dwelling. Harris & Vaughan were the brokers in the transaction.

James T. Nicoll, in connection with H. Weisstock, sold 128 West 118th Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling. This property was recently acquired through foreclosure proceedings. It is an entire cash transaction.

The three brick dwellings at 9, 11 and 11½ East 129th Street, 50 by 64.10, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, have been sold for the estate of J. F. Aitken to an investor by D. H. Scully & Co.

Bible Institute Takes Title.

The National Bible Institute took title yesterday from Alice L. Thorne to the building at 212 West Thirty-fifth Street, 18.9 by 98.9, just west of Seventh Avenue. The consideration was $17,700. The property was purchased to enlarge the Institute which erected a new building about two years ago at 214 West Thirty-fifth Street.

Tenement Sales.

Moore & Wyckoff, in conjunction with Howard Hayes, sold for Theodore C. Zerega the four-story tenement house, 8 East 133d Street, to M. M. Hart for investment.

Buys City Leasehold on Bridge Street Property.

At the upset rental price of $1,800 a year, William B. Gottlieb purchased at public auction yesterday the city leasehold at 25 Bridge Street offered by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

The property consists of a five-story building in a lot 24 by 65, between Whitehall and Broad Streets.

It was purchased by the city from Jefferson M. Levy in 1904 for $35,000. The lease has ten years to run with a renewal privilege for a similar term.

Bronx Sales.

Nicholas Serracino, President of the Morris-Van Buren Realty Company, has purchased the northeast corner of Morris Park Avenue and Van Buren Street, Bronx. The buyer is preparing plans for the erection of a garage on the property.

McLernon Bros. sold for Herbert F. Ingalls, on a client the 28 by 95 foot plot on Fordham Road, 30 feet east of Loring Place.

Long Island.

Burton Thompson & Co. have sold a plot of about four lots at the corner of Queens Boulevard and Carolin Street, Long Island City, for Charles L. Wright. It has been held at $35,000. The purchaser will improve it immediately with apartments and stores.

Thomas Reed & Co. Company has purchased through Thomas J. Smith fourteen lots at Powell's Cove, College Point, from W. E. Ormint and W. E. Spencer. The company intends to fill in part of the low land, erect a 500-foot dock at the East River, and convert the property into a shipyard.

The Windsor Realty Company, Harvey B. Newins, President, has purchased sixty-six acres at the station at Brookhaven, fronting on the Merrick Road.

Westchester County.

Griffin, Prince & Ripley have sold for the estate of Amzi L. Barber three plots on the corner of Seneca and Sanac Streets, Mamaroneck, to L. A. Schnieder. The property adjoins the course of the Ardsley Golf Club.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, sold to Clarence W. Eisner, of White Plains, N. Y., a plot of ground on Hillworth Avenue in the new subdivision of Scarsdale, immediately adjoining the house recently purchased by M. Vermilya. The purchaser will improve the plot with a residence at once.

Suburban Deals.

Nelson, Lee & Green, in conjunction with E. N. Rowley, sold the country estate of C. M. Hart, consisting of about three acres with manor house, garage and outbuilding, at Stamford, N. Y., to Mrs. Todd of Westfield, N. J. The property was held at a price of $20,000. The transaction included the sale of a number of free and clear lots at Bogota, N. J., which were given by Mr. Todd in part payment.

Lease Third Avenue Corner for Moving Picture Theatre Site.

As a site for a moving picture theatre the M. R. Holding Company, Max Rosenblatt, President, has leased from the Weed Estate 152 to 159 East Twenty-first Street and 260 and 264 Third Avenue. The property consists of a group of old-fashioned flats having a frontage of 50 feet on the avenue and 75 feet on the street. Leased for a term of twenty-one years.

Commercial Leases.

L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co., Inc., have leased for the New York Life Insurance Company the entire five-story and basement building, 29 Union Square and 22-28 East Sixteenth Street, southwest corner of Union Square, to B. Illfelder & Co., now located at 97-99 Bleecker Street, importers of dolls, toys and fancy goods, for a long term of years.

George R. Read & Co., in conjunction with Albert B. Ashforth, have leased the store at 16 East Twenty-third Street to Isidore Glantz for a restaurant.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the Parker Realty Company of Newburg, N. Y., the three and four story buildings, 50 feet wide, at 534-

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

46th St, 216 West, s s, 216.4 ft w of Broadway, 18.7x100.5, five-story building and store, leasehold; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, interest, &c., which Annie Moore had on Jan. 1, 1916, or since; D. J. Early, attorney.

By Joseph P. Day.

53d St, 341 West, n s, 275 ft e of 9th Av, 25x 81; three-story frame dwelling; Herman Feingold against Louis Scheef et al.; J. M. Lipschitz, attorney; due, $776.44; taxes, &c., $187.84.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

183th St, 434 East, s s, 270 ft w of Brown Place, 19.6x100, five-story flat; Germania Life Insurance Co. against M. A. Mooney et al.; Dulon & R., attorneys; due, $12,940.39; taxes, &c., $513.47.

By Joseph P. Day & Co.

Elm Place, 2,485, w s, 216.4 ft n of 188th St, 86.2x106.7x irregular, five-story flat and vacant; A. A. Bradford, as trustee, against William S. Warren, Inc., et al.; G. B. Winthrop, attorney; due, $34,185.70; taxes, &c., $839.98.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Home St, s s, 110.21 ft e of Union Av, for a one-story brick garage, 113.14x110.93; Emsign Improvement Co., Joseph A. Damsey, 391 East 149th St., President, owner; Kreymborg Architect Co., 1,029 East 163d St, architect; cost, $29,832.

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Bronx.

STEBBINS AV, w s, 100.21 ft n of 163d St, 75x 187; Harby, Abrons & Mellus, Inc., against Sinai Congregation of the Bronx et al; December 6, 1915.....$2,825.35

REAL ESTATE.

QUICK RETURNS

To real estate owner, buyer, investor, seller, trader, agent.

ARE ASSURED

if their field is the United States, because many readers monthly—the number grows like mustard seed—

ACTUALLY SELL

their properties by the intelligent and profitable use of the authoritative columns of

REALTY
In Word & Picture

THE NATIONAL REALTY MAGAZINE WHICH ACTUALLY SELLS PROPERTY.

Address Advertising Manager, 776 Broad St, Newark, N. J., or Telephone Broad 780. NOTE—Forms for September close Aug. 12; for October, on Sept. 9.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE MONEY
FOR EVERY KIND OF MORTGAGE.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES
32 Nassau St. Tel. John 6094.

MORGENTHAU JR ©
MORTGAGES
25 PINE STREET

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Real Estate in All Its Branches.

Joseph P. Day

31 Nassau St., N. Y. Phone 744 Cort.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Private Homes
WOODLAWN HEIGHTS.

Beautiful 9-room house with every modern convenience; delightfully situated on a plot 58x100 feet; 100 feet deep; electric lights, parquet floors, hot-water heat, open fireplace; within 8 minutes of N. Y. Central Station. Bargain, $6,750-$8,000. Easy terms.

Plenty of Room for Garage and Driveway
MARTHA AVE.,
Bet. 240th-241st St.
D. Houlihan, Owner, 2,889 Bainbridge Av.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A FINE HOME

VERY LITTLE CASH AND $35 A MONTH PAYS EVERYTHING. 7 LARGE ROOMS, ENCLOSED PORCH, TILE AND GARDEN. ONE-FAMILY BRICK. IN HEALTHFUL RESIDENTIAL SECTION. 24 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL, MANHATTAN. COME TODAY OR WRITE FOR PHOTOGRAPH.

ALCO BUILDING CO.,
66th St. and 22d Av., Brooklyn.
Opp. 22d Av. Station Sea Beach Subway.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The HOUSE—
Now being constructed, modern design, on magnificent plot 75x135 ft.; large living room, open fireplace, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, 2 large pergola porches, roofs of which form bedroom balconies; 4 master bedrooms, 2 tiled baths with built-in porcelain tubs; 2 maids' rooms with bath; latest hot-water heating system, gas and electric lights throughout; garage to match house.

The LOCATION—
Private Residential Park, on LONG ISLAND SOUND at Mamaroneck, Westchester County; 40 MINUTES FROM THE GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL, and 19 MILES by motor on the BOSTON POST ROAD. Beautiful community Club House, bathing beach, boat dock; unlimited land and water sports. Advantages equal those enjoyed by residents' wealthy Private Estates.

The PRICE—
$10,750, including House, Plot, Garage and perpetual privileges in Club House, bathing beach, boat dock, tennis courts, etc.

The TERMS—
Will accept small first payment and arrange balance on easy terms.

MEIGHAN & MAGILL,
30 East 42nd St., N. Y.
Phone, Murray Hill 3498.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

OWNER MUST SELL

One of the finest country homes in Westchester. Italian villa, 14 rooms, 3 baths, sunken garden, 2-car garage, about an acre. Near station, facing New Bronx River Parkway. High, healthful elevation. Particulars apply H. E. Wilson, Room 200, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR RENT

At COLONIAL HEIGHTS, attractive eight-room house, two baths; open fireplace, hot water heat; high elevation, shade; near station and schools. A. REIMER, Room 1,118 Tribune Building. Phone Beekman—4500.

FORFEITURE SALE

Sacrificing at $7,250

A small cash payment buys it. Balance can be arranged to remain on first mortgage if so desired.

Purchaser having forfeited large cash payments because of business reverses, forcing this home back on seller's hands, house must be sold at once, thus being sacrificed at a fraction of its real worth. Title guaranteed.

This fine, all-year country home with extensive grounds right near the shore of one of the largest, finest lakes in the mountains, near express station and convenient commuting distance to any part of New York City.

This unusual house has every facility and convenience for comfortable living; it contains 12 rooms and 2 baths. This house is substantially and honestly built; no such honest materials can be had at such a ridiculously low price. All sports are enjoyed here at their best. This house is convenient to fine country club, golf, etc.

This is an unheard-of bargain; house could not be built to-day for twice the price I am authorized to sell at, and is in first-class condition. The place is easily worth $12,000.

Address ATTORNEY, BOX H 130 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT COST TO QUICK BUYER

An exceptionally well constructed new cottage, 4 bedrooms, large sleeping porch, ample closet and storage room, large parlor and dining room, exceptionally easy to keep clean; all improvements; located in the beautiful village of Queens, healthiest spot in the vicinity of Greater New York. Save broker's commission, and communicate direct with builder. A. ABRAHAMSEN, Queens, L. I. Phone Hollis 6120-M.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEPONSIT

Are You Rested In the Morning?

If you are not, you are not fit to do the very work you are staying in the city to do. Live at NEPONSIT where a real rest under blankets every night in the year fits you to do your best at the office all day, every day. With its glorious beach, its surf, its bay, its tennis and other outdoor sports, and its well appointed Club House, NEPONSIT is a delightful year-round home, only 40 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn. Children "find themselves" at NEPONSIT; grown-ups revel in its completeness. Lots $350 up. Liberal terms. Ask for particulars at once. Phone Greeley 2741.

Neponsit Realty Company
Suite 509, 1 West 34th St. New York City.

$20 MONTHLY BUYS THIS HOME

Six rooms, all latest improvements, elegant bath, large open fireplace, gas, electric lights, steam heat, handsomely decorated; best neighborhood; fine plot, laid out in flower garden, shrubs and hedge; 45 minutes from city; will sacrifice for $3,200, with $200 cash; short walk to large bay and bathing beach. Owner, Room 608, 1 West 34th St.

WATERFRONT FARM BARGAIN

Fine 145-acre farm, long frontage Long Island Sound; sandy beach, commanding bluffs, views; fertile soil; orchard; double highway frontage; $150 acre, worth double.

HARVEY B. LEWIS,
Woolworth Building, New York.

$39 LOTS AT HUNTINGTON,

NEAR TROLLEY AND STATION. EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; SCHOOLS, STORES, CHURCHES; TITLES GUARANTEED. FREE TICKETS. $2 DOWN, $1 MONTHLY. B. FERRIS, 105 FLATBUSH AV., B'KLYN.

Bargain for Quick Sale

Modern 11-room house, splendid condition, fully equipped, four fireplaces, three baths; well kept grounds; fruit trees, etc. Price ridiculously low; location Great Neck. Phone owner, Flushing 2200.

50 ACRE FARM, $150 ACRE.

Good land, comfortable house; barns, orchard; 60 miles out; easy terms; take nearby Lots as part payment; consider exchange village Home.
OWNER, BOX 234, HUNTINGTON, L. I.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Bargain, $7,000
Terms to Suit.
ITALIAN VILLA
OVERLOOKING THE WATER.
Picturesque Grounds, 100x130 ft.
40 Min. on Tuxedo Branch, Erie R. R. Service.
Delightfully located on ridge commanding superb water views.
House of 9 rooms and 3 baths; living room 27 feet long, open fireplace, beamed ceilings, walls panelled in hard wood; all conveniences. Send for photographs.
R. F. BARNES, Suite 619,
170 B'way, N.Y. Tel. 1521 Cort.

★ $175 CASH NOW ★
BUYS THIS CRAFTSMAN HOUSE

6 large rooms and tiled bath; fireplace in living room; full gas kitchen; steam heat; all improvements; in carefully restricted section of nearby suburban town in the hills of New Jersey; only half hour out; express service. For photo, floor plans, and free tickets to inspect, write
BUILDER, P. O. BOX 1041, N. Y. CITY.

IDEAL HOME.
Price $5,500, Including Garage.
Cash required $500. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets; sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches; all the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity. This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars.
THOMAS F. HAYES,
Room 516, 47 West 34th St.

Atlantic Highlands Water Front

PLOTS 50' x 160' AND LARGER. $250 up. 10% secure; 30% gets title. HOME BUILDING MADE EASY. Convenient to Sandy Hook boat. Two bargains: New Bungalow and House. Photos: Navesink Park Co., 280 B'way, City.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

20 East 83d Street.
Rentals Reasonable.
Apply to
Wm. A. White & Sons
Real Estate
46 Cedar Street Telephone 5700 John

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

CORNER LOFT BUILDING,
5-STORY AND BASEMENT, 50x100,
1913 2d Av., S. W. Cor. 99th St.
Suitable for manufacturing of Cigars, Shirtwaists, Tailoring, &c.
Will rent in part or entire.
Steam heat, elevator, and all Fire and Labor Laws complied with; apply to owners
PATERNO CONSTRUCTION CO.
383 Madison Ave. Tel. 3513 Murray Hill

LOFTS WITH FINE LIGHT
7,500 SQUARE FEET TO FLOOR.
New Subway Station, 18th St. and 7th Ave.
Modern, well-kept building, 100% sprinkler system; suitable any business.
247-253 WEST 19TH ST.
To Lease at Reasonable Rent.
Apply Superintendent, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 782—Worth. Or your own broker.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS

50,000 SQ. FT.
418-426 WEST 25TH ST.
Store, Basement and 3 Floors.
Size, 125x98.9.
Modern Fireproof Building.
Complete Sprinkler System. Heavy floor-carrying capacity. Driveway and loading platform for four trucks inside building. Galleries for storage of stock. Perfect Light on Every Floor. Convenient to All Steamship Piers and Railroad Terminals.
Possession January 1st, 1917.
907 Broadway M&L HESS INC Cor. 20th St.
Telephone Gramercy—6052.

STORE AND BASEMENT.
510-512 6TH AVE.
Choice location; well-kept building; good class tenants; surrounded by leading hotels; block from Penn. Station; 100 per cent. sprinkler system. Supt. or own broker.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

4-5-6 ROOMS $810 to $1200

All Front Apartments
214-220 WEST 110th ST.
Near Broadway
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

667 West 161st at Riverside Drive
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
RENTS $43 TO $125.
Open for inspection day and evening.
Phone—Audubon 7480.

75 Ft. Washington Av., Southwest Cor. 162d St.
Modern Elevator Apartments
Beautiful, high-class, residential section
5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1-2 Baths
RENTS $55 TO $85
Open for inspection day and evening.
Telephone Audubon 7960.
Hudson View Con. Co., 189 Broadway

THE DORCHESTER
131 Riverside Drive, North Cor. 85th.
6 Rooms $1,500
7 Rooms $1,500
9 Rooms $2,500
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

CARLISLE DWELLINGS
450 West End Ave., S. E. Cor. 82d
11 ROOMS
$2,600-$2,700
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848

Hotel Calumet
340 West 57th St.
Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities. High-class, fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside non-housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Leases from Oct. 1. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates.
GROUND-FLOOR APARTMENT, SUITABLE PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.

Kensington Court
555 West 151st Street,
N. E. Cor. Broadway.
4, 6 AND 7 ROOMS
REASONABLE RENTS.
Apply owner's office, on premises.

203 WEST 81ST ST. Next to BROADWAY
New 9-story Fireproof Apartment.
3-4-5-6 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS.
ALSO DOCTOR'S APARTMENTS.
RENTS $720 TO $1,500.
Convenient to "L" and Subway.

The CLEBURNE
924 West End Av.—105th St.
New Apartments ready for occupancy—exclusive neighborhood.
Supt. or L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 B'way.

A——601 WEST 141ST STREET
Cor. Broadway—"GARNET HALL"
3 to 7 large outside rooms; all night elevator; large closets; moderate rents; elegant foyer; choice location. Supt.

THE WEST POINT
336 West 95th St., near Riverside Drive.
HIGH CLASS HOUSE. 5 Rooms, $50
Subway Express 96th. 6 Rooms, $65
All night elevator.

VERSAILLES PALACE
605-607 WEST 113TH STREET
Between Broadway & Riverside Drive
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,450
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,550
Supt., or Joseph Atz, 30 Church St.

ELSLEIGH HALL
530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 122d.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, Kitchens, $30-$60
Tel. Morn. 3297. Owner on premises.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

Apartments of Highest Character

Two New Buildings
Now in Course of Completion
NORTHWEST CORNER OF
103d St. and West End Ave.
And
NORTH CORNER OF
108th St. and Riverside Drive
MODERATE RENTALS
5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths

Sanford & Rexford
Entire Block Opposite Apthorp
Broadway, 78th to 79th St.
Subway Station at Door.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

Mentone
895 West End Ave.
S. E. Corner 104th Street.
One Block from Subway Station.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,300.

The Regnor
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
One Block from Subway Station.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1,850.

508 to 520 W. 114th
Three 8-Story Buildings.
Two Blocks from Subway Station.
Overlooking campus and buildings of Columbia University; block entirely residential.
Apartments of 5-6-7 & 8 Rooms, Baths.
Rents $720 to $1,400.

460 and 464 Riverside Drive
Block North of 116th Street.
Two Modern Buildings.
Close to Subway Station.
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
$1,300 to $1,700.

The Sophomore
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
One Block from Subway Station.
4 & 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $660 to $1,600.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION AND SPECIAL TERMS CAN BE HAD ON SOME OF THE ABOVE APARTMENTS.

PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders, JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres.
Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday
TEL. 1114 MORNINGSIDE.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offer the following choice high grade Apartments to lease. Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention.

The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up to date features, with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN
FACING SHERMAN SQUARE.
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800,
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
TELEPHONE, 3547—COLUMBUS.

FORREST CHAMBERS
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,100 to $2,400.
All large, light rooms; abundant closet space; modern, up to date.
TELEPHONE, 6261—MORNINGSIDE.

RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

340 TO 350 PARK AVE.
51ST to 52ND STREET
NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION
A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS OF TEN ROOMS AND THREE BATHS
APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 414 MADISON AVE.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Overlooking Central Park
Georgean Court
58 Central Park West
Southwest Corner 60th Street
8, 9, 10 and 12 Rooms
2 and 3 Baths
$1,700-$4,000
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or at our office,
10 E. 45th St.
Tel. Murray Hill 3100

Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

207 West 56th St.,
Between Broadway and 7th Ave.
7 & 8 ROOMS 2 BATHS
RENTS $1,500 TO $1,800.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.,
Corner 45th St. 'Phone 1263—Bryant.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA
605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
High Class Elevator Apartments,
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive, one block from Subway Station.
Directly Opposite Spanish Museum Grounds.
6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Rents Reasonable.

THE STRAFFORD
777 West End Ave., S. W. Cor. 98th.
8 and 10 Room Duplex Apartments, $2,200—$2,400
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

225 West End Av.
N. W. Corner 70th St.
Choice Elevator Apartment
5 and 6 Rooms & Bath
$780, $840 Yearly

2469 BROADWAY at 91st St. Subway
High-class elevator apartments, 6 & 7 rooms $660 to $960. JOHN S. HEEP, 115 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

636 Fifth Ave.
Southwest Corner 51st Street.
ONE APARTMENT
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS.
8, 9, 10 Room Apartments
With 3 Baths
$1,700 to $2,700 Per Annum
495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street.)

Westbourne Court
556 West 140th Street,
Corner Broadway.
6 and 7 Rooms
REASONABLE RENTS.
Apply Superintendent on Premises, or M. M. SILVERMAN, 507 5th Ave.

Renault Court
207-211 West 110th St.
High-class elevator apartments.
7 and 8 rooms and bath; moderate rents;
Opposite Central Park.
Apply Superintendent on premises, or Chemiot Realty Co., 507 5th Ave.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Hever Chambers
13 East 65th Street
Few Steps from Fifth Ave.
Most Fashionable Neighborhood in N. Y.
New Building. Ready for Occupancy.
Attractive Appartments of
2 and 3 Large Rooms and Bathroom
Suitable Small Families and Bachelors
Elevator, Day & Night Hall & Phone Service
Meals Served by Caterer on Premises
Apply owner's representative on premises

BRONX.

BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.
190th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave., 3 minutes to Botanical Gardens.
N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.
4-5-6 Rooms..$26-$34-$42

BROOKLYN.

MODERN
FLATBUSH APARTMENT
7 Large Outside Rooms, $50.
WESTWOOD REALTY CO.,
685 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO.,
Real Estate. 92 William St.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

7 Washington Terrace, (186th St., half block West of Amsterdam.)—Three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 11 rooms; baths, open plumbing, hardwood floors; newly decorated; $600 yearly. Caretaker No. 15, Ernst, 35 Nassau.

Country and city property, all kinds, for sale and rent; ask for particulars. Knickerbocker Realty Co., 141 W. 20th St.

162d, 550 West, (near Broadway.)—10 rooms, two baths; very attractive house. W. D. Morgan, 3,573 Broadway, (147th.)

Plot, suitable for garage; 6,500 square feet; near Fort Lee Ferry; owner will subordinate. M. F., 152 Times.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

One-family houses, detached; garage; nine rooms, bath, showers; electric lights, vacuum cleaners; steam; parquetry; $5,650, $650 cash, $15 monthly and interest. Builders, 1,430 77th St. Take West End Subway, Municipal Bldg., to 77th St.

See our ad, Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

6-room cottage, near lake; garden, all improvements; 10c fare, trolley or train; small cash payment and $16 monthly. Welsh, Box 125 N. Y. Times Downtown.

Sacrifice my 2 Jamaica lots for $120 each; 2 blocks from station and trolley; need half or all cash. B. Johnson, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FOR HOME SITES at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

This Mount Vernon place must positively be sold at once; stucco and stone, with red tile roof; 8 rooms and 2 sun parlors, 2 baths; exceptionally fine garage connected with house; beautiful lawn, trees, shrubs, flowers; refined surroundings, convenient to 2 railroads; free and clear; sold on very liberal terms; photo on application to sole selling agents. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon.

At Larchmont, beautiful Dutch Colonial seven rooms and tiled bath, steam heat, &c.; plot 75x100; surroundings excellent; 8 minutes from station; toward water front; improvements; sewer, gas, &c. Larchmont, 40 West 32d St.

SCARSDALE.
Bargain at Scarsdale—9 rooms—easy terms. GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY,
18 East Forty-first Street,
New York City.

On the top of the hill at Scarsdale Station, restricted residence plot with all improvements; delightful neighbors; price $8,500; easy terms or loan to build. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

SCARSDALE—8 rooms and two baths; quarter acre; shade, garden; near church, school, and trolley; sale, $10,000; rent, $65. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

HARTSDALE, on the hilltop; twelve-room shingle and stone house, three baths, sun room, sleeping porch; garage. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

FREE!—Beautiful illustrated bird's-eye-view map of Long Island and vicinity, showing best places to buy medium-priced homes and farms on very easy terms. AUER, Box 138 Times Downtown.

Old-fashioned bungalow, 5 rooms; plot 50x100; water, gas, electricity, &c.; needs few repairs; $150 cash; balance very easy terms; title guaranteed. Glen, Box 141 Times Downtown.

$1,275 complete buys my little hilltop bungalow; shade trees, large grounds, near station, harbor, and New York; $100 cash and $10 monthly. B., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Small chicken farm with 6-room cottage, poultry house, vegetable patch, near station and town; easy terms. Schmidt, Box 127 Times Downtown.

ATTRACTIVE SUBURBAN HOMES.
30 minutes Penn. Station; $4,900 to $6,100.
QUEENS-COURT REALTY CO., 200 B'way.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 54th St. Murray Hill 4030.

Long Beach, five lots, corner plot, Riverside Boulevard; sacrifice. Gehring, 1,480 Broadway.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—45 minutes out on Long Island; 10 minutes' walk from station; new house, on unusually large lot; seven rooms and bath; combination electric light and gas; steam heat; large cellar and attic; price $4,700; on favorable terms. M. E. Blanchard, 100 Albemarle Av., Hempstead, L. I. Phone 790.

Handsome, nearly new 6-room house, every improvement, fine grounds; 42 minutes out; must sacrifice; price $3,800; willing to take lots as part payment; must have $200 cash, balance $20 monthly. OWNER, Box J 76 Times.

MURRAY HILL, FLUSHING,
219 MADISON AV.,
Ten-room house, garage, all improvements; plot 50x128; two blocks from New York car and station. Owner, 116 West 45th St. Phone 3582 Bryant.

Six-room waterfront bungalow; garage; beautiful garden plot; ideal for all water sports; most modern construction; 40 minutes out; terms to suit genuine buyer. Bryan, Box 129 Times Downtown.

If you are looking for a small modern home in a nice town near schools, stores, and churches, complete for $2,000 on easy terms, answer at once. B. Barshad, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone Greeley 5600. 1 West 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Farm 12½ acres, 2 miles from Ridgewood, N. J.; good level land in corn, oats, fruit, and berries; large frontage on macadam road running back to the Saddle River; Dutch stone house, 8 rooms and bath; convenient to Paterson and Ridgewood markets; reasonable price and terms. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, 1,546 Equitable Bldg., N. Y., Rector 7718. Ridgewood, N. J., Tel. 555.

To rent Sept. 15, a real home at beautiful Haworth, N. J.; Dutch Colonial bungalow, 9 rooms, 2 baths, 20,000 feet of land, flowers, fruit, vegetables, steam heat; Country Club two blocks away, 18-hole golf course, tennis courts; business calls me to another city. George L. Sullivan, Haworth, or Tel. Dumont 72.

Beautiful home; fine location; high, healthful; near trolley and train for up and downtown; 30 minutes out; large plot; garage, fine sleeping chambers, large veranda and living room; exceptional value; rent $50 per month. L. G. Coorer, Leonia, N. J.

Montclair.—If seeking a home amid refinement and wealth, send for illus. folder of beautiful homes. E. E. Murdoch, Montclair.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

MONTCLAIR, N. J. Sale or rent. Send for illustrated booklet B. Hughes-Taylor Co.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
For Sale—Seven and one-half acres; large Colonial dwelling; all modern conveniences; can be purchased at reasonable price and terms. Photos and further particulars from HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY,
21 Liberty St., New York.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—The old Lordship Park Farm House, near salt water, good bathing; four minutes' walk to trolley line. Write or call Joseph Rundecker, Bridgeport, Conn. Phone 3298-3.

Out of City.

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE.
BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

Real Estate Wanted.

A client of ours will purchase income properties anywhere; must stand the closest investigation as to rents and expenses; will give in exchange 6 per cent. gold bonds; submit full particulars and arrange for appointment. Panna Realty Corporation, Times Building.

Wanted—House with five acres of garden land, within commuting distance of New York City. G 326 Times Downtown.

Particulars of your property for sale and rent; business and residential property. Knickerbocker Realty Co., 141 W. 20th St.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

Mortgage Loans
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Mortgage money, in any amount, at 4½%. S. A. Israel-R. M. De Leeuw Co., 35 Nassau.

To Let for Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FIRST AVENUE AND 90TH STREET,
Northeast Corner.
Plot 100 by 168 feet for sale or to lease for a term of years. Convenient to docks. Apply to THE CRIMMINS OPERATING COMPANY, Inc., 624 Madison Avenue, New York.

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want. THE SUBLEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

CORNER STORE and Basement, 14TH STREET AND 7TH AV. New Subway Express Station at Corner.
E. S. WILLARD & CO.,
62 WILLIAM ST.

STORE,
Basement and sub-basement.
596 Broadway.
22,000 square feet.
E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 WILLIAM ST.

84TH ST., 140 WEST, Between Broadway and 7th Av., parlor floor front office, or store with large windows. Apply on premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone John 5700.

140 West 34th St., between Broadway and 7th Av., 2d floor front; office with large windows. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Telephone John 5700.

Private office, 24th floor Liberty Tower; light, airy, attractive appearing. Apply Public Stenographer's office, 55 Liberty St., Room 2,410.

Offices.—Large and small, attractive offices; modern conveniences; $17.50-$50; suitable import, export business. Apply 109 Broad St.

Valuable booth to let in downtown arcade building; low price. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 949.

Valuable booth to let in downtown arcade building; low price. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 949.

Have applicants for office, lofts; all parts city. List your vacancies with us. Realty Subleasing Co., 220 B'way.

Office or sample space for rent, McCutcheon Building, 5th Av. and 34th St. Apply Room 708.

40 stores and lofts, best locations, to rent. Knickerbocker Realty Co., 141 West 20th.

19TH ST., 106 EAST, (near 4th Av.)—Showrooms, lofts, offices. Apply Supt.

A small store, 1,165 Madison Av.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., 86th St.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW. Business property, sale, rental, management.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St. 710 Madison Av.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK County.—JULIUS H. PRESTON, Plaintiff, against ALICE NIGHTINGALE CASE PRESTON and JULIUS H. PRESTON, JR., Defendants.—Summons.—Action to Annul a Marriage.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated March 4th, 1916.

PAUL E. MEAD,
Attorney for Plaintiff. Post Office and Office Address, 43 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Alice Nightingale Case Preston:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable M. Warley Platzek, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 5th day of May, 1916, and filed, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 5th day of May, 1916.

Dated New York, May 5th, 1916.

PAUL E. MEAD,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 43 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM R. HAYNIE, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1916, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at Alhambra Garage Co., 65-67 West 118th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a seven-passenger locomobile touring car, six cylinder, 48 horse power, self starting.

BENJAMIN SWARTZ, Receiver.
BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 23,397.—IN THE UNITED STATES District Court for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of E. E. DEY & SONS CO., Alleged Bankrupt.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against E. E. Dey & Sons Co., and a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider an offer of composition, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated August 9th, 1916.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. D. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,086.

Notice is hereby given ABRAHAM RACHLIN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, September 20th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,505.

Notice is given that HANNAH FREUD, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The level of the barometer east of the Rocky Mountains is below 30 inches, except in New England and Florida, the greatest depression being over North Dakota, where a well-defined low is centred. The low over Southern New England Wednesday morning has passed off to sea. Showers have occurred in the Dakotas, Arkansas, and locally in the South.

High temperatures continue in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Northern Missouri. Elsewhere they are close to the seasonal average.

Generally fair weather is indicated for Northern districts east of the Mississippi Thursday and Friday except the upper lake region, where showers are probable Friday. Showery weather will also continue in the East Gulf States and Florida.

It will be somewhat warmer Friday in the upper lake region. In Atlantic Coast districts moderate temperatures will continue Thursday, with a slight rise in temperature on Friday.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate to fresh northeast to north, with showery weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate and variable, becoming north, fair weather; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest to west, fair weather.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday; warmer Friday.

Southern New England—Generally fair Thursday and Friday.

New Jersey—Generally fair Thursday and Friday, not much change in temperature.

Western New York—Fair Thursday and probably Friday, somewhat warmer Friday.

Eastern Pennsylvania; fair Thursday and Friday, warmer Friday.

Northern New England—Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	67	75	4 P. M.	80	83
8 A. M.	66	74	6 P. M.	80	85
9 A. M.	69	79	9 P. M.	76	74
12 M.	76	82	11 P. M.	74	72

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 77; for the corresponding date last year it was 74; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 77; at 8 P. M. it was 75. Maximum temperature, 85 degrees at 6 P. M.; minimum, 69 degrees at 11 P. M. Humidity, 74 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 88 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.78 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.85 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.

2:80—150 W. 50 St.; Bradley Auto Supply Co. ..... Slight
11:10—240 Delancey St.; not given. $25
P. M.
3:55—26 Rutgers St.; Samuel Marigrum.. Slight
4:10—B'way & 26 St.; D. E. Smith, contracting Co. $5,000
6:35—522 E. 51 St.; Ernest Betelhorst.. Slight
7:30—2,311 3 Av.; Yanes & Marentis.. Slight
7:35—229 Pearl St.; M. S. Arrue $2,000
7:50—18 W. 102 St.; —Ketcelf ..... Slight
8:10—36 Bond St.; Jacob Goldman.... Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Retired, 8 A. M. Aug. 15: Inspector J. J. Farrell, 9 I. D., police surgeon's certificate, at $1,750 a year; appointed Oct. 23, 1886.

Transfers and Assignments, 8 A. M. Aug. 10: Patrol, W. J. Cummings, 18 to 40; from 38 to prects. indicated: J. R. Ashworth, 143; J. P. Wind, 159; J. F. McGraw, 162; H. H. Jacobson, 172. Bicycle Patrol, T. H. Gillen, 143 to 170; M. Davey, 143 to 171; G. F. Mandt and J. B. Stevens, 153 to 167; J. McNaughton, 171 to 143.

From 167 to prects. indicated: H. W. Goodale, 172; C. M. Past, 172; D. H. Anderson, 172. H. A. Lockwood, 172; F. Goehring, 172; E. Harboldt, 172; C. A. Stone, 174; J. F. Wixsted, 174; C. W. Sheehan, 174; D. J. Sheehan, 174; C. Nash, 174; J. C. Garnar, 174.

From 170 to prects indicated: J. G. Pittscau, 143; J. Cross, 172; T. A. A. Reilly, 172; J. J. Coleman, 172; F. S. Ehrgott, 172; J. Georg, 172. From 172 to prects. indicated: A. C. Rhodes, 153; E. Regelmann, 167; W. J. L. Duffy, 170; J. P. Donohue, 170; F. Johnson, 174; W. R. Leach, Jr., 153; C. J. Cavanagh, 167; F. Muus, 170; W. F. McCormack, 170; W. F. Denice, 174.

From 174 to 167: E. Bohmke, C. J. Dwyer, C. Jones, W. Stieger, T. A. Coughlin, T. Gallgan, D. H. Neylon, H. Schmitt.

Probationary Patrol from prects. indicated to 38: M. Walsh, 143; F. L. Roewer, 162; F. A. Myers, 159; P. Schwartz, 172.

On their own application, 4 P. M., Aug. 10: C. J. O'Connell, 26 to 149; R. H. Kuntze, 149 to 26; W. F. Keller, 159 to 274, to bicycle duty. Fred J. Radlein, 274 to 159, assign to bicycle duty discont.

Temporary assignments: Capt. J. A. Conboy, commanding 16 In. Dist., to command 5 In. Dist., in addition to his own, noon, Aug. 18, to 8 A. M., Aug. 29.

C. C. Wash. Traf. Div., Sub-Div. D, to 2 In. Dist.; 60 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 10.

To 6 In. Dist. from prects. indicated, duty in raided premises, 30 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 18: J. Gorman, 18; T. Collins, 36; F. J. Oberle, 168; C. Lang, 167; E. Gross, 36; J. J. O'Neill, 68; C. Boldeman, 164; J. J. Duffy, 172.

Leave of absence, (with full pay): Borough Inspector J. E. Dillon, Brooklyn and Queens, 8 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 10, to be deducted from vacation.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. S. E. De Witt, 13, 7:10 P. M., July 26, to 12 P. M., Aug. 2; G. W. Ruppert, 16, 12:30 P. M., Aug. 1, during disability; E. Schaefer, 17, 3:15 P. M., July 2, to noon, July 27; W. S. Burden, 12, 9:45 A. M., June 30, to noon, July 24; F. Hardcastle, 28, (deceased,) 7:45 P. M., Feb. 29, to 7:45 P. M., Aug. 1; M. A. Early, 89, P. M., June 25, to 12 P. M., July 18; J. Butler, 87, 7:20 P. M., Aug. 1, during disability; C. Nash, 65, 1 A. M., Aug. 1, during disability; E. F. Doyle, 66, 11:40 A. M., July 25, during disability; W. Shea, Traf. Div., Sub-Div. A, 12:30 P. M., Aug. 1, during disability; M. P. McLaughlin, Traf. Div., Sub-Div. E, 2:55 P. M., Aug. 8, 1916, to noon, Aug. 5.

Fire Department.

Fined: Fire, 1st gr. M. J. McNamara, Jr., H. & L. 101, $5, (loss of coat badge.)

Transferred: Fire, 1st gr. M. J. Hourigan, 16, having passed his probationary period of three months satisfactorily, has been appointed a fourth-grade fireman, at $1,000 a year, 8 A. M., Aug. 11.

W. F. Hourigan has been appointed an uniformed fireman for a probationary period of three months, at the rate of $1,000 a year, to take effect 8 A. M., Aug. 10, and has been assigned to Engine 32.

Special leaves: Engr. of Steamer J. M. Bredemeyer, Eng. 55, 48 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 15; Fire, 1st gr. J. P. Burns, Eng. 33, 36 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 10; Fire, 2d gr. J. J. Boertlein, Jr., Eng. 35, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 13.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for cable tester will be received until 4 P. M. on Aug. 22. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Technical, 4; experience, 4; practical test, 2. A qualifying physical examination will be given. The duties are to locate breaks and test for electrolysis of cables, and to make acceptance tests on and inspection of wires and cables, underground conduits, manhole accessories, fire house and public building wiring for alarm systems and pole line equipment. There are no vacancies at present. Six appointments will probably be made in the near future.

United States.

The commission announces for September 5 an examination for tabulating mechanician, for men only, to fill four vacancies at $1,200 a year, in the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on physical ability, training and experience. Applicants must show that they have served an apprenticeship or the equivalent as machinists, and that they have had at least one year's experience in the construction and maintenance of tabulating machines. Age, 20 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

STATE OF NEW YORK.—DEPARTMENT of Health.—In the matter of the proposed garbage disposal plant of the City of New York to be erected in the County of Richmond. Notice of public hearing.

The Governor of the State of New York, pursuant to Section 6 of the Public Health Law and upon presentment of the Grand Jury of Richmond County setting forth that the erection of a garbage disposal plant within that county of the State of New York for the disposal of garbage and refuse of the City of New York will constitute a serious menace to the security of life and health in that locality and after consideration of the arguments presented at the hearing held at Albany July 13th, 1916, and the papers before him in the matter, having directed the State Commissioner of Health on July 15th, 1916, to make a complete and thorough examination and a report to him of the entire subject:—

Notice is hereby given that a public hearing will be held in the matter by the State Commissioner of Health on the 17th day of August, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Borough Hall, New Brighton, Country of Richmond.

HERMANN M. BIGGS,
State Commissioner of Health.
Dated, Albany, N. Y., August 9th, 1916.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—1st Lt. W. A. Pendleton, Jr., Ord. Dept., detailed as Capt. in the Ord. Dept.

1st Lt. R. P. Glassburn, C. A. C., report to Lt. Col. G. L. Irwin, 4th F. A., President of an examining board, Corozal, Canal Zone, for examination for transfer to F. A.

Capt. L. M. Purcell, Inf., detailed to Q. M. C., Aug. 24, Fort Bliss, Texas, relieving Capt. A. P. Watts, Q. M. C. Capt. Purcell will report by letter to the Commanding General, Southern Dept.

Maj. F. K. Ferguson, C. A. C., relieved assignment Coast Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays, Dec. 2, to United States on first transport after that date, and upon arrival at San Francisco report to Commanding General, Western Dept.

Capt. C. L. J. Parker, General Staff, detailed member of an examining board at Ft. Myer, Va., during temporary absence of Capt. A. Miller, 2d Cav., for examination of Captains and 1st Lts. for transfer to the Cav.

2d Lt. A. M. Prentiss, C. A. C., detailed as 1st Lt. in the Ord. Dept.

2d Lt. L. S. S. Berry, Cav., report to Col. C. G. Treat, F. A., President of an examining board at Washington, D. C., for examination for transfer to F. A.

Capt. J. C. Rhea, 8th Cav., will report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to the F. A.

Resignations accepted: 1st Lt. N. C. Buckham, 2d Inf., Nebraska Nat. Guard; 1st Lt. C. A. Baldwin, 3d Inf., Ind. Nat. Guard.

1st Lt. F. E. Jenkins, M. R. C., honorably discharged.

2d Lt. L. W. H. Jones, Jr., 12th Inf., will report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to F. A.

The commanding officer, Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, or one of his commissioned assistants, will make not to exceed four visits prior to Oct. 1 to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., on business pertaining to operations of the Ord. Dept.

Orders of Aug. 3 relating to Lt. Col. C. C. Ballou, 24th Inf., amended to direct him to proceed to Washington, D. C., via Presidio of San Francisco.

Orders of Aug. 3 amended as follows: 2d Lt. C. Krayenbuhl, Cav., will report to Lt. Col. G. L. Irwin, 4th F. A., President of an examining board at Corozal, Canal Zone, for examination for transfer to F. A.

Orders of Aug. 3 relating to Capt. J. E. Stephens, 3d F. A., revoked.

Orders of July 27 relating to Capt. C. King, 7th Inf., revoked.

Resignation of 1st Lt. A. Von Kleist, 74th Inf., N. Y. Nat. Guard, has been accepted.

The following officers are relieved from duty at Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., and will proceed to Columbus, N. M., and report to commanding officer, 1st Aero Squadron, Signal Corps, for duty: 2d Lts. F. G. Heffernan, 5th Cav.; G. H. Brett, 2d Cav.; G. E. A. Reinburg, 7th Cav.; J. C. McDonnell, 11th Cav.; J. W. Butts, 3d Cav.; S. H. Wheeler, 29th Inf.

1st Lt. W. H. Larned, 5th Inf., will report to Lt. Col. G. L. R. Irwin, 4th F. A., President of an examining board at Corozal, Canal Zone, for examination for transfer to F. A.

Orders of July 26 amended to direct Capt. H. R. Richmond, 8th Cav., to return to Ft. Riley, Kan., after each visit.

2d Lt. L. K. Underhill, 16th Inf., to West Point, N. Y., and report Aug. 24 to the Supt. U. S. Military Academy for duty.

Orders of June 6 amended to direct Capt. G. V. Packer 3d Inf., to remain on duty in connection with camps of instruction for the organized militia in the Eastern Dept. until Aug. 31.

Orders of Aug. 4 amended to direct the boards therein appointed to conduct preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the M. C. of the army instead of the M. R. C.

Capt. E. Dworak, Philippine Scouts, retired, is assigned to active duty and detailed as Acting Q. M. to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, and report to commanding Gen., Southern Dept., for duty.

The following named officers will report to Lt. Col. W. Lassiter, 2d F. A., President of an examining board at Camp Stotzenburg, P. I., for examination for transfer to F. A.; Capt. D. C. McDonald, C. A. C.; 1st Lt. J. M. Austin, C. A. C.; 2d Lt. L. H. Brereton, C. A. C.; 1st Lt. W. J. McCaughey, 13th Inf.; 1st Lt. G. F. N. Dailey, 13th Inf.; 2d Lt. J. M. McDowell, 5th Inf.

1st Lt. S. J. Sutherland, Inf., relieved further duty New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanical Arts, Durham, N. H., and will joint 26th Inf.

Orders of July 18 relating to 2d Lt. V. V. Taylor, 11th Cav., revoked.

The following named officers are detailed to enter next class at Army Staff College and will proceed to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., and report not later than Sept. 15 to the Commandant, Army Service Schools: Maj. W. P. Hannum, Corps of Engrs.; Capts. D. C. Jones, E. L. Daley, L. H. Watkins, Corps of Engrs.; R. C. Foy, 3d Cav.; J. S. Parker, 4th Cav.; J. R. McAndrews, 6th Cav.; J. M. Morgan, 12th Cav.; C. A. Bach, 14th Cav.; O. Hone, C. A. C.; F. C. Boiles, 3d Inf.; I. C. Welborne, 9th Inf.; E. A. Myer, 11th Inf.; S. A. White, 12th Inf.; P. L. Miles, 14th Inf.; C. M. Bundel, 16th Inf.; R. E. Longan, 25th Inf.; Majs. M. S. Jarvis, 3d Inf.; W. D. Davis, 5th Inf.; W. J. Lutz, 9th Inf.

The following named officers are detailed to enter the next class, Army School of the Line, and will proceed to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., and report not later than Sept. 15 to the Commandant, Army Service Schools, for duty: Capts. Int. B. Crosby, Inf.; Capt. P. Bowman, 6th Cav.; C. H. Boice, 7th Cav.; J. A. Wagner, 8th Cav.; A. E. Kennington, 10th Cav.; F. G. Turner, 18th Cav.; E. C. Wells, 14th Cav.; P. D. Glassford, 1st F. A.; C. M. Bunker, 3d F. A.; W. E. Dunn, F. A.; M. S. Battle, C. A. C.; H. C. Barnes, C. A. C.; J. Randolph, 2d Inf; J. J. Burleigh, Inf.; L. P. Butler, 4th Inf.; W. T. Wyman, Inf.; P. M. Shaffer, 6th Inf.; L. W. Caffey, 7th Inf.; C. A. Lewis, Inf.; W. J. O'Loughlin, Inf.; A. H. Martin, 14th Inf.; J. W. Wright, 17th Inf.; R. C. Hand, 18th Inf.; C. B. Simonds, 20th Inf.; R. S. Knox, 21st Inf.; S. Bonnaffon, 22d Inf.; W. S. Sinclair, 28d Inf.; G. Sturtevant, 24th Inf.; W. S. McBroom, 28th Inf.; L. C. Grieves, Inf.; O. K. Tolley, Inf.; Majs. S. V. Ham, 12th Inf.; E. C. Carey, 16th Inf.

The following-named officers are detailed to enter Mounted Service School, to take second-year course, and will proceed to Ft. Riley, Kan., and report Sept. 25 to the Commanding Officer: 1st Lt. L. Brown, Jr., 1st Cav.; Capt. C. G. Harvey, 2d Cav.; 1st Lt. E. V. Sumner, Jr., 2d Cav.; Capt. F. W. Corbuiser, 3d Cav.; Capt. W. J. Scott, 6th Cav.; 1st Lt. J. A. Mars, 6th Cav.; 1st Lt. A. E. Wilbourn, 12th Cav.; 1st Lt. J. R. Brabson, 3d F. A.; 1st Lt. P. W. Bowler, 5th F. A.; 2d Lt. K. C. Greenwald, 5th F. A.

Orders of July 22 relatnig to Capt. W. A. Covington, C. A. C., revoked.

Assignments of General Officers: Maj. Gen. A. L. Mills, continues present duties as Chief of Militia Bureau; Brig. Gen. C. G. Morton, to command the Seventh Brigade, Douglas, Ariz.; Brig. Gen. G. A. Dodd to command Second Cavalry Brigade; Brig. Gen. Wm. Adams to command the Fifth and Eighth F. A., Ft. Bliss, Tex., constituting a temporary F. A. brigade; Brig. Gen. E. H. Plummer, to command the Fourth Brigade; Brig. Gen. C. P. Townsley, to command the South Atlantic Coast Artillery District, and upon expiration of present leave will join his command; Brig. Gen. Plummer will report to Commanding Gen., Southern Dept., for assignment to station; Brig. Gens. Marton, Dodd, and Adams will join their commands.

Leaves: 1st Lt. G. V. Strong, 6th Cav., 2 months; Lt. Col. W. F. Martin, General Staff Corps, 10 days; 2d Lt. R. E. Jones, 18th Inf., 1 month and 15 days upon relief from duty in the Philippine Dept.

Navy.

Capt. W. L. Rodgers, detached from General Board, Navy Dept., to Commander, Atlantic Fleet, Aug. 14.

Commander W. C. Palmer, detached from Chief of Staff, Second in Command, Atlantic Fleet, to Bureau of Navigation.

Lt. Commander C. W. Cole, detached from Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., to Rhode Island as Executive Officer.

Lt. A. J. James, from the Bushnell, to Navigator of the New Hampshire.

Lt. W. F. Callaway, from the Ozark to the G-4.

Pay Clerk J. F. Flynn, warranted from July 1.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Illinois at Hampton Roads, Jason at Cristobal, Marietta at Boston, Neptune at Monte Christi, Pittsburgh at Manzanillo, Stewart at La Paz.

Sailed—Duncan from Boston to sea, E-1 from New York for Newport, Jupiter from Sewalls Point for Newport, Missouri from Provincetown for Hampton Roads, Stewart from Salina Cruz for Guaymas, Ohio and Wisconsin fom Provincetown for Hampton Roads.

The L-9 was placed in commission at navy yard, Boston, Aug. 4.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Gabriel R. Mason, Wallace L. Cremin, and John J. Loftus were yesterday appointed Principals of elementary schools. Morton Stein said that he had investigated charges made against Mr. Mason, and had found them unfounded.

On motion of Ernest F. Ellert the nomination of Principals of evening elementary schools for 1916-17 was referred back to the Committee on Evening Schools. He said that injustice in the nomination had been done to teacheres who had served for years with ability in the evening schools.

A special meeting of the Board of Education will be held at 3 P. M. on Aug. 21 to act upon contracts made by the Committee on Buildings.

Joseph A. McDonough was appointed yesterday for a temporary period as an inspector of fuel in the supplies department of the Board of Education.

Leave of absence without pay for two months has been granted to Mary W. McWilliam, an attendance officer.

Albert Shiels, Director of Reference and Research, yesterday submitted his resignation, to take affect Sept. 1, when he will become Superintendent of Schools at Los Angeles, Cal. He has been in the city's school service twenty-six years.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; reference.

34TH, 117 and 119 EAST.—Large, single rooms; suite with bath; table board.

5 EAST 45TH.

Table board; room with bath; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, cool room, private bath; small rooms; board. Gramercy 1978.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th.)—Teacher's residence pension, $8 to $12. Murray Hill 9768.

213 MADISON AVENUE.

Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

West Side.

117H, 112-114 WEST.- Large, small rooms; good service; table boarders accommodated.

167H, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board. Telephone.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive south rooms, baths; tasty home cooking; terms; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, private baths, electricity; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; references; table guests; Summer rates.

73D, 260 WEST.—To save money, secure large double cool front room in newly furnished house, with board, kind you long for, not tire of, at a cost less than you pay for rooms alone at hotels; twin brass, box-spring beds, hair mattresses; parlor dining room; separate tables; cuisine a specialty. Inspection invited; table guests solicited; $5 and $6 weekly.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD. Desirable rooms; subway, elevated; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Private baths; electricity; parlor dining room; Southern trade solicited.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Room with bath; board optional; small room; Summer rates.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private bath; table guests; references.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; table boarders; Summer rates.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private; superior table; excellent service.

West Side.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August.

80TH, 124 WEST.—New, attractive and modern; good home cooking; table guests.

84TH, 87 WEST. — First-class accommodations; adults; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

88TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive rooms, near Riverside; table a specialty; Summer rates.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath, electricity; excellent cuisine; references; reasonable rates.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Charming house; select, quiet neighborhood; excellent table; electricity, telephone; modern, cool, clean, and attractive. Riverside 5311.

97TH, 230 WEST, (Broadway.)—Superior accommodation; reasonable; couple and one gentleman. Chaurant.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence, with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; excellent table board.

117TH AND AMSTERDAM AV.—Hotel La Porte, opposite Columbia University grounds; two blocks subway express; delightfully cool outside rooms, with or without bath; full hotel service at boarding-house rates.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; refined house; board optional; reference.

141ST, 527 WEST.—Double and single room; opposite tennis court; good board; running water, electric lights; home table; refined surroundings. Audubon 4678.

PARIS IN NEW YORK.

73D, 142 WEST.—Finest French cooking in city; those appreciating real good dinner come and try.

WEST END AV., 279, corner 73d St., opposite Schwab Mansion.—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; large room; also single room; singly or en suite.

Brooklyn.

Pierrepont St., 76.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; convenient subway. Phone Main 1159 W.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath, $6; another $4; electricity; telephone.

53D, 34 EAST.—Rooms and suites for gentlemen, furnished and unfurnished.

LEXINGTON AV., 265.—Large and small room, bath; references; moderate; phone Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive, large, small furnished, unfurnished rooms with and without private bath; music allowed.

West Side.

11th, 85 West.—To let, two room suite; also small and large rooms, nicely furnished; private bath, telephone.

40TH, 60 WEST.—Large, small room, adjoining bath; electricity; high-class; references; bachelors.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Parlor floor; other rooms; beautiful large room with private bath.

71ST, 206 WEST, (subway.)—Medium rooms, lavatories; parlor floor for music, dancing.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath. Southern exposure, telephone.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large, cool room; private bath; board; near Riverside.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; electricity; maid service.

116 WEST 76TH ST.

Large and small; also elegant music studio; good hot water supply.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large and small rooms, continuous hot water; also physician's office; reference.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, small homelike rooms, private baths; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, cool rooms; private house; Summer rates.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception rooms, $2.50 to $10.

78TH, 213 WEST.—Two delightful, large connecting rooms, bath; single, en suite; subway.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful front room; private bath, electricity, telephone; references.

82D, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom; suitable two; all conveniences. Koenig.

84TH, 81 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every conceivable accommodation; tray breakfast.

87TH, 209 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable; running water, lights; cool; telephone; $3.50. Anderson.

87TH, 312 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room, bath, electricity; southern exposure. Schuyler 9854.

90TH, 58 WEST.—In beautifully furnished house, room with private bath; also single; gentlemen preferred; reference. Barry.

92D, 46 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large, small rooms; convenient to bath; reasonable.

94TH, 136 WEST.—Large, small desirable rooms, adjoining bath; conveniences; gentlemen; references.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath, telephone.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large, cool room, $7; Hudson view; convenient location. 2B.

WEST END AV., 936.—Beautiful front room; closet, lavatory, elevator. Mack.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor, single or en suite; private bath, electricity; references; bachelors.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

RESPECTABLE, refined, business woman wants furnished room, bath, and kitchenette or kitchen privilege, with private, refined family, not above 110th St., Broadway, and Driver; references. J 196 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SECOND HAND BARGAINS.

We must move all second-hand cars to make room for new models. These include Pierce-Arrow, National, Chalmers, Paige, Reo, Thomas, Overland and other makes of cars. No reasonable offers will be refused. CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC., 1,690 B'way.

CHALMERS MASTER 6, $575.

Owner is compelled to sell 7-passenger touring car, cost $2,400, used 10 months; has electric self-starter and electric lights; can be seen and demonstrated at 253 Hicks St., near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

Studebaker, 3 passenger roadster, 1917 model; only run 2,300 miles; electric lights, self-starter, demountable rims, extra tire; in perfect condition; sell reasonable. Real Estate, 128 W. Fordham Road, Bronx.

PEERLESS — EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.—Private owner must sell Peerless 6-48 seven-passenger touring automobile regardless of cost; mechanically perfect; fully equipped, including Gray-Davis starter, light, &c.; many extras. Mr. Callahan, Phone Astoria 2385.

Mercer late 1914 speedster, $1,250.

Owner will sacrifice speedster, like new; has 2 extra tires and inner tubes. See manager, 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Mercer 1915 touring, 22-70; run less than 5,000 miles; appearance and mechanical condition like new; reasonable offer accepted. See manager, 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Cadillac 1916 Touring, like new.
Cadillac 1915 Touring, Bargain.
Winton 1915, Light Six.
Regal Underslung Roadster, electric starter.
Schoonmaker, 3d fl., 1,700 Broadway.

Mack truck, one ton, for sale; in service 3 years and 9 months; panel body; 106 inches long; good condition. Callan's, 3d Av. and 121st St.

OVERLAND LIGHT FIVE-PASSENGER. Only used 3 months; electric starting and lighting system; many extras; $450. 52 East 62d, near Madison Av.

National readster, run 6,000 miles; every equipment, including self-starter, slip covers, extra seat; $900. 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

CHEVROLET. — Slightly used (Amesbury) roadster; Houk wire wheels; $550; cost $1,200. Owner, 172 Pacific St., Brooklyn. 7818 Main.

Pierce-Arrow 1912 touring; full equipment; excellent condition; no reasonable offer refused. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Stutz 1915 Bearcat speedster; run less than 5,000 miles; price, $1,850. Owner, 359 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Overland 1915, five-passenger touring car; first-class condition. White Plains Motor Co., 43 Huntington Av., White Plains, N. Y.

CADILLAC, 1915, eight-cylinder touring, like new. Olympic Garage, 127th St., cor. Broadway.

Studebaker,—Owner going abroad, will sell his brand-new roadster; perfect condition; demonstration any time. J 178 Times.

Mitchell, 7-passenger touring; late model; splendid condition; great bargain; $450; see that car. Bord, 114 West 50th.

Cadillac 1913, five-passenger touring car; first-class condition; bargain. L. A. Setzler; phone White Plains 3000.

Chandler Six, 1915, five-passenger touring; excellent condition. R. W. Ennever; phone White Plains 8000.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Apperсons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 48th St. and Broadway.

Packard, 1916, twin six touring car; also phaeton bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Mercer, late 1914 model, in perfect condition; run 9,000 miles. Riordan, 583 Park Av.

Motor Trucks.

Used Trucks.—Various makes and capacities overhauled; easy terms. Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

TRUCK.—Brand new; also used one; big bargains. 20th Century Co., 1,694 Broadway.

Automobiles For Rent.

Packard 6-cylinder cars for hire by hour, day, wee, or month at reasonable rates. J. Kramer Auto Renting Co., 1,834 Broadway. Columbus 1478.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phones 4219-3580 Bryant.

Packard, elegant touring; hour, month; reasonable; excellent services; owner drives. 8176 Lenox.

Packard—Beautiful 1915 7-passenger for hire by month. Riverside 3611. Johnson.

FOR HIRE.—Touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 per hour. Telephone 886 Madison.

Automobile Bodies.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St. Used touring and closed bodies. Circle 787.

Automobile Supplies.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co. 258 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

10,000 tires and tubes; fresh, new goods, best makes; save 20% to 60%. Jandorf Automobile Co., 1,761 Broadway.

Automobiles Wanted.

I wish to purchase a high-grade limousine car, 1915 or 1916 model. Please reply by mail, giving make of body and engine number, with lowest price. J 188 Times.

Motor Boats Wanted.

Small, fast motor boat wanted to rent for week trip. Write Hudson-Comedy Theatre, or phone Bryant 4928.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A., AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. | Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 803 W. 57th St. | Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. | Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ART NEEDLEWORK manufacturer wants experienced party to take charge; confidential. Address G 329 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS.

Large insurance corporation requires the services of several assistant bookkeepers; moderate salary to start; not under 20 years nor over 28 years of age. Address "H. J.," P. O. Box 622, N. Y. City.

BILLING CLERK.—Large electrical corporation requires billing clerk who can operate Remington Monarch machine; state salary required. M 22 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; must know typewriting; accurate and good at details; good chance for advancement; references and bond required; state experience, salary expected. J 193 Times.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5th Av. and 38th St.,

Require the services of

MILLINERS.

Only those accustomed to the highest class of trade need apply.

Employment Department,
Employers' Entrance,
6 East 38th St.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5th Av. and 38th St.,

Require the services of

MILLINERY IMPROVERS.

Only those accustomed to the highest class of work need apply.

Employment Department,
Employers' Entrance,
6 East 38th St.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5th Av. and 38th St.,

Require the services of

MILLINERY APPRENTICES,
Paid while learning.

Employment Department,
Employers' Entrance,
6 East 38th St.

BUYER AND MANAGER CLOAK AND SUIT DEPARTMENT; CITY 50,000 POPULATION; SIX HOURS FROM NEW YORK; ONLY THOSE WITH SUCCESSFUL RECORD AND ABILITY TO MAKE GOOD CONSIDERED. APPLY THURSDAY, 2 P. M. J. NEW & CO., 384 4TH AV.

COMPLAINT TRACER. — Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require several young women that have had department store experience in tracing and adjusting complaints. Apply to Superintendent.

DICTAPHONE DEPARTMENT HEAD.—One capable of handling 20 operators and typists; an exceptional opportunity with a first-class publishing company for a capable executive; state experience and telephone number. B 21 Times.

GIRL, speaking French; telephone office work. Address, own handwriting, M 25 Times.

HEWLETT ROBIN CO.
417 5TH AV.,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF MILLINERY MAKERS AND IMPROVERS. APPLY.

MODEL WANTED, acquainted with the cloak and suit trade, to sell styles; commission basis and drawing account; wonderful opportunity. Up-to-Date Model Co., 4 West 22d St.

OPERATORS.—EXPERIENCED ON GYMNASIUM SUITS, BLOOMERS, AND MIDDY BLOUSES; GOOD PAY AND STEADY WORK. APPLY A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 6TH AV. AND PACIFIC ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—A rare opportunity is open with a well-known advertising agency for a private secretary and personal assistant for one of the members of the firm; advertising agency experience preferred, although not essential; give full particulars first letter; will be treated in confidence. Box B 24 Times.

SALESWOMEN,
for
Infant's Wear
Wanted at Wanamaker's.
Only those with experience in high grade shops need apply. Apply Employment Office, Fourth Floor, Old Building.

SALESWOMAN. — CAPABLE, ENERGETIC WOMAN WANTED ON SPLENDID PROPOSITION OFFERING OPPORTUNITY FOR LARGE EARNINGS; COMMISSION WITH ADVANCES. J 59 TIMES.

SKETCH ARTIST.—Good chance for advancement; state references and salary. B 23 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, FIRST CLASS, WANTED FOR STENOGRAPHIC AND GENERAL OFFICE WORK

ADVERTISEMENT.

Don't Forget

Just as you specify the brand of your favorite cigar or cigarette

—be sure of the quality of your next rickey or cocktail.

Specify the gin to be used.

Don't forget to say El-Bart Dry Gin.

Don't forget that it was the first English dry gin distilled in America—and is still the first in quality.

Insist on El-Bart Dry Gin—distilled for years in Baltimore, Maryland, according to the famous, original Sceats & Willis process and formula of England, in imported English copper gin stills.

WON'T CLOSE MILK DEPOTS.

Nathan Straus Yields to Plea of Mothers in Brooklyn Districts.

Nathan Straus has been induced by many mothers in Williamsburg and Brownsville to maintain permanently the emergency milk depots that he opened in those districts a month ago.

The original purpose was to supply free milk for the children of the locked-out garment makers. Mr. Straus undertaking to feed a thousand babies a day from his pasteurized milk depots in Manhattan, besides supplying the strikers' babies in Brownsville and Williamsburg. This necessity has largely passed, and it was announced Monday that the distribution of free milk would cease on Saturday.

Mothers in the two Brooklyn districts flocked to the stations, however, and wrote letters begging that the two emergency stations be made permanent parts of Mr. Straus's work, so today he wired instructions to his Superintendent to continue the depots at 282 Riverdale Avenue, Brownsville, and 469 Marcy Avenue, Williamsburg.

If the demand warrants it, these stations will be made permanent. At these depots pasteurized modified milk will be supplied in nursing bottles at less than cost.

MITCHEL AT PLATTSBURG.

Dowling Is Acting Mayor and Works in Shirt Sleeves.

With the railway strike situation cleared up Mayor Mitchel left for Plattsburg yesterday to spend his vacation at the military training camp. He will not return to the City Hall until after Labor Day, Sept. 4. During his absence Frank L. Dowling, President of the Board of Aldermen, will be Acting Mayor. Scarcely had Mr. Mitchel left when President Dowling was on the job in the Mayor's office with his coat off and his shirt sleeves rolled up.

"What has the Mayor to say today?" he was asked.

"If actions mean anything, it looks as if I am very busy," was the response.

The Acting Mayor's first official act was to write a letter to Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, acknowledging the receipt of the credentials from H. Spakler, the new Consul General from the Netherlands to New York.

Hart Schaffner & Marx

Dixie Weave Suits Reduced

$11.50

for any $12.50, $13.50 or $15 Dixie Weave Coat and Trousers.

$15

for any $16.50, $18 or $20 Dixie Weave Coat and Trousers.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.

The Successful Treatment of Constipation by Internal Lubrication was originated in America by

USOLINE

The Original RUSSIAN Mineral Oil

At Your Druggist's
Full Pint 50 Cents

BACARDI Makes the Perfect

COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL
Try It and Be Convinced!

11 OVERCOME; 2 DIE, AS HEAT DECLINES

Highest Temperature of Day 85 Degrees, Registered at 6 in Evening.

A NEW HOT WAVE COMING

Forecaster Predicts That New York City Will Be Sweltering Again by Tomorrow.

It was warm yesterday but so much cooler, in comparison with the two preceding days, as to be a real relief. At 8 o'clock in the morning the temperature was 77 degrees and the humidity, 74. At 10 o'clock last night the temperature was 71 and the humidity 80 degrees. The hottest period of the day was at 6 o'clock in the evening, when the mercury stood at 85 degrees. The weather forecaster predicted no change until tomorrow, when another torrid spell is expected.

A few minutes after 8 o'clock last night, rain began to fall, but it was neither heavy nor violent. The winds ranged between northeast and northwest and traveled at about seventeen miles an hour.

Two died during the day and many were prostrated. A list of heat cases reported by the police follow:

The Dead.

HALVAT, WILLIAM, 35 years old, 315 East 113d Street; overcome in the afternoon on the sidewalk in front of 111 East Twenty-eighth Street. Died in Bellevue Hospital.

PEIL, GEORGE, a driver, 28 years old, 418 East Eighty-ninth Street; overcome at Thirty-second Street and Fourth Avenue. Died in Bellevue Hospital.

Prostrations.

BAUN, ANDREW, driver, 45 years old, 658 Tenth Avenue, overcome at Old Slip; taken home.

BUSCHLINE, HOWARD, salesman, 41 years old, 536 North Vine Street, Hazleton, Penn., overcome at 120 Broadway; to Hudson Street Hospital.

CLARKE, GEORGE, 57 years old, employed on Hart's Island as a clerk, prostrated at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue; taken to Polyclinic Hospital.

FOUGHEY, RAPHAEL, laborer, 41 years old, 578 Teasdale Place, the Bronx, collapsed at 207th Street and Jerome Avenue; treated and taken home.

HELLER, JOHN, 20 years old, 75 Jamaica Avenue, Long Island City; overcome at 79 John Street; to Volunteer Hospital.

HOROWITZ, ROSE, 60 years old, 253 East Broadway; overcome at 2,308 Third Avenue; to the Harlem Hospital.

McGOWAN, IRENE, 32 years old, 19 East Sixty-first Street; overcome at Columbus Circle; to Roosevelt Hospital.

MULHEARN, PETER, watchman, 51 years old, 366 West 127th Street; treated at 137th Street and North River and taken home.

O'ROURKE, MICHAEL, 27 years old, 85 Woodhull Street, Brooklyn; prostrated at Fourteenth Street and Ninth Avenue; treated and sent home.

ROBERTSON, WILLIAM, clerk, 24 years old, 854 Hancock Street, Brooklyn; attended at Old Slip Police Station and sent home.

SMITH, HENRY, 46 years old, 73 Palmetto Street, Brooklyn; stricken in railroad yards, New Haven Railroad, at Garrison and Leggett Avenues, the Bronx; to Lincoln Hospital.

While Henry Kohn was tying his boat to a pier at Clark's Landing, Egg Harbor, N. J., he was struck by lightning. The shock threw him to the ground, but he got to his feet, walked two miles to the home of Thomas Weber, and then collapsed. He was unconscious last night, and, it was feared, might not recover.

Orvan Keller of Salem, N. J., was struck by lightning on Tuesday night. The bolt hit an automobile standing in front of George Armstrong's home, entered the house, and set fire to some matches Mrs. Armstrong held in her hand.

At Applegarth, near New Brunswick, N. J., Joseph Day, 22 years old, was in his brother's barn when a bolt tore a hole in the roof and struck Day and a horse, killing both.

William Fitzfinger, 17 years old, of 150 Sherman Avenue, the Bronx, was drowned yesterday in the Harlem Ship Canal under the 225th Street bridge. He was swimming with three companions when he was caught in an eddy and carried away.

GRAFT WITNESS IS BEATEN.

Assistant District Attorney Says He Will Stop Attacks.

Samuel Rothenberg, of 104 Second Avenue, a witness in the police graft investigation which Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith is conducting, was attacked and beaten Tuesday night near a theatre at Second Avenue and Second Street. His assailant, the police say, was Sam Pearlstein, who is known to them as a gangster.

Rothenberg and his wife, who were instrumental in apprehending Yushe Botwin, believed to be one of the heads of the so-called vice trust, told the police that Pearlstein followed them into the theatre and accused them of being police informers. Mrs. Rothenberg ran for help while Pearlstein dragged his victim into a nearby alley and assaulted him. He was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct and was fined $5 by Magistrate Ten Eyck in the Jefferson Market Court.

Assistant District Attorney Smith said he had information which would prove that Pearlstein was in the employ of Botwin and Sam Kirsch, known also as "Sam the Peddler," another alleged white slaver, now in the House of Detention as a material witness.

"We intend to use every means at our command to protect witnesses from attacks such as this," he said. "It is not the first time it has occurred, but it will be the last if I have anything to say in the matter. It is an outrage that witnesses who are aiding us with information should be brutally assaulted."

Frederick Goldsmith, attorney for Joseph Horn, a detective of the Vice Squad now under indictment for alleged grafting in the Tenderloin, applied to Judge Rosalsky in the Court of General Sessions yesterday for permission to examine the Grand Jury minutes. Decision was reserved.

WANT SCHOOLS KEPT OPEN.

People's Institute Issues Statement Urging Public Use of Buildings.

The People's Institute, 70 Fifth Avenue, which is preparing now for Fall work, issued a statement yesterday, which read in part:

"Open the public school buildings to the people all year. They belong to the people and should be given over to the people when not used for the purpose for which they were originally built. These costly structures, representing the investment of millions of dollars of taxpayers' money, should be operated in season and out of season for the benefit of the people.

"Four years ago the People's Institute started experiments in using the public schools as community centres," the statement continued. "The idea has justified itself. It is the best antidote for the saloon and cheap dance hall.

"With the permission of the Board of Education we opened, in 1912, certain classrooms, auditorium, and gymnasium in Public School 63, Manhattan, situated on Fourth Street, east of First Avenue, for the general recreation of the inhabitants of the neighborhood. Since then our Community Centre Bureau has been promoting the widest possible use of the school buildings in and around New York. Co-operating with the Recreation Department of the Board of Education, the People's Institute has expanded the recreational activities of buildings where community centres have been established to include dances, games, meetings of social and literary clubs, a People's Forum, where discussion takes place of matters of intimate importance to the neighborhood, such as differences between employers and employés; celebration of local and national holidays by festivals, pageants, and athletic contests, the organization of singing societies, and various other musical groups and clubs.

"Among the first to advocate the use of schools as polling booths during election time, the People's Institute will not be content until every school is used, thereby saving the city hundreds of thousands of dollars."

OVERDOSE OF DRUG KILLS ROBERT GRAU

Impresario, in Ill Health, Took Morphine to Induce Sleep and Death Came.

MANAGED PATTI'S TOUR

After Activities In World of Music and Drama He Became Author of Books.

Robert Grau, impresario, theatrical manager, and writer of books on music and the drama, who managed Adelina Patti on her farewell concert tour of this country in 1903-1904, when the profits of the season reached the then record figures of $200,000, died yesterday morning in his home, 53 Elm Avenue, Mount Vernon, of an overdose of morphine, taken to induce sleep. He was dying when his wife entered his room to arouse him, and, although physicians were summoned hurriedly, they failed to resuscitate him.

Mr. Grau had been in ill health for several years, and the loss of his pocketbook Tuesday and the excessive heat so upset him he was unable to sleep.

Robert Grau was a brother of the late Maurice Grau, manager of the Metropolitan Opera House, and in his early years was associated with him in theatrical work. He was born in this city fifty-eight years ago of Austrian parentage, and his earliest associations were with the theatre. As a boy he sold librettos in the old Academy of Music, and at the age of eighteen he was a producer.

He did press work for a time and acted as advance agent for his brother. Later he turned his attention to the management of operatic stars on concert tours, and among others managed Mme. Aimee. His most famous effort was the conduct of Patti's tour, when he arranged concerts in forty-nine cities in thirty-one States.

In recent years Mr. Grau had devoted himself almost exclusively to writing. His literary work, which had begun in connection wit hthe legitimate drama, spread to the new motion-picture field, and his last book was entitled "The Lure of the Silent Drama." In the last eight years he had produced five books on theatrical subjects, beside innumerable magazine articles on music, the stage, and the cinema.

Among his books were "Forty Years' Observation of Music and Drama" and "The Business Man in the Amusement World."

WIDOW MUST PAY TAX.

Though Remarriage Will Void Legacy, Court Calls It Life Estate.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 9.—The Supreme Court today affirmed the action of State Controller Edward J. Edwards in laying a tax of $6,149.33 on a legacy of Mrs. Annie May Stengel of Newark. Mr. Stengel's will provides that Mrs. Stengel shall have the income of the estate "during her life, if she shall so long remain my widow." Another clause provides for the distribution of the estate "at the death or remarriage" of Mrs. Stengel.

The ground upon which the tax was attacked was that the estate transferred was not for life, but was contingent upon the termination of the widowhood, and hence not taxable.

To accept the views urged by counsel for Mrs. Stengel," says the court, "would in this instance, as well as in any other of a like character, permit the widow to enjoy a life interest without having paid any transfer tax upon it, and would point out to those who were inclined to evade the Collateral Inheritance Tax act a convenient method by which life estates of a similar character might be made immune to the operation of the act."

START McALPIN ANNEX SOON

Million Dollar Annex Will Give Hotel 1,700 Rooms.

Work on the million dollar annex to the McAlpin Hotel at 46 and 48 West Thirty-fourth Street will begin on Sept. 1. In June the Greeley Square Hotel Company, which operates the McAlpin, bought the site adjoining its present structure from the Floyd estate, and tenants were notified to vacate the buildings this month.

The site cost $585,000, the assessed valuation at the time of the purchase being $650,000. The new structure will conform to the general design of the McAlpin. Much space is to be devoted to women, and an extensive children's playground will be on the roof. Four additional elevators, a large ballroom, an extensive lounge opening on the mezzanine gallery and restaurant, and 200 guest rooms with baths are provided for in the plans. This will give the McAlpin, already one of the largest hotels in the world, more than 1,700 rooms.

Many times in the last year the McAlpin, as well as all other big New York hotels, has been crowded.

STATE HAS A SURPLUS.

Excess of $5,411,265 Shown in the Balance Sheet.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 9.—The State's balance sheet of July 1 under the new law, now the beginning of the fiscal year, shows a surplus of $5,411,265, as against a deficiency of $2,710,176 on Sept. 30, 1915, the conclusion of the preceding fiscal year. For the nine months ended June 30 last, the receipts were: From direct tax, $19,986,090; from indirect sources, $38,650,816.

This was an increase of $10,528,481 in indirect taxes over the corresponding nine months last year and within $2,458,357 of the total amount received from indirect taxes for the fiscal year of twelve months ended Sept. 30, 1915.

The indirect taxes, which in the nine months this year exceeded the entire receipts of the last full fiscal year, were: From excise, $3,507,553; from the organization of corporations, $503,673; from stock transfer stamps, $1,306,339; from motor vehicles, $267,767.

E. H. HATCH'S MOTHER DIES.

Son's Orange Bank Troubles Believed to Have Hastened Her End.

Mrs. Betty Owsley Hatch, mother of Edwin H. Hatch, Vice President and principal stockholder of the ruined Mutual Trust Company of Orange, died yesterday. Her son's financial troubles are believed to have been partly responsible for her death, which was caused primarily by heart disase.

It was learned yesterday that Essex County had used the bank as a depository, and had $16,000 in the institution at the time the crash came. The county had had as much as $100,000 deposited there at various times in the past.

Little has been learned by the depositors so far about the overcertification of the accounts of the Vice President by Thomas S. Byrne, and some impatience has developed over the delay. The Committee of Investigation has been enlarged to advance the investigation.

AUTO PRIVILEGES REVOKED.

New Yorkers Found Guilty of Causing Fatal Jersey Crash.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 9.—Motor Vehicle Commissioner Dill today revoked the auto reciprocity privileges of J. M. Schlesinger, James M. Deaton, and Joseph E. Howard, all of New York, who figured in the New Gretna auto tragedy last Saturday evening, which resulted in the death of Miss Edithe Cramer of New York and Mrs. Frank Browning of Columbus, Ohio. All three were found guilty of speeding and causing the smashup which caused the two deaths.

Howard, who is a vaudeville actor, has been appearing at Keith Theatre, Atlantic City. He was injured in the collision and is in a hospital at that city.

PRINCIPALS ARE DEFENDED.

Commissioner Eilert Objects to Shifts of Night School Heads.

At the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday Commissioner Eilert took occasion to express his disagreement with District Superintendent Jenkins in the matter of evening schools when the question of confirming the Board of Examiners' recommendations for Principals of elementary evening schools came up. Last year seventy-five such Principals were appointed. This year only twenty-six have been recommended.

Commissioner Eilert said: "Many men and women who have served the city well for years by building up large attendances in different schools have been taken away from these schools and given smaller schools where the pay is less. I do not complain of the loss of compensation, but I do believe it unwise and unfair to take these Principals away from the schools where they have been so long."

The matter of confirming the Board of Examiners' selections went over until September.

GET SHARK AFTER A FIGHT.

Fishermen Exhausted After Landing Big One at Little Neck Bay.

A shark measuring eight and a half feet in length was caught in Little Neck Bay by James Powers, a hotel proprietor in the Bayside section, and Roderick Watson yesterday. It weighed 150 pounds and will be put on exhibition for a few days. A large hook attached to a strong rope and baited with bacon was used in the catch. The shark took the bait soon after it had reached the water. When the fishermen started to pull the big fish ashore it made a desperate fight and exhausted its captors. It was dead when the fishermen landed it.

Colonel Haan, commander of Fort Totten at Willet's Point, when he heard that the shark had been caught notified all residents of the fort reservation to refrain from bathing in the bay or entering it for any similar purpose. For several days past bathers have reported seeing sharks between the Bayside Yacht Club and the Fort in Little Neck Bay. Yesterday morning fishermen noticed some of the sharks sporting off shore and they decided to set a trap for them.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Miss Nettie Hellerman, 45 Madison Avenue, reported to the police yesterday that since Monday her house had been robbed of jewelry worth about $2,000. Miss Hellerman was away at the time. The booty included a necklace, several diamond rings, three gold watches, and half a dozen stick pins.

MONTCLAIR.—The Board of Town Commissioners voted unanimously last night to abolish the Shade Tree Commission, placing the work in the hands of one man, John C. Barclay. John A. Anderson will be retained as forester under the ne wmanagement.

NUTLEY.—Francis Brown, 17 years old; Fred Mastroico, 17, and Patsy Palangio, 22, all of Newark, were fined by Recorder James M. Post yesterday for kissing a girl, whose name was withheld. Brown pleaded guilty and was fined $7.50. It cost the other two who pleaded not guilty $12.50 each. The complainant charged that the three prevented her from getting off a jitney bus Brown was driving.

HACKENSACK.—Miss Sevear Carlston, 19 years old, was killed by a West Shore express at Bogots yesterday morning. A freight train on a siding prevented her from seeing the approaching express when she started to cross the tracks on her way to work.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Jamesburg Borough Council voted unanimously yesterday to disregard the State "blue laws" against Sunday selling. A report from the Chief of Police regarding violations of the laws was laid on the table.

NEWBRUNSWICK.—The body of James E. Farry was found in the Delaware and Raritan Canal yesterday. It is thought that he fell from the barge Holley Monday night while on his way from Philadelphia to New York on a vacation trip.

KENVIL.—Two workmen were injured early yesterday morning when a mixer in one of the buildings of the Hercules Powder Company exploded, causing slight damage to the buildings. The men were taken to Dover Memorial Hospital.

Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin

PLAIN tablets of Aspirin would look like any other plain white tablets. But the Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin—containing only genuine Aspirin—have "The Bayer Cross" on every package and on every tablet.

Pocket Boxes of 12 Bottles of 24 and Bottles of 100

"The Bayer Cross—Your Guarantee of Purity"

The trade-mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U.S. Pat. Office) is a guarantee that the monoaceticacidester of salicylicacid in these tablets is of the reliable Bayer-manufacture

New Remnants Coat & Trousers $17.50

We are adding daily to our semi-annual remnant sale short ends—just enough for a two-piece suit.

Summer and Fall weight cloths that sold from $25 to $50 before this sale began. Just what you need now.

To measure only—fit, finish and satisfaction strictly guaranteed.

OPEN SATURDAY UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK

Arnheim

TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

Fall and Winter Styles Now on Display, $20 to $50

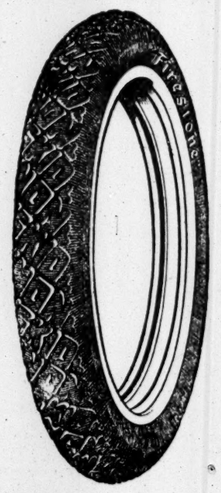
WANTED

Technical Graduate, Mechanical, with about two years' practical experience. Work—Sales Correspondent with opportunity to graduate into Sales Engineer.

Big and growing manufacturer. Vicinity of New York.

Address replies c/o E. F. DELAHUNTY, P. O. Box 476, Newark, N. J.

Look at These Prices -Then Note Mileage Records of Firestone Tire Users



You cannot realize how much the low prices on Firestone Tires mean to you until you know what mileage they give.

Ask those who use—

Firestone TIRES

The more carefully you check mileage against cost, the more surely you become a Firestone user. And that means Firestone Tires on all four wheels and for your spares.

Nothing can equal the combination of quality of materials and Firestone workmanship. The low price is due to Firestone efficiency and the law of volume.

Extra quality brought extra demand. Great demand brought vast volume. Volume brought down price. You get the benefit.

Your Dealer Will Supply You

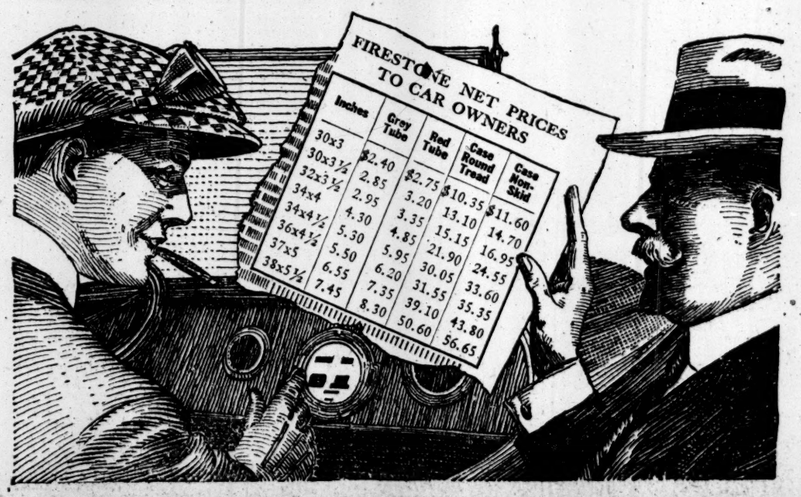
Firestone Tire and Rubber Company

"America's Largest Exclusive Tire and Rim Makers"

Bedford Ave. & Sterling Place. Brooklyn — 1871-75 Broadway, N. Y. — 84 Bank Street Newark, N. J.

Home Office and Factory: Akron, Ohio—Branches and Dealers Everywhere

Makers of First Truck Tires — Leaders Then and Leaders Now, in Quality and Volume



Welch's

The National Drink

WHEN you are hot and tired and feel it would take a gallon of anything to quench your thirst, drink Welch's.

But mind you, unlike most drinks, just a little Welch's, either "straight" or diluted with plain or carbonated water, satisfies.

The fine, fruity flavor will suggest a second glass, but, because it is not a concoction and is not too sweet, Welch's is a real thirst-quencher.

Welch's is absolutely pure—it's the standard in grape juice. Your dealer can supply you. In bottles, 10c and up. Keep a supply in the house.

Write for free booklet, "Welch's Ways." Ninety-nine ways to serve Welch's.

The Welch Grape Juice Company, Westfield, N.Y.